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A  
N E W S Y S T E M  
O F  
G E O G R A P H Y:

IN WHICH IS GIVEN,

A General Account of the SITUATION and LIMITS, the  
MANNERS, HISTORY, and CONSTITUTION, of the  
several KINGDOMS and STATES in the known World ;

And a very particular Description of their *Subdivisions* and *Dependencies* ; their  
*Cities* and *Towns*, *Forts*, *Sea-ports*, *Produce*, *Manufactures* and *Commerce*.

By A. F. BUSCHING, D. D.

Professor of Philosophy in the University of GOTTINGEN, and Member of the  
Learned Society at DUISBURG.

Carefully Translated from the last Edition of the GERMAN Original.

To the Author's Introductory Discourse are added three *Essays* relative to the Subject.

Illustrated with Thirty-six *Maps*, accurately projected on a new Plan.

IN SIX VOLUMES.

VOLUME the FIFTH.

CONTAINING,

Part of GERMANY, viz.

Circles of the U P P E R - R H I N E, S W A B I A, F R A N C O N I A,  
and U P P E R - S A X O N Y.

L O N D O N:

Printed for A. MILLAR in the Strand.

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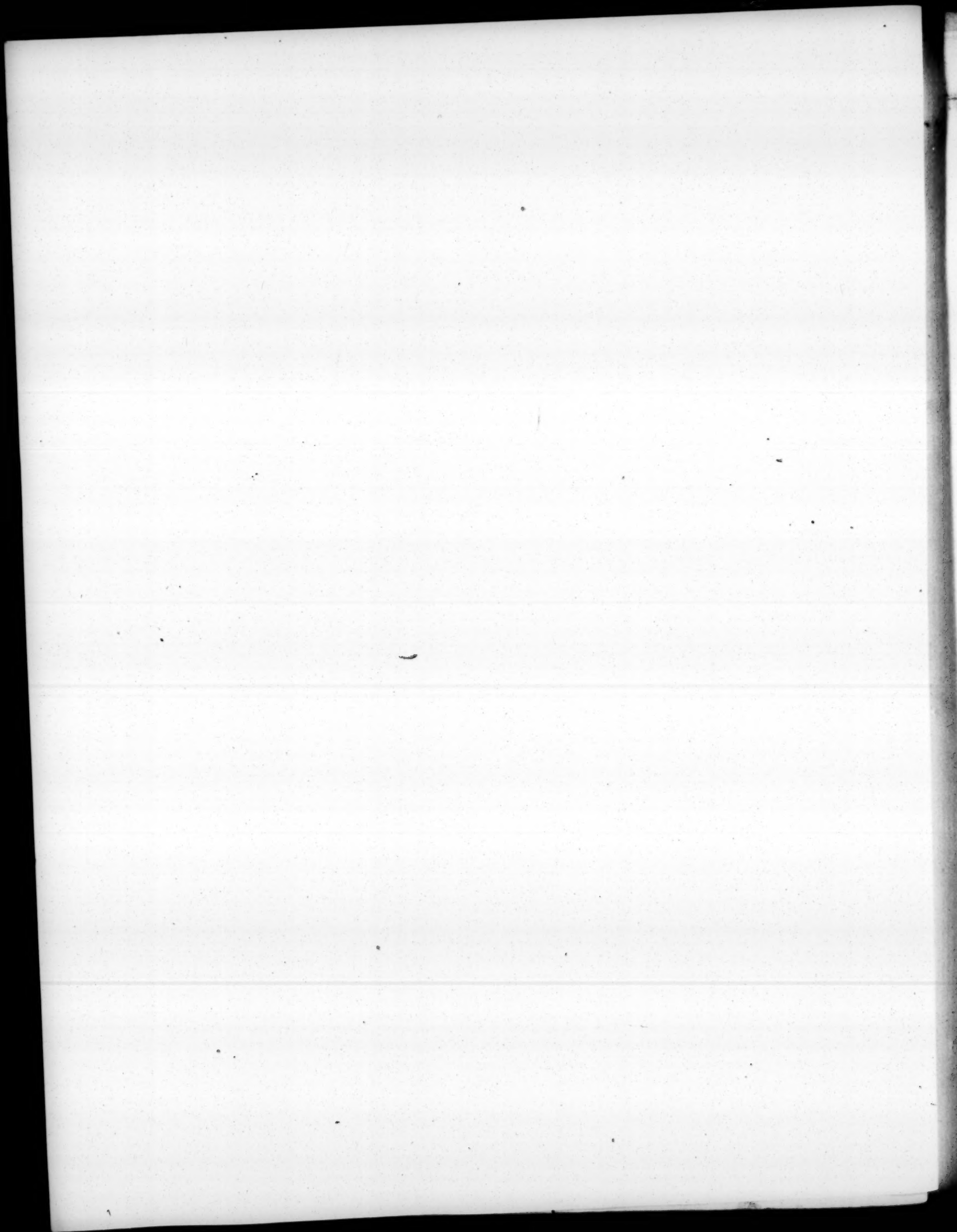
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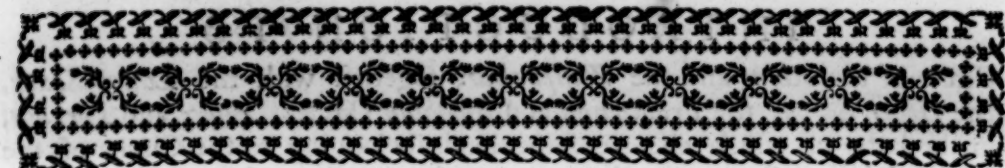
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Vol. 1



# INTRODUCTION

TO THE

C I R C L E

OF THE

U P P E R R H I N E.

§. 1. **O**F the upper Circle of the *Rhine*, which is also simply called the Circle of the *Rhine*, the fullest and best chart hitherto published is that by *Gerhard Valk* in two sheets. Those of *Visscher*, *de Wit* and *Homann*, the latter of which, in the *Atlas of Germany*, composes the ninety-second chart; as also those executed by other hands, are remarkably superficial and defective.

§. 2. From this Circle, almost all lands and states, situate on the other side of the *Rhine*, have been gradually taken away by *France*; that is to say, the greatest part of the bishopric of *Strasbourg*, as also those of *Metz*, *Tull* and *Verdun*, together with the archbishopric of *Bisaur*, or *Besançon*, the princely abbey of *Murbach*, the abbey of *Munster*, in the *Gregorienthale*, and the dutchy of *Lorraine* (which at first was reckoned in the Circle of the *Upper Rhine*, but afterwards was annexed to that of *Burgundy*, see vol. 2. p. 420. the county of *Bitsch*, the land-vogtey of *Hagenau*, which comprized the ten ancient Imperial cities of *Alsace*, together with the Imperial cities of *Metz*, *Tull*, *Verdun* and *Strasbourg*. This Circle is at present terminated by the Electoral Circle of the *Rhine*, by which it is also properly intersected, the Lower

## INTRODUCTION TO

Circle of the *Rhine* and the *Westphalian*, together with the *Lower Saxon*, the *Upper Saxon*, the *Franconian* and *Swabian* Circles, *Alsace* and *Lorrain*, in the latter of which also are some lands belonging to the Circle of the *Upper Rhine*. Concerning its extent we have spoken of that before, under the Electoral *Rhenish* Circle.

§. 3. The Circle of the *Upper Rhine* has, at present, the following states belonging to it; namely, those of the bishoprics of *Worms* and *Spire*, as also the provostship of *Weissenburg*, together with the bishoprics of *Strasbourg*, *Basel* and *Fulda*, and the commandery of the order of *St. John*, as also the princely abbey of *Prum*, with the provostship of *Odenheim* and the Electoral Palatinate of *Simmern*, *Lautern* and *Veldenz*, the Palatinate of *Deuxponts*, *Hesse-Cassel*, *Hesse-Darmstadt*, *Hersfeld* or *Hirsfeld* and *Sponheim*, as also the margraviates of *Nomeny*, *Salm* with *Kirburg*, *Nassau-Weilburg*, *Nassau-Usingen*, *Nassau-Idstein*, *Nassau-Saarbrücken* and *Otweiler*, with those of *Waldeck*, *Hanau-Munzenberg*, *Hanau-Lichtenburg*, *Solms-Hohenfolms*, *Solms-Braunfels*, *Solms-Rodolheim*, *Solms-Laubach*, and the Electorate of *Mentz* on account of *Königsstein*; that of *Stolberg* on account of *Königsstein*, those of *Isenburg-Birstein*, *Isenburg-Budingen*, *Wächtersbach* and *Meerholz*, as also the Rhinegraves of *Greweiler*, *Grumbach*, *Dhaun*, *Leiningen-Hartenburg*, *Leiningen-Westerburg* and *Grunstadt*, *Munzfelden*, *Witgenstein* of *Witgenstein*, *Witgenstein-Berleburg*, *Falkenstein*, *Reipolzkirchen*, *Chriebsingen*, *Wartenberg*, *Bretzenheim*, *Dachstuhl* and *Ollbrück*, and the Imperial cities of *Worms*, *Spire*, *Franckfort*, *Friedberg* and *Wetzlar*. Some Seigniories also lie in this Circle, but these are either exempted, or have neither seat nor voice in it. *Hesse-Cassel* and *Hanau-Munzenberg* have sometimes separated from the Circle, and I know not whether, at present, they hold of it again or not. The dukedom of *Savoy* is also reckoned in it, but this has separated itself from the Circle. Some disputes relating to the ranks of the above-mentioned states of the Circle, are still existing, but they generally follow each other in the order here recited.

§. 4. The bishop of *Worms* and the Elector palatine of the dutchy of *Simmern*, are summoning Princes of this Circle. These, on account of the *Directorium*, entered into a stipulation at *Weinheim*, in the year 1690, to the following effect; viz. that *Worms* indeed should possess it alone, but yet communicate with the Elector-palatine of *Simmern*. In the year 1705, they stipulated again, that *Worms* should separately engross and expedite the circular summons, but both before and after engrossing them, communicate them to the Elector-palatine for perusal and revision: That the deputies of the Palatinate of *Simmern* should concur in binding the officers of the Circle, at the solemn engagement; and that the deputies of *Worms* should subscribe the heads of bills to be brought in, after the words, *Von gesammten Kreis-Ausschreib-amts wegen*. That the chancery of *Worms* should address the

the circular summons transmitted to the states of the Circle, should open the writings addressed to the summonary office of the Circle, by that summoning Prince of it to whose hands they first came, and were sent to the other; but when delivered to their deputies in the presence of both, that they should be opened only by those of *Worms*, but should be communicated, according to custom, to the Palatine of *Simmern*. As the Catholic line of *Neuburg* obtained the Electoral Palatinate, and the co-summoning office of the Circle in the Upper Circle of the *Rhine*, the Protestant states of this Circle wanted a Protestant summoning Prince for it, and, being unable to obtain their wish, most of the Protestant states of the Circle bound themselves under the conduct of *Hesse Cassel* to a separation from the other states; but these were divided among themselves, and therefore effected nothing further than that, in the year 1700, it was previously stipulated, that, in all executions, which concerned the Catholics in common with the Protestants, or the Protestants alone, the presiding protesting state should concur therewith; but in all cases wherein this state either impeded, or was itself, directly or indirectly, interested in the execution: That the *Impetratus* should have the privilege of nominating another Protestant state to the laudable summoning office of the Circle, which at that time assisted at the execution; and that the like should also stand free for the *Impetrans executionis*, when of the Protestant religion, and the *Impetratus* of the Catholic. In commissions and dispatches, wherein the Protestants were, either directly or indirectly, interested, the equality of the religions was to be observed; and if the Protestant states had any thing to advance for the interest of their constitution, they were to declare it by means of the presiding state to the laudable summoning office of the Circle, which was then to confer with that state, and also at desire to add the declaration given by the presiding Protestant state, in summoning the Diet of the Circle to the particular heads, to be taken under deliberation: That, should any such cases happen in the Circle, in which the Protestant states might be interested, the laudable summoning office of the Circle should consent to hold the necessary conferences relating to it, with the frequently mentioned presiding state. *Hesse Cassel* did not choose to adhere long to this previous stipulation, and therefore, till the year 1731, absented itself from the diets of the Circle. In the said year, indeed, it made its appearance again; but, in 1741, separated a-new.

§. 5. The diets of the Circle of the *Upper Rhine* were formerly held at *Worms*, but in this century at *Frankfort*; but the chancery Circle of the archives belonging to it are kept at the directory at *Worms*.

§. 6. With respect to its situation on the side of *France*, this Circle is reckoned among the four anterior and six prejaacent Circles of the Empire, and acceded also to the confederacies entered into in the years 1697 and 1702,

1702, which were afterwards frequently renewed by certain Circles. As the prejaent Circles, in the year 1697, took upon them, the setting on foot a triple army of 60,000 men; of these 10,023 fell to the Circle of the *Upper Rhine*; but it being represented that it could not possibly supply this number on account of the diminution of the states of the Circle, and the miseries it endured from the war, 7000 men were offered; that is to say, two thirds foot and one third horse, if the princely house of *Hesse* returned again to the Circle; but that otherwise only 5000 men; nay, in the treaty of *Nordlingen*, in the year 1702, it supplied only 3600 men. In the year 1727, after the stipulated one and a half supply, it kept on foot, in times of peace, one hundred and fifty horse and 2120 foot. In the year 1733, it raised a triple army; viz. two hundred horse and 6023 foot. The Circle captain-office has, in later times, been again brought into vogue; and, in the year 1750, was conferred on *Lewis VIII.* landgrave of *Hesse-Darmstadt*.

§. 7. This Circle, with respect to its religion, is reckoned among the mixed, and to the chamber judicatory actually presents at present two assessors.



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THE  
B I S H O P R I C  
O F  
W O R M S.

§. 1. **I**N the year 1752, *Homann's* heirs published a chart of the bishopric of *Worms*, which in the *Atlas of Germany* makes the 93d chart, but has considerable defects.

§. 2. It lies on the *Rhine*, being about five hours, or two miles and a half long, and for the greatest part environed by the lower Palatinate, but partly also by the upper county of *Katzenellenbogen*, and by the territory of *Mentz*.

§. 3. This country is for the most part mountainous and woody, but boasts also some fruitful arable lands, meadows and wine. It is likewise plentifully watered; for the *Rhine*, running through it, receives here several smaller rivers in its course.

§. 4. The Protestant churches in this bishopric retired in the year 1705 from the Electoral Palatinate to the bishopric of *Worms*, and live now in an oppressed State. They have no longer any particular church-government of their own, but yet are not subject in ecclesiastical and matrimonial matters to the regency of *Worms* or catholic officers. The regency nominates the pastors and schoolmasters. One of the Protestant preachers too is inspector of the rest.

§. 5. In ancient times the *Vangiones* inhabited this district. In the middle ages it was called *Wormesfeld*, *Wormatzfeld*, or *Wormsfergau*. That it was formerly the seat of an archbishop has not been proved; but the bishopric belonging to this place is ancient, and one of the bishops of *Worms* (*Episcopus Vangionum*) named *Victor*, assisted at a council at *Cologne*, in the year 347. Of the ancient bishops here, however, we have little certainty. The series of the Prelates of *Worms*, which may be most depended on, begins with *Erembert*, who was appointed bishop thereof about the year 770.

§. 6. The

§. 6. The arms of this bishopric are a silver key, lying in an oblique posture, with the wards turned upwards, and having on each side four golden stars, in a black field.

§. 7. The bishop of *Worms* is subject to the archbishopric of *Mentz*. In the circle of the *Upper Rhine* he is the summoning Prince and director. In the council of the Princes of the empire he exchanges place on the spiritual bench with the Elector of *Wurzburg*. His matricular evaluation is two horse and thirteen foot, or seventy-six florins, and to one chamber-term he gives fifty rix-dollars, sixty-four kruiters.

§. 8. The most worthy chapter of this place, as also the cathedral, has its seat in the Imperial city of *Worms*, and consists of thirteen Capitulars and nine *Domicelli*.

§. 9. The princely regency here consists of a president, a chancellor, aulick and regency counsellors and secretaries; the episcopal vicarship, of a vicar-general, official and spiritual counsellors; the aulick judicatory, of a president, an aulick judge, commissaries and counsellors, who are all members of the regency, together with a secretary; and the aulick chamber, of a president, provincial clerk, counsellors, secretary, and a fiscal general.

§. 10. In this bishopric are the following places.

1. *Stein*, a fortress lying on the river *Weschnitz*, which is the seat of a bailiwick.

2. *Nordheim*, *Hofheim*, and *Lambertheim* Protestant churches and church villages, belonging to the amt or bailiwick of *Stein*.

3. *Neubausen*, a borough, having a procurator, who holds jurisdiction over this and the following boroughs. The Protestant churches here were begun by the catholics, in the year 1699, to be used in common. In this place was anciently a royal court, which *Dagobert* King of the *Franks* erected into a church, and bishop *Samuel*, in the year 847, into a collegiate one. This foundation the Elector palatine *Frederick III.* suppressed in the year 1565, in the room thereof founding a princely school, or *Gymnasium illustre*, in which twelve tables are held; but under the catholic Electors all was again taken away. The revenues of this suppressed foundation amounted yearly to between fifteen and twenty thousand florins, and in the year 1706 it was fully ceded by the Elector-palatine to the bishopric of *Worms*, upon which *Francis Lewis*, Elector of *Mentz* and bishop of that place, founded an orphan-house at *Worms*.

4. *Rhein-Turkheim*, a borough situate on the *Rhine*, the Protestant church belonging to which was formerly a filial of the church of *Ottobof*, but in the year 1730 was added that of *Neubausen*. In the year 1699 the catholics also began to make use of it for divine service. In this town the family of *de Ron* has an hereditary seat.

5. *Hockheim*, a borough, in which till the year 1730, was a Protestant filial church belonging to the church of *Neubausen*, but by the catholics erected

erected into a peculiar parish-church of itself. The ancient cloister here was suppressed in the year 1580, by the Elector-palatine.

6. *Lichbenan*, formerly a cloister, suppressed by the Elector-palatine, in the year 1570.

7. *Dirmstein*, a borough and citadel of a bishop. In this place is a bailiwick, a provincial decanate and a Protestant church.

8. *Wießoppenheim*, a village, containing a catholic church.

9. *Horchheim*, a village, having a catholic church.

10. *Weisheim*, a village containing a filial church belonging to the parish of *Horchheim*.

11. *Beuntersheim*, a village, having a Protestant church, which, ever since the year 1700, the catholics have also made use of for divine service, and the Protestants at present enjoy it only every fourth week.

12. *Laumersheim*, or *Lammersheim*, and *Ormsheim*, in Latin *Mors*, are villages containing churches of the Protestants.

13. *Roxheim*, a village seated on a canal, which falls into the *Rhine*, where the family of *de Ron* has an hereditary seat, as also the crane or staple-right thereof, which brings in yearly above 1500 florins.

14. *Neu-Leiningen*, a town standing on a mountain, was in the year 1468, on the death of *Hesso*, landgrave of *Leiningen*, suppressed by the bishopric of *Worms* as superior of the fief; and in the same year one half of it conferred on the palgrave *Frederick*. At present the line of *Neu-Leiningen* is in possession of the other half. The citadel here was laid waste by the *French*.

## The BISHOPRIC of S P I R E.

§. 1. **O**F this bishopric also *Hömann's* heirs published a chart in the year 1753, which was taken from the drawing of *Bloedner* the *Württemberg* engineer, and in the *Atlas of Germany* forms the 94th chart, but is not without faults.

§. 2. This bishopric lies on the *Rhine*, being for the most part surrounded by the Electoral Palatinate, and bounding also in some places on the Margraviate of *Baaden-Durlach*. It is partly woody and partly mountainous, but enjoys also good arable lands, wine, chestnuts and almonds.

§. 3. In these territories anciently dwelt the *Nemetes*. In the middle ages the bishopric formed a part of the *Speyrgau*. The real origin of it is unknown, though a bishop of *Spire*, named *Jesse*, is adduced, who in the

year 348 assisted at a council at *Cologn*. Mention is also made, that *Dagobert* I. King of the *Franks*, in the beginning of the seventh century erected the bishopric of *Spire*, as it were of new, and appointed *Athanasius* his chaplain, bishop thereof.

§. 4. The arms of this bishopric are a silver cross in a blue field.

§. 5. The bishop of *Spire* is subject to the archbishop of *Mentz*. He is a Prince of the Empire, and in the council of the Princes thereof has a seat and voice on the spiritual bench between the bishops of *Eichstatt* and *Strasburg*. At the Diets of the circle of the *Upper Rhine* he takes the second place. His matricular evaluation is eighteen horse and sixty foot, or monthly four hundred and fifty-six florins. To one chamber-term he gives, on account of this bishopric and the provostship of *Weissenburg*, one hundred and sixty-nine rix-dollars eight kruitzers.

§. 6. The seat of the cathedral-church and chapter lies in the imperial city of *Spire*. The highly worthy chapter thereof consists of fourteen capitulars, and of the *Domicelli* here there are thirteen.

§. 7. The regency, the episcopal vicarship, the aulick jurisdiction and aulick chamber are its high colleges.

§. 8. To the bishopric of *Spire* belong the following places, namely,

1. *Philipsburg*, a town and fort lying on the *Rhine*, and sprung out of a borough, named *Udenheim*, which *Emich* bishop of *Spire* purchased in the year 1316, of *Henry* of *Cologn*, burgher of *Spire*. Bishop *Gerhard* obtained permission of the Emperor *Lewis* to fortify this place with walls and ditches, and bishop *Philip* chose it for his residence, causing it in the year 1618 to be fortified. But the combined Electors and Princes, particularly the Elector-palatine *Frederick* V. as superior, together with the Margrave of *Baaden-Durlach*, agreed at an assembly summoned at *Heilbrun*, to send thither 4000 horse and foot, with 1200 pioneers, and the necessary artillery, who also on June the 15th, 1618, demanded and took possession of the place, and upon this razed all the fortifications thereof. But as the Elector *Frederick* was put under the ban, the bishop of *Spire*, in the year 1623, availed himself of this opportunity, to complete the fortifications, and named the place *Philipsburg*, in honour of the Apostle of that name. It was fortified afterwards in a better and more regular manner. The town, indeed, belongs to the bishop of *Spire*, who has also an office here; but is looked upon as a fort of the Empire, and accordingly a governor and commandant are appointed here by it. In the year 1714, at the assembly of the circle-association of *Heilbrun*, it was agreed, that the circle of *Franconia* should suffer its troops here to continue longer, or be relieved by an equal number; upon which the circle also appointed a Protestant chaplain for the Protestant church of the garrison in this place. At the peace of *Munster* of 1648, *France* obtained leave to keep a garrison here, which privilege in the year 1679, at the peace of *Niemeguen*, ceded to the Emperor. At the peace of

of *Ryswick*, in 1697, *Philipsburg* with all its fortifications to the right of the *Rhine* was again ceded to the Emperor and Empire; but it was agreed, that those which stood on the other side of that river, together with the bridge, should be demolished; but to the bishop of *Spire* were reserved his rights. In 1734 this fort was taken by the *French*, after a brave defence by *Wutgenau* the commandant, but restored again in the year 1737. Since that time the works are much fallen to decay.

2. *Rheinhausen*, a borough lying on the *Rhine*.

3. *Bruchsal*, the proper residence of the bishop, and the seat of an upper bailiwick, is a small town lying on the river *Salza*, in that tract of land called *Prurbein*. This place the Emperor *Henry III.* conferred in the year 1056 on *Conrad* bishop of *Spire*. Bishop *Ulrich II.* built here a citadel, and also purchased of Count *Conrad* of *Calve* the lordship of the place. Concerning the immediate Imperial foundation here a separate article occurs below. This town was considerably damaged by fire by the *French* in the years 1676 and 1689. In 1735 the army of the Emperor and Empire had a camp here between *Bruchsal* and *Langenbruck*, and before them a line and inundation reaching from *Ettlingen* in the margraviate of *Baaden-Baaden* over *Bruchsal* and *Kislau* to *Ketsch* and the river *Rhine*. In it is a commandant belonging to the order of *St. John*.

4. *Altenburg* is the seat of a bailiwick.

5. *Upper* and *Lower Grumbach* belong to the bailiwick of *Grumbach*.

6. *Obstatt* or *Ubstatt* is a village lying on the river *Craich*.

7. *Upper-Oewisheim*, a village, having a bailiwick-office belonging to the chapter.

8. *Langenbruck*, a village.

9. *Kislau*, a citadel seated on the river *Craich*, which the Emperor *William* conferred in the year 1249 on the bishopric. In it also is a bailiwick-office.

10. *Rotenburg*, a little town and citadel situate in the *Prurbein*, and having a bailiwick-office.

11. *Weibstatt*, a little town seated in the *Creichgau*.

12. *Ketsch*, a village, lying near the *Rhine*.

13. *Marientraut*, a village seated on the *Speyerbach*, and containing a bailiwick.

14. *Eeidesheim*, a little town standing on the *Hart*, on the banks of which grows a fine wine. In it is a princely bailiwick.

15. *Rheinzabern*, a village seated on the *Erlbach*, which not far from hence falls into the *Rhine*.

*The* PROVOSTSHIP of  
W E I S S E N B U R G.

THE princely provostship of *Weissenburg* lies in the ancient imperial city of *Weissenburg*, or *Kron-Weissenburg* in the *Lower Alsace*, See vol. ii. p. 597. It was originally an abbey of *Benedictine* Monks, founded in the year 624, which in the year 664 was considerably improved by *Dagobert* King of the *Franks*. Pope *Clement VII.* erected it in 1546 into a temporal provostship, and in 1546 it was incorporated with the bishopric of *Spire*. Its arms are a silver castle with two towers, over each of which waves a golden crown, in a red field. The bishop of *Spire*, as princely provost of *Weissenburg*, has a seat and voice in the council of the Princes of the Empire on the spiritual bench, and that between *Berchtolsghaden* and *Prum*. At the Diets of the Circle of the *Upper Rhine*, he enjoys also a voice on account of this provostship. He represents it with two horse and fourteen foot, or monthly, with eighty florins. It has been already shewn what belongs to this provostship.

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*The* BISHOPRIC of  
S T R A S S B U R G.

THE erection of the bishopric of *Straßburg* is ascribed to the *Frankish* King *Dagobert*, and placed in the seventh century. It was founded in the city of *Straßburg*, where also the cathedral church and chapter still remain; but the bishop, as the city received the *Lutheran* doctrine, has fixed his ordinary residence in the town of *Zabern*, or *Elsas-Zabern*. Ever since *Alsace* and the ancient imperial city of *Straßburg* are fallen under the power of *France*, the bishop of *Straßburg*, indeed, with his temporality, so far as it is situate on the other side of the *Rhine*, is subject to the territorial jurisdiction of *France*; but yet with respect to his bailiwicks lying on this side of the *Rhine*, is still a Prince and State of the *German Empire*, and as such has as well in the council of the Princes of the Empire on the spiritual bench, as at the Diets of the Circle of the *Upper Rhine*, both a seat and voice. His ancient matricular evaluation is eighteen horse and one hundred foot, or monthly six hundred and sixteen florins. For one chamber-term he is at present

present limited fifty-eight rix-dollars, thirty kruitzers. As bishop he is subject to the archbishop of *Mentz*. The eleven bailiwicks of his territory are described Vol. ii. p. 598.

I shall once more mention the bailiwicks situate on this side of the *Rhine*, among the territories of the Empire, and which are still subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and, at the same time somewhat improve and complete the account given thereof, Vol. ii. p. 598. These lie in *Suabia*, and, indeed,

1. In the *Ortenau*, the amts or bailiwicks of *Oberkirch* and *Oppenau*, to which belongs

*Oberkirch*, a little town and citadel situate on the *Rhine* or *Rench*.

*Oppenau*, a little town standing on the same river.

*Renchen*, a borough seated on the same.

*Wald-Ulm*, a borough.

*Schauenburg*, a citadel, which is the stem or pedigree of the house of the *Brifgau* counts of *Schauenburg*.

*Aller Heiligen*, a cloister.

In *St. Petersthal* is an acid water.

2. In the *Brifgau* is the bailiwick of *Ettenheim*, to which belongs

*Ettenheim*, a little town lying on the rivulet of *Ettenbach*, together with

The villages of *Altorf*, *Munchweiler*, &c.

## The BISHOPRIC of B A S E L.

§. 1. THE bishopric of *Basel* lies between the *Sundgau*, the princely county of *Mompelgard*, the county of *Burgundy*, the principality of *Neuchâtel*, and the *Swiss* Cantons of *Bern*, *Solothurn* and *Basel*, and constitutes a considerable bishopric.

§. 2. The inhabitants of this bishopric speak partly *French*, and partly what is called the *Patois*. They are likewise partly catholic and partly Protestant. The States here consist of the spirituality, the nobility, and the towns and bailiwicks. Their president is the abbot of *Bellelay* for the time being. When a tax of 30,000 pfennings of *Basel* currency is imposed, the spirituality pays thereto 2675, and the nobility 538; but the rest of it the towns and amts supply.

§. 3. Its bishopric is founded in the city of *Basel*, and, as is supposed, was translated thither from *Augst*; but the true time of its foundation is uncertain, and before the middle of the eighth century we have little to be depended upon relating to it. Its bishop is a Prince of the Empire, and has a

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seat and vote on the spiritual bench, after the bishop of *Brinex*, as well in the council of the Princes of the Empire as at the Diets of the Circle of the *Upper Rhine*. His matricular evaluation is two horse and fifteen foot, or monthly, eighty-four florins. To the chest of the Circle of the *Upper Rhine* he pays yearly a stipulated sum of five hundred florins, and to one chamber-term forty rix-dollars, fifty-four kruitzers. He formed also a strict union with the seven catholic cantons of *Swisserland* in the years 1579, 1655, 1671, 1695, 1712, by virtue of which both parties are to afford actual assistance to each other in religious and other just causes against all offenders and aggressors, whenever either party should be oppressed and persecuted on a religious account, or when its subjects should rise up against their sovereign; but at the costs of the party suing for help, and in particular that these places were to help the bishop, and force his apostate subjects again to the catholic faith and obedience; but in such case to undertake no violent means without the counsel, privity, and consent of the catholic places. The highly worthy chapter here consists of eighteen capitulars and *Demicelli*.

§. 4. This bishopric has the following hereditary offices, *viz.* hereditary marshals, which are those of *Eptingen* at *Neuweiler*; hereditary cup-bearers, which are those of *Berensfels* at *Hegenheim*; hereditary chamberlains, which are the *Reichen* of *Reichenstein* at *Fuzlingen*, alternately with the *Munchens* of *Munchenstein*, and stiled from *Lowenburg*; hereditary sewers, which are the barons of *Schonau* at *Dalsheim*; and hereditary purveyors, namely, those of *Rothberg* at *Bamlach* and *Rheinweiler*.

§. 5. The bishop of this place is suffragan to the archbishop of *Besançon*. His ecclesiastical jurisdiction extends to *Schlettstadt* in *Alsace*. His high colleges are, the privy council, the general vicarship and officialate, the aulic jurisdiction, and an aulic chamber.

§. 6. The principality of *Basel* consists at this day of two parts.

I. One of these is subject to the jurisdiction of the *German Empire*, and incorporated with the Circle of the *Upper Rhine*, to which belong the following land-estates according to their rank, *viz.*

1. *Bellelay*, in Latin *Bellelagium*, which is an abbey of *Præmonstratenses*, whose abbot wears a mitre, and is president of the provincial States. To it belongs the provostship of *Himmelfpforte* in the county of *Rheinfelden*.

2. The provostship or collegiate foundation of *Munster* in *Gransfelden*, or the *Munsterthal*, seated both above and below the *Felsen*. This provostship, together with its subjects, is allied to the canton of *Bern*, with the right of burgher. By virtue of the stipulation entered into in the year 1711, at *Arberg*, between the bishop of *Basel* and the canton of *Bern*, on account of the *Munsterthal*, a separation of those of different religions in the provostship was agreed upon, so that at *Seebos* (in French *Elays*) or below the *Felsen* catholics only, and above the *Felsen* only Protestants, were to dwell and enjoy the exercise of their religion.

3. The

3. The provostship of *St. Ursitz*, in the town of this name.
4. The bruderschaft of *St. Michael*.
5. The provostship of *Idstein* on the *Rhine* in the *Brisgau*. This consists only of one person, who bears the title of a provost. Near it lies a village.
6. The nobility, to which belong about ten families, which are almost all provided for with places in the country and court.
7. The *Burgthal*, a village, which the barons of *Weissenberg* hold in fief of the bishopric.
8. *Delsperg*, in French *Delmont*, a town lying on the river *Birsa*.
9. *Bruntrut*, or *Pruntrut*, in French *Porentru*, a town seated on the river *Hallen*, in which is the Prince's palace, a college of Jesuits, and a Capuchine cloister.
10. *St. Ursitz*, or *St. Ursane*, called also *Sonderfitz*, a small town lying on the river *Doux*.
11. *Lauffen*, a little town seated on the *Birsa*.
12. The *Delsperger Thal*, or seigniory of *Delsperg*.
13. The land of *Elsgau*, which the bishopric has been in possession of ever since the year 1271.
14. The upper bailiwick of *Zwingen*, in which lies the citadel of *Zwingen*.
15. The upper bailiwick of *Birseck*, in which is *Birseck*, a citadel standing on a mountain.
- Arlesheim*, a borough seated on the river *Birsa*, where the chapter has its residence, with  
The villages of *Reinach*, *Oberweiler*, *Alschweiler*, &c.
16. The upper bailiwick of *Pfeffingen*, which the bishopric obtained about the year 1008 of the Emperor *Henry II*. In it are  
*Pfeffingen*, a citadel and village.  
*Angenstein*, a citadel standing on the river *Birsa*. Count *Henry of Thierstein* disposed of this place in the year 1518 to the bishopric of *Basel*, by which, in 1561, it was given in fief to the physician *Wendelin Zipper*, whose descendants are still possessed of it.
- Esch*, a village.
17. The upper amt or bailiwick of *Schlingen* in the *Brisgau* on the *Rhine*, containing  
*Schlingen*, a market-town, together with  
The villages of *Steinstatt*, which are seated on the *Rhine*, and also *Muchen* or *Muchheim*.
18. The *Freyen Berge*, to which belongs *Freyberg* or *Franquemont*, a citadel standing on the river *Doux*.
- II. The second part has gradually withdrawn itself from the jurisdiction of the German Empire, and united itself to the *Swiss* confederacy, it contributes also nothing to the imposts of the bishopric of *Basel*, but yet owns the bishop of that place for its superior. To it belong the towns of

Biel

*Biel* and *Neuenstadt*, with their territories ; as also the seignior of *Erguel*, *Illfingen* and the *Thesenberg* ; concerning which a fuller account will be given in *Switzerland*.

## The BISHOPRIC of F U L D A.

§. 1. OF the principality of *Fulda*, *Wolfgang Regrwill* has delineated a chart, which was engraven by *Blaeu*. After him *John Bapt. Homann* published another on two sheets, which in the *Atlas of Germany* is the 102d. In *John Frederic Schannat's Corpus Traditionum Fuldensium* we find a chart of ancient *Buchau*, in Latin *Buchonia*, which *Job. George Puschner* of *Nuremberg* engraved ; and this very *Schannat* has subjoined a chart to his work, which bears the inscription of *Diocesis Fuldenfis*.

§. 2. The principality is environed by *Hesse*, the counties of *Isenburg* and *Hanau*, the bishopric of *Wurzburg*, the princely county of *Henneburg*, and some districts of knights of the Empire, being in its greatest length above thirteen, and in its greatest breadth upwards of ten *German* miles.

§. 3. It is a mountainous and woody country, but has also rich arable lands and salt springs. The principal rivers which water it are the *Fulda*, which arises in it, and the *Saal*, which issues out of the territory of *Wurzburg*, and to the south runs through a small tract of the bishopric of *Fulda*. Its inhabitants are for the greatest part *Roman* catholics, but among them are also some *Lutherans*. In general we reckon here sixty parish and ninety-four filial churches, among which nine of the parish and a few of the filial churches are *Lutheran*, but the rest catholic.

§. 4. This principality forms a considerable part of the ancient *Buchau*, in Latin *Buchonia*, *Boconia*, *Bocauna*, *Buochunna* and *Puobunna*, which arose out of a great and rough wood, and was divided into six *gauns*, or *pagi* ; namely, into East and West *Grapsfeld*, *Tullisfeld*, *Salagewe*, *Sinnagewe*, *Ascfeld*, *Vueringewe* and *Baringe*. To this rough wood the Abbot *Sturm* betook himself in the year 742, at the suggestion of St. *Boniface*, in order to seek out a place for a cloyster. He fixed upon one on the river *Fulda*, in Latin *Fuldaba*, over which the merchants of *Thuringen* used to go to *Mentz*, and *Boniface*, in the year 744, obtained permission of the *Frankish* King, *Karlmann*, to erect a cloyster there, which was founded with *Benedictine* Monks, and had the said *Sturm* for its first abbot. Pope *Zachary* I. in the year 751, conferred on it the privilege of being subject to the chair of *Rome* alone, and to no other bishop. This privilege was  
con-

confirmed by King *Pepin*, about the year 755, and, in the year 769, by Pope *Stephen IV.* Pope *John XIII.* in the year 968, conferred on the abbots of *Fulda* the primacy over all abbots in *Gaul* and *Germany*, which Pope *Silvester II.* ratified in the year 999, adding thereto the liberty of appointing councils, and how the bishops were to appeal to the chair of *Rome.* The Emperor *Otto I.* granted unto the abbots the dignity of being arch-chancellors to the *Roman* Empress; and *Charles IV.* confirmed it in such a manner that, by virtue thereof, at the coronation of the Empress, and at all other times whenever she was to appear in the Imperial ornaments, they were to set on and take off the crown. At length, Pope *Benedict XIV.* in the year 1752, raised the abbey to an exempted bishopric, though with the reservation of the *status regularis.* But of this the archbishop of *Mentz* complained greatly, affirming himself to be the ancient metropolitan of the church of *Fulda.*

§. 5. The title of the bishop of *Fulda* runs thus, by virtue of the above: Bishop and Abbot of *Fulda*, Prince of the holy *Roman* Empire, Arch-chancellor of the reigning *Roman* Empress, Primate of all *Germany* and *Gaul.* The arms of *Fulda* are a black cross in a field *Argent.* The high-chapter here consists of fifteen persons.

§. 6. The bishop and abbot of *Fulda* is a Prince of the Empire, and in the council of the Princes of the Empire has a seat and voice on the spiritual bench after the bishop of *Chur.* He is also a member of the Circle of the *Upper Rhine.* His matricular evaluation is two hundred and fifty florins monthly, and to one chamber-term he pays two hundred and forty-three rixdollars, four kruitzers and three quarters.

§. 7. The princely high college here consists of the regency and the feudal court, the spiritual vicarship and the aulic chamber.

§. 8. The Principality of *Fulda* consists of the following bailiwicks: viz.

I. The bailiwick of *FULDA.*

*Fulda*, the capital and residentiary town of the Principality, on the river *Fulda*, owes its original to the abbey, near which at first a village was erected and afterwards enlarged, and, about the year 1162, surrounded with walls and erected into a town. In it also was a royal palace. The Prince's palace here is a well laid structure. The principal church in it is dedicated to *Christ* our Saviour. The collegiate-church here, dedicated to *St. Boniface*, was before called the parish-church of *St. Blaise*; but, in the year 1650, the chapter of *St. Boniface*, which, till that time, had continued at *Great Borssa* on the *Werra*, was translated to *Fulda.* In it also is a college of *Jesuits*, with a gymnasium and papal seminary, and a nunnery of *Benedictines.* In the year 1734, the Prince and Abbot *Adolph*, of *Dalberg*, founded an university here, which, on *August 19*, was solemnly consecrated.

Without the town, but hard by it, on the bishop's mountain, stood the

*Benedictine* provostship of *St. Mary*, which, in the year 1525, was demolished by the unruly peasants, and is now incorporated with the abbey, or bishoprick. *John Bernbard*, abbot of this place, restored the buildings again; and, in the year 1626, placed *Franciscans* there. The provostships of *St. Michaelsberg*, *St. Johannesberg*, *St. Petersberg* and *St. Andrewsberg*, are all *Benedictine* foundations.

*Zu Hora* and *Niesig* are filial-churches belonging to the collegiate and parish-church of *Fulda*.

*Adolphseck*, a pheasantry, lying one small hour from the town of *Fulda*.

*Heimbach*, a village, containing a parish-church, to which belong the filial-churches of *Gisel*, or *Doppengisel*, and *Mabrezell*.

*Hosefeld*, a village, to whose parish-church belong the filial churches of *Sletzenhausen*, *Jossa*, *Slingen* and *Weidenau*.

*Kemerzell*, a village, having a parish-church, to which belong the filial churches of *Ludermunde* and *Klaferzell*.

*St. Margaretben Haun*, a village, lying on the river *Haun*, to whose parish-church belong the filial-churches of *Wissels*, *Steinau*, *Steinbaufs*, *Treisbach* and *Dipperts*.

*Neukirchen*, a village, seated on the river *Haun*, to whose *Lutheran* parish-church belong the filial-churches of *Odensassen*, *Musebach* and *Meysebach*.

2. The hundred, or criminal, court of *FULDA*, to which appertains

*St. Florinberg*, in Latin *Mons Sanctæ Floræ*, a very ancient church-village, formerly a celebrated place. To this parish-church belong the filial-churches of *Welkers*, *Eichenzell*, *Lescheroode* and *Brumzell*, the last of which is a very old town lying on the river *Fulda*.

The villages of *Bilgerzell*, *Zirkelbach*, *Koblhausen*, *Ditterban*, *Friesenhausen*, &c.

3. The bailiwick of *SALZZCHLIRF*, in which is

*Salzschlirf*, a church-village, having a salt-work.

4. The amt, or bailiwick, of *GREAT-LUDER*, in which is a salt-work.

To it belongs

*Great Luder*, a village, whose parish-church includes the filial-church of *Little-Luder*. On the *Langenberg* is a chapel, to which pilgrimages are made.

*Bienbach*, or *Bimbach*, a village, to whose parish-church belong the filial-churches of *Lower-Bienbach*, *Lutterts* and *Malkes*.

5. The bailiwick of *BURGHHAUN*, in which is

*Burgbaun*, or *Burgkbaun*, a little town and citadel lying on the river *Haun*, in which is a *Lutheran* parish-church, to which belong the filial, *Roternkirchen*, and a catholic-church which was founded in the year 1714. This little town belonged formerly to the barons *Schenk* of *Boyneburg* and *Ilten*; from whom, in the year 1692, it came by exchange to the foundation of *Fulda*.

*Langenschwarz*, a village, containing a *Lutheran* parish-church, to which belongs the filial-church of *Sletzaun*.

6. The

6. The bailiwick of FURSTENECK, in which is

*Furstenek*, a citadel.

*Eyterfeld*, an ancient church-village, which Abbot *Hatta I.* obtained, in the year 846, of the Emperor *Lewis*. To the parish-church here belong the filial churches of *Leibolz*, *Woelf*, *Arzell*, *Leimbach*, *Steinbach*, *Upper* and *Under Ufhusen*.

*Great-Dafft*, a village, containing a parish-church, to which belong the filial churches of *Soisdorf* and *Treiffeld*.

7. The bailiwick of GEYSS, in which is

*Geyss*, a little town, seated on the river *Ulster*. This place was a town as early as the beginning of the fourteenth century. Near it, on a high mountain, formerly stood the citadel of *Rockenstul*.

*Geismar*, a village, having a parish-church, to which belongs the filial church of *Ketten*.

*Spala*, a church village.

*Rasdorf*, anciently *Rateßborp*, a village containing a collegiate-church, to which belong the filial churches of *Gruffelbach* and *Kirch-basel*. On a neighbouring mountain stands the chapel of *Gebulfsberg*.

*Borsch*, a church-village.

*Buttlar*, a church-village, where the family of *Buttlar* hold a citadel in fief of the foundation of *Fulda*. On a mountain hard by it lies *St. Michael's Chapel*. To the parish-church of *Buttlar* belongs the filial-church of *Wenigen-Daft*.

*Brehmen*, a village, to whose parish-church belongs the filial-church of *Bernbach*.

*Schleyta*, a village, containing a parish-church, to which belong the filial-churches of *Metzlar*, *Zitters* and *Craluck*.

8. The bailiwick of FISCHBERG was mortgaged to one half, by the foundation in the year 1455, to the counts of *Henneberg*; and, in 1460, the other half was mortgaged to *Fritz* of *Thann*; but, by this last, in the year 1468, to Count *William* of *Henneberg*. To his sons, *George Ernest* and *Boppo*, the mortgage was renewed, in the year 1551, by the foundation of *Fulda*, for their lives. After their decease, which happened in 1574 and 1583, the foundation of *Fulda* indeed annulled the mortgage; but, in 1594, renewed it to the house of *Saxony* for thirty-one years; but, after the expiration of this term, the foundation could not attain the release of the bailiwick, this not coming to pass till the years 1705 and 1707; when also the undisturbed enjoyment of all their religious privileges were secured by the foundation of *Fulda* to the Protestant churches and inhabitants: but, as in the year 1741, the princely line of *Eisenach* became extinct, and all their lands, together with their immunities, fell to *Ernest Augustus*, duke of *Saxe-Weymar*, this last looked upon himself as privileged to take possession of all the hereditary subjects, rents, incomes, estates, taxes, high and low immunities

immunities, vinery, &c. which, in the year 1707, were disposed of without his consent, by *John William*, duke of *Saxe-Eisenach*, to the foundation of *Fulda*, and also in 1741. To this bailiwick belongs

*Fischberg*, a citadel.

*Dernbach*, or *Thernbach*, a citadel and borough, which is the principal place of the bailiwick. To the *Lutheran* parish-church here belong the filial-churches of *Upper* and *Lower Alba*. In it also is a catholic-church and a cloister of *Franciscans*.

*Fischbach*, a village, to whose *Lutheran* parish-church the churches of *Clings*, *Diedorf*, or *Dittdorf*, and *Emphertshausen* belong.

*Neidphartshausen*, a village, having a *Lutheran* parochial-church, to which belongs the chapel of ease at *Brumertshausen*, or *Brunartshausen*.

*Orenhausen*, or *Urnhausen*, a village without any *Lutheran* parochial-church.

*Wisenthal*, a village, containing a *Lutheran* parochial church.

*Andenhausen*, a village, reckoned by *Saxe-Weymar* wholly within the *Henneberg* bailiwick of *Kalten-Nordheim*, and of which it took possession in the year 1741.

*Zell*, an abbey dedicated to *St. Maria*, but formerly a nunnery of *Benedictines*.

9. The bailiwick of *MACKENZELL*, containing the following places; viz.

*Mackenzell*, at first only a cell, but, about the beginning of the ninth century, erected into a convent, and afterwards converted into a fortress, though demolished again in the year 1280, is at present a pleasant village, containing a seat and a chapel of ease subject to the parochial-church of *Hunefeld*.

*Hunefeld* has been a town ever since the year 1295, contains both a collegiate and parochial-church, to the latter of which belong also the chapels of *Michel-Rumbach*, *Hunbaun*, *Rosbach*, *Grossenbach*, *Moltzbach*, *Weissenborn*, *Nuste* and *Ruckers*.

*Hof-Afchenbach*, a village, having a parochial-church, to which are annexed the chapels of *Silges*, *Riemals* and *Morles*.

*Hafelstein*, a church-village, with a seat near it.

*Marbach*, a village, seated near a brook of the same name, with a parochial-church in it, on which the chapel of *Dammerspach* is dependent.

10. The bailiwick of *BIBERSTEIN*, in which is

*Biberstein*, a castle belonging to the Prince of that name, seated on an eminence, and rebuilt in the year 1713, by Abbot *Adalbert*, and afterwards greatly improved by Abbot *Constantine*.

*Hof-Bibra*, a church-village, to which are annexed the chapels of *Langen*, *Nieder-Bibra*, *Melters* and *Malmus*.

*Schwartzbach*, a village, containing a parochial-church, and the chapels of *Liebbartz*, *Uppernust* and *Gottbarts*.

*Milzeberg*, a seat, erected on a steep mountain; not far from which  
formerly

formerly stood the castle of *Eberstein*, which, by an agreement made in the year 1282, betwixt the abbot of *Fulda* and the bishop of *Wurtzburg*, was demolished.

*Batten*, *Deiden*, or *Deuten*, *Seifferts*, *Findlos*, or *Vindlos*, and *Brant*, all villages, ceded in the year 1722, by the bishopric of *Wurtzburg*, to the abbey of *Fulda*. That of *Brant* was intended, in the year 1282, to be erected into a town by the Abbot *Berthous* and *Bertbold*, bishop of *Wurtzburg*; but this scheme never took effect.

11. The amt, or bailiwick, of *WEYERS*, containing

*Weyers*, a village, of which the lords of *Weyers* are partly proprietors.

*Lutter*, standing on the rivulet of *Hart*, a parochial-village, having the chapel of *Ried* annexed to it.

*Poppenhausen*, a church-village, part of which belongs to the lords of *Weyers*.

12. The amt, or bailiwick of *NEUHOF*, in which is

*Noubof*, a borough, containing a feat, on the river *Fulda*. To its church are annexed the religious foundations of *Mittel* and *Nieder-Kalbach*, as also that of *Hauswurtz*.

*Fliden*, a village containing a parish-church, to which is annexed the church of *Ruckers*.

*Hattenhof*, another parochial-village, to which church belong the foundations of *Rotenman*, *Kerzell*, *Dolbach* and *Buchenberg*.

13. The bailiwick of *MOTTEN*, in which is

*Motten*, a village, containing a parochial-church, to which belongs that of *Rothen*.

*Ehrenberg*, a hill, noted for a chapel there dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*.

14. The amt, or bailiwick, of *BRUCKENAU*, to which belongs

*Bruckenua*, a town surrounded with walls ever since the year 1260. Near it is

*Volkersberg*, a hill having a *Franciscan* convent on it.

*Schontra*, a village with a parish-church, to which is annexed that of *Riedeberg*.

*Geroda*, a village, containing a *Lutheran* church.

*Upper Leutersbach*, a parochial-village, to which the chapel of *Nieder-Lutersbach* is a dependency.

*Breidenbach* and *Miegenfeld*, two ancient villages.

15. The bailiwick of *HAMELBURG*, in which is

*Hamelburg*, a town, seated in a fruitful country on the river *Sala*, and erected into a town about the year 1242, has a convent of *Franciscans* in it, and to it belongs the church of *Pfaffenhausen*.

*Nieder-Erthal*, a church-village, to which is annexed the chapel of *Teurtal*.

*Nieder-Tulba*, a village, containing a canonry, and having annexed to its parish-church the chapel of *Upper Erthal*.

*Hundsfeld*,

*Hundsfeld*, a village, containing a parochial-church with the foundation of *Upper-Aeschbach* annexed to it.

16. The bailiwick of SALECK, containing

*Saleck*, a seat, standing on a hill contiguous to the river *Sala* and close by *Hamelburg*. In it is a chapel.

*Dippach*, or *Tippach*, a parochial-village with the churches of *Under Aeschbach*, *Wartmansrode* and *Schwertzelbach* annexed to it.

17. The amt, or bailiwick, of SALMUNSTER, lies on the river *Kins*. In it is *Salmunster*, a small town, seated on the river *Kins*, and founded about the year 1320. In this town is a convent of *Franciscans*.

18. The bailiwick of URZEL, in which lies

*Urzel*, a village.

*Ulm bach*, also a village, containing a parish-church with that of *Klesberg* annexed to it.

*Herolz*, a church-village, seated on the river *Kins*.

19. The priory of BLANKENAU is situate on the *Lutter*. In this place formerly stood a fortress belonging to a gang of robbers called *Blackenwald*; but, in the year 1265, Abbot *Bertbous* destroyed it, and the following year founded a nunnery at the foot of *Blankenberg* hill, on the spot where the fortress stood; but ever since the sixteenth century this nunnery has been destitute of recluses. To its parish-church belongs that of *Kebenzell*.

20. The bailiwick of HERBSTEIN, in which is

*Herbstein*, or *Herberstein*, a small town, well known in the year 1325.

Obf. In the year 1366, *Henry* abbot of *Fulda*, disposed (reserving, however, a power of redemption) to the three brothers *Frederic*, *Balthasar*, and *William*, Langraves of *Thuringen*, the bailiwicks of *Salzungen* and *Lichtenburg*, with all their appurtenances. Not long after they too disposed of the whole bailiwick of *Lichtenberg* and one half of *Salzungen* to the archbishopric of *Mentz*, from whom it devolved to the archbishop of *Wurtzburg*, and afterwards to the house of *Henneberg*; and lastly, the bailiwick of *Lichtenberg* came into the possession of the counts of *Mansfeld*. In the year 1557, the houses of the Princes of *Saxony* redeemed the bailiwick of *Lichtenberg* from the counts of *Mansfeld*, and in 1675, that half also of *Salzungen* (the other half having never been alienated) which belonged to the counts of *Stollberg*, to whom it had descended by means of the widow of *Albert* count of *Henneberg*, by birth countess of *Stollberg*: the present proprietors of this bailiwick are the dukes of *Saxe-Meinungen* and *Eisenach*. In the year 1625, the abbey of *Fulda* showed an inclination for redeeming these bailiwicks, and in 1723 more strongly insisted on it, which occasioned great disturbances, till the year 1737 both parties agreed to refer it to an arbitration, which arbitration, however, has not taken place. The abbey of *Fulda* will submit the division only to the aulic council, and the *Saxon* Princes insist on referring it to the *Judices Anstregæ*, or a court of arbitrays, nominated by the Sovereigns. The

*The* MASTERSHIP *of* St. JOHN, *or the*  
PRINCIPALITY *of* HEITERSHEIM.

§. 1. THE places in *Brisgau* belonging to the order of St. *John* are to be found in the map of *Brisgau* mentioned before.

§. 2. The chief prior or grand-master of that order in *Germany*, who is also usufructuary possessor of these places, has been reckoned ever since the time of *Charles V.* who raised *George Schilling* grand-prior to that dignity, a Prince of the empire, and he sits in the college of Princes on the ecclesiastical bench, in the middle betwixt the priors of *Ellwangen* and *Berchtolsghaden*: he has also a seat and vote in the Diets of the Circle of the *Upper Rhine*. In the *matricula* too of the Empire he is assessed ten horse and eighty foot, or two hundred forty florins *per* month, and to the chamber at *Wezlar* forty-nine rthler. forty-five and a half kruitzers.

§. 3. The grand-prior pretends that the first five places under-mentioned were acquired by the order of St. *John*, and that the property and sovereignty of them have been invested in it for some centuries. Relatively to those places he is subject only to the Emperor and Empire; but the house of *Austria* accounts him a vassal. The grand-master having in the sixteenth century removed his residence to *Heitersheim*, was summoned to the Diet of *Brisgau*, whither he came on certain conditions, upon which he was afterwards decounted a denizen, and the correspondent duties were required of him, in which in the year 1630, he formally acquiesced. Afterwards, indeed, he preferred several complaints both to the Emperor and Pope, but without effect. In the year 1665, it was, indeed, agreed that the grand-master should hold the said five places together with the sovereignty of them, but acknowledge the house of *Austria* as the patron and *Dominus directus*; and with respect to the other villages as lords paramount that relatively to the two first places he should be a prelate of *Upper Austria*, and by virtue of the third a nobleman. This agreement, however, was never wholly fulfilled, and the house of *Austria* has since cancelled it.

§. 4. The places above-mentioned are,

1. *Heitersheim*, a market-town, purchased by the order from the Margrave of *Hochberg* in the year 1297. The Emperor *Leopold* granted it the privilege of two annual fairs, and ever since the sixteenth century it has been the place of the residence of the grand-prior.

*Ginglingen*, a village, transferred to the order by the Margrave of *Hochberg* in the year 1297.

*Bremgarten*, a village, which in the year 1313 devolved to the order from the lords of *Stauffen* as a fief of the Empire.

*Griesheim*, or *Griesen*, a village seated on the *Rhine*, which descended likewise to the order from the lords of *Stauffen*.

*Schlat*, a village, which was transferred to the order by *Ego*, count of *Freyburg*.

The villages of *Ufhausen Wendlingen* and *Espach* or *Eschbach*.

To the grand-prior belong also certain tythes and other revenues in the vale of *Kirchzarten*, with a commandery at *Freyburg*.

## The PRINCELY ABBEY of P R U M.

§. 1. **T**HE *Benedictine* abbey of *Prum* lies in the forest of *Ardenne*, betwixt the bailiwicks of *Schoneck* and *Schonberg*, in the electorate of *Triers*, and the duchy of *Luxembourg*. It was founded in the eighth century by *Pepin*, King of the *Franks*, and his spouse. In the year 883 the *Normans* destroyed it, and about ten years after it was again surprised by those fierce savages, who put many of the religious to the sword. In the year 1017, a canonry was settled in this place. In the year 1343, for its greater security, it put itself under the archbishopric of *Triers*; and in 1579, by a papal bull, was for ever annexed to the board-lands of the archbishopric, and incorporated with it, which annexment and incorporation was confirmed in 1575 by the Emperor *Maximilian II.* and thus it was that the Elector of *Triers* became administrator of this abbey, and the arms he bears as such are mentioned in the archbishopric of *Triers*.

§. 2. The archbishop of *Triers*, as administrator of this abbey, sits and votes on the ecclesiastical bench in the college of Princes, before the abbots of *Stablo* and *Corvey*; but the precedence betwixt these abbies is contested, and according to some, they take place alternately. The Elector also, with respect to *Prum*, is taxed in the *matricula* of the Empire at one horseman and thirteen foot. In the last publication of the usual *matricula*, *Prum* pays to the chamber at *Wezlar* thirty-eight rthlr. sixty-two and a half kruiters; but others say, that by a particular act of the Empire, dated 1727, the quota of this abbey is only eleven rthlr. five kruiters; *Prum* likewise entitles the Elector of *Triers* to a seat and vote in the Diet of the Circle of the *Upper Rhine*, where he sits the last on the bench of Princes.

§. 3. The prior and convent of this abbey have, indeed, a court of justice for civil causes, either personal or within the lower jurisdiction, but with a right of appeal to the court of *Triers*, whereas the tribunal erected at *Prum*, by the Elector of *Triers*, decides finally in all criminal cases, and others pertaining to the high jurisdiction.

§. 4. The

§. 4. The lands and casualties of this abbey since the year 1361, have been divided among the abbot and convent; and this partition holds good in most points to this very day; but the abbey no longer enjoys all the lands and casualties which at that time belonged to it. The lordship of *S. Goar* on the *Rhine*, which had been annexed in particular to the abbots lands, was about the year 1557 sold to the Landgrave of *Hessen-Rheinfels*; and of the sovereignty, and consequently of the taxes of the lordships of *Avance*, *Loncin*, *Fumay*, *Teppin* and *Ravin*, the abbey has been deprived by the bishop of *Liege* and the King of *France* contrary to the treaties of *Ryswyck* and *Baden*. At the time of the above partition the annual produce of the estates allotted to the convent was computed at 4000 gold guildens. The Elector of *Triers* in a memoir of his presented to the Diet in the year 1722 for an abatement of this imperial circular and chamber assessments, alledges that the whole abbey of *Prum*, together with the remaining lands, did not bring in above 1500 rthler.

This abbey lies on the little river of the same name, having a borough near it, and not far from it stands *Nieder-Prum*, which is a nunnery of *Benedictines*.

By virtue of the above partition

1. The abbot's part consists of

Certain tithes in the church villages of *Budesheim*, *Nieder-Prum*, *Obzheim*, *Rommersheim*, *Seffern*, *Wesseldorf*, and the villages of *Saresdorf* and *Waxweiler*: As also of

Certain revenues at *Mering*, *Schweich*, *Hetzeldode* and *Willingen*, all which places lie on the *Mosel*, together with

The lordship of *Justin*, or *S. Justine*, situate not far from *Juliers*, but mortgaged.

*St. Peters*, a cell seated at *Kessling*.

The lordship of *S. Goar*, lying on the *Rhine*; but about the year 1557 this was sold to the Landgrave of *Hesse-Rheinfels*.

*Altrip*, in Latin *Alta ripa*, also standing on the *Rhine*, being one short mile from *Manheim*, and a place of great antiquity: of

Certain rights and incomes in the town of *Rheinbach*, in the archbishopric of *Cullen*; but these also are mortgaged.

A prebendary in the chapter of *Munster-Eyssel* in the dutchy of *Juliers*.

2. The convent's share consists of

Certain dues and casualties in the borough of *Prum*.

The mills at *Obzheim* and *Rommersheim*, together with certain dues and casualties at *Breresborn*, *Herlingsdorf*, *Schwirzheim*, *Waxweiler*, *Wesseldorf*, *Arweiler*, *Bacheim*, *Kesselingen*, *Arnheim* in *Gelderland*, but sold, *Morx*, *Remig*, and *Humlar*.

*Murlebach*, a church village situate on the *Mosel*.

*Huequigny*, a lordship lying near the town of *Guise* in *Picardy*.

*Awans* and *Lonebin*, or *Louzin*, a lordship situate not far from the city of *Liege*, and of which that bishop has assumed the sovereignty.

*Fumay*, in Latin *Fumacum*, a small town and lordship standing on the *Maese*, of which together with

The lordships of *Feppin* or *Fimpiny*, as also of *Renin*, which are likewise seated on the river *Maese*, *France* has usurped the sovereignty in direct violation of the most solemn treaties.

The vineyard of *Ferkelt* near *Mering* on the *Mosel*; but the produce of these is at present paid to the Elector of *Triers*, as administrator.

*The* P R I O R Y *of*  
O D E N H E I M,  
*Or the Religious Foundation of Nobles at* BRUCHSAL.

§. 1. **I**N the year 1122 *Bruno* and *Poppo*, brothers and counts of *Lauffen*, and the former also archbishop of *Triers*, founded a convent of *Benedictines* at *Odenheim* or *Wigoldsberg*, reserving, however, to themselves and the heads of their family the right of patronage and protection, and this foundation with its several clauses received the sanction of the Pope and Emperor. On the extinction of the counts of *Lauffen*, abbot *Berniger*, with the privity and by the advice of his convent, in the year 1219, made a tender of the right of patronage and protection to the Emperor *Frederic II.* and his successors, which the Emperor *Lewis* conferred on *Gerhard* bishop of *Spire*, and *Charles IV.* in the year 1369, mortgaged it to the bishops of that place for 1000 florins. Under *Maximilian I.* namely, in the year 1494, this convent was, by permission granted from the Pope, converted into a secular college of immediate nobles of the Empire, and a prior appointed in lieu of the abbot. In 1507, *Philip*, bishop of *Spire*, permitted the college to be removed from *Odenheim* to *Bruchsal*, at the same time granting to the prior, dean and chapter thereof, the church of *our Lady* in that town. This convent therefore, though removed to *Bruchsal*, a town in the diocese of *Spire*, is yet still commonly called *Odenheim* from the primary place of its foundation.

§. 2. The prior of *Odenheim*, who is generally the bishop of *Spire*, sits and votes in that quality at the Diet among the prelates of the Empire on the *Rhine*-bench next to the abbot of *Keytersheim*, and likewise in the Diets of the Circle of the *Upper Rhine*. His matricular assessment is seven foot soldiers, or instead thereof forty florins *per month*, and to the chamber of *Wetzlar* he pays eighty-one rthlr. fourteen kruitzers and a half.

§. 3. By virtue of an ancient custom, the chapter levies the contributions on the subjects, and the prior receives a yearly pension. The chapter has indeed found means to get the whole management of the priory into their own hands, excluding the prior from any part of it; and in the year 1729, he made a complaint, that after having advanced out of the treasury at *Spire*, the imperial circular and *Wetzlar* assessments for the priory of *Odenheim*, he had not been able even to recover his own money, and therefore, as bishop of *Spire*, renounced the payment of the several taxations with which the said priory was charged.

§. 4. The immediate imperial estates of the priory, which of course form a distinct territory from the diocese of *Spire*, consist of

1. The places with which the first founders of the convent endowed it, and from which the Prince and bishop of *Spire*, as patron, annually receives a quantity of corn and wine; and the former, besides his pay, every year one florin, ten batzes: these are,

*Odenheim*, a village seated in *Craichgan*, or properly in *Prurheim*, where the priory was originally founded, and still has a bailiff.

*Treffenbach* and *Eichelberg*, two villages somewhat east of the former.

2. Of the places afterwards purchased, together with the rights and sovereignty of them by the priory, and of which the patronage and dues have not been transferred to the bishop of *Spire*, viz.

*Robrbach*, a castle and village on the river *Elfsatz*, purchased in the year 1385 of the *Seckingen* family.

*Lanshausen*, a village not far from *Eppingen*, purchased in the years 1426 and 1427 of the *Menzingen* family.

## The D U T C H Y of

## S I M M E R N,

§. 1. L I E S in the *Hundsruck* or *Hunsruck*, or *Pagus Hunicus* of the ancients, the origin of which was in the following manner: *Rupert III.* Elector-palatine, who also arrived to be King of the *Romans*, is said before his decease, which happened in the year 1410, to have chosen arbitrators, and requested of them to make the most equitable distribution of his dominions among his four sons, who after his death, obliged themselves faithfully to abide by and promote the execution of such division. This was performed in the same year, and gave rise to four principalities which are absolutely independent, the mutual right of inheritance excepted. Of these brothers Duke *Stephen III.* had for his share the towns of *Simmern*, *Laubach*, *Hobenheim*, *Argenthal*, and all that part belonging to the Elector-palatine in

the *Hunfruck*, together with the castle of *Wilsperg*, the village of *Laubenheim*, the castle of *Stramberg*, &c. as also the towns of *Anweiler*, *Liveybrucken*, *Hornbach*, *Bergzabern*, and in a word the present principality of *Simmern*, and county of *Ziveybrucken* or *Deuxponts*. This duke *Stephen* marrying *Anne* only daughter of *Frederick*, the last count of *Veldenz* and *Sponheim*, obtained with her the county of *Veldenz* and half that of *Sponheim* also. In 1444, it was agreed betwixt *Frederic* his father-in-law and Duke *Stephen*, that his eldest son *Frederic* should succeed to his grandfather's part of both the counties of *Sponheim*, and also to his father's estates in the *Hunfruck*, namely, to *Simmern*; and that *Lewis* the other son should possess *Veldenz* and *Ziveybrucken*. *Frederic* III. great-grandson to *Frederic* duke of *Simmern*, arriving to be Elector-palatine, granted the duchy of *Simmern* to his brother *George*, and on his death to his brother *Richard*, and he dying it again escheated to the Elector *Frederic* IV. who bequeathed the principality of *Simmern* to his youngest son *Lewis Philip*; but on the death of his son *Lewis Henry* it again devolved to the Electoral house. On the extinction, however, of this, and in it of the whole *Simmern* line, *Leopold Lewis*, Palgrave of *Veldenz*, claimed the succession to the duchy of *Simmern*, which has been continued however under the Elector-palatines.

§. 2. The Elector-palatine, in right of *Simmern*, sits and votes in the college of Princes, and is joint convocatory Prince of the Circle of the *Upper Rhine*, of which mention has been made at large in the introduction to that Circle. No particular assessment of the principality occurs in the *matricula*.

§. 3. To this duchy of *Simmern* belongs

The upper bailiwick of *SIMMERN*,

*Simmern*, the capital and seat of the upper bailiwick, lies on the river *Simmern*, all the three religions have their church here. In 1689, this place suffered extremely by the *French*.

*Laubach*, a small town.

*Hoben-Rhine*, also called *Horrein*, a small town.

*Argentbal*, a little town.

*Waldeck*, a castle.

*Ekrenberg*, a castle seated on the *Mosel*, and wholly surrounded by the Electorate of *Triers*, of which it is also a fief.

*Ravengiersperg* and *Chumb*, two convents, but sequestered in 1566.

The churches of *Rheinbellen*, *Ribern*, *Pleitsenhausen*, *Neuenkirch*, *Guntershausen*, and *Gemunden* have been taken from the Protestants.

Obf. The upper bailiwick of *STROMBERG* has also been annexed to the *Simmern* share; and a description of it is to be met with p. of this work. To it likewise belongs the bailiwick of *Bockelheim*, though by the Elector-palatine, it was immediately added as an under bailiwick to the upper amt of *Creutzenach* in the county of *Sponheim*. This bailiwick was held as a mort-

mort-

mortgage from the archbishopric of *Mentz* by *Lewis the Swartby*, duke of *Deuxponts*; but in the year 1471, *Frederic I.* Elector-palatine, made himself master of it, and kept possession thereof. The Elector *Frederic IV.* united it to the dutchy of *Simmern*, which he conferred on his own son *Lewis Philip*. In the year 1663, the Elector of *Mentz* offering to redeem this bailiwick, *Lewis Henry*, the last duke of *Simmern*, consented to hold it of him as a fief, and allowed him the acceptance of homage; but this duke dying in 1673, the Elector-palatine seized on the bailiwick of *Bockelheim*. This caused the imperial chamber to sequester it and appoint an administrator; but in the year 1715 this was taken off by a convention, by virtue of which the bailiwick of *Bockelheim* continued to the Elector-palatine, who on his part ceded certain places in the upper amt of *Creutzenach* to the Elector of *Mentz*. This bailiwick lies along the *Nabe*, and its principal places are,

*Bockelheim*, a castle.

*Sobernheim*, a small town lying on the *Nabe*.

*Montzingen*, a little town.

*Wald-Bockelheim*, *Tbal-Bockelheim*, and *Oberstreith*, villages.

In this bailiwick are also included

*Ebernburg*, a castle demolished by the *French*. This castle belongs to the baron *Sukingen*, but, together with four other places, its dependencies, is claimed by the Elector-palatine.

*Baumberg*, or *Alt-Bamberg*, a castle lying in ruins on the little river *Alsentz*, together with a village and a large wood below it, after passing through several possessors, was by the Elector-palatine conferred as a fief on *Frederic Michael* of *Deuxponts* in *Birkenfeld*.

### The DUTCHY of LAUTERN.

IN the year 1610, *Frederick IV.* Elector-palatine, bequeathed to his second son, *Lewis Philip*, the Palsgrave, exclusive of the principality of *Simmern*, and one half of the anterior county of *Sponheim*, likewise the Principality of *Lautern*, which, in the year 1613, was settled and ratified. In the compact entered into in the year 1653, betwixt *Charles Lewis*, Elector-palatine, and the above-mentioned Palsgrave, *Lewis Philip*, the latter retained, during his and his spouse's life-time, the castle, town and amt of *Lautern*, with most of the church-lands and all the rights appertaining to the sovereignty of them; but the two upper amts of *Wolffstein* and *Rockenhausen*, together with the town of *Otterberg*, and the upper and lower jurisdiction, were to descend to his heirs. On the other hand, the Elector-palatine

palatine possessed the abbey of *Lautern*, with the reversion thereof, the convent and priory of *Enkenbach*, the public cellar at *Callstadt*, as also a seat and vote at the Imperial and circular Diets held by the Prince of *Lautern*; and the above-mentioned *Lewis Philip*, his consort, and their son *Lewis Henry*, dying, the whole country reverted to the Electoral house. Its particular assessment, either to the Empire or chamber at *Watzlar*, is not specified. In the Diets *Lautern* votes before *Simmern*. This dutchy consists of the upper amt of *Lautern*, which has been already described in the Circle of the *Rhine*, as a part of the Palatinate.

### VELDENZ and LAUTERECK.

§. 1. **I**T has been already observed, in the article of *Simmern*, that *Stephen*, duke of *Simmern*, by his marriage with *Anne*, heiress of *Frederick*, the last count of *Veldenz*, acquired the possession of that county; and, with the approbation of his father-in-law, settled on his son *Lewis*, surnamed the *Swarthy*, and his heirs, the counties of *Veldenz* and *Deuxponts*, together with some other places, investing him also with the arms and title of Count of *Veldenz*. Now, though these countries, thus incorporated, are from the residentiary styled the dutchy of *Deuxponts*, and under this title all the *regalia* have been conferred on the proprietors; yet its sovereigns, as the Elector-palatine and Duke of *Bavaria*, used to style themselves only Counts of *Veldenz*. These territories were jointly possessed, under the title of the dutchy of *Deuxponts*, by *Lewis the Swarthy*, as also by his son *Alexander*, *Lewis II.* son to the latter, and by *Rupert II.* as guardian to *Wolfgang*, his brother's son, till the year 1543, when the said Duke *Rupert*, by the mediation of *Philip*, Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*, obtained leave for his former ward, Duke *Wolfgang*, agreeably to a contract signed at *Marburg*, to transfer unto him, and the male heirs of his body, the castle and vale of *Veldenz*, with its five villages and the tythes of *Brambacher*, as also the castle and borough of *Lautereck*, together with its four villages, the jurisdiction of *Gettenbacher*, with its appertenances, the convent of *Ronigsberg*, with its revenues, as also certain revenues arising from the bailiwick of *Kichtemberg*, and other emoluments: but to this contract a clause was also annexed, that Duke *Wolfgang*, and his successors, should, as reigning lords, receive the investiture of the whole country from the Emperor and Empire; and, that all its vassals, though dwelling in the parts assigned to Duke *Rupert*, should be invested by Duke *Wolfgang* and his successors, as actual sovereigns; and, likewise, that the lands thus alienated should pay their respective contingencies at the Imperial or circular aids into the sovereign's treasury at *Deux-ponts*. Duke *Rupert* settled these new acquisitions on his own son

George

*George John*, who, in consequence of a treaty of partition, entered into in the year 1556, with the above-mentioned Duke *Wolfgang*, succeeded in the dominions of the Elector-palatine to the lordship of *Lutzelstein* and the Elector's portion of the territory of *Gutenberg*, *Absenz*, and the wine tenths at *Weissenburg* and *Kleeburg*. But, the year 1566, brought a considerable addition to the grandeur of Duke *George John*, the Emperor creating him a Prince of the Empire with right of a seat and vote in the Diet. All these privileges descended to his grandson Duke *Leopold Lewis*, who dying in the year 1694, without male issue, was the last of the line of his great-grand-father *Rupert*. His territories were claimed by the Elector-palatine, Palsgaves of *Deux-ponts*, *Sulzbach* and *Birkenfeld*. At length, in the year 1733, an agreement was entered into between the several claimants, by which it was stipulated, that the Elector-palatine should hold *Veldenz* and *Lautereck*; and the Palsgaves of *Birkenfeld* and *Sulzbach* possess the county of *Lutzelstein* betwixt them; and, with respect to the seat and vote in the Imperial and circular Diets, as lord of *Veldenz*, *Charles Philip*, the Elector, was to hold these during life, after which they were to be shared alternately, from year to year, by the Palsgaves of *Birkenfeld* and *Sulzbach*; and thus it has continued ever since the year 1743, without the least discontent on either side.

§. 2. The lands which devolved, in the manner above-mentioned, to Duke *Rupert*, and are now held by the Elector-palatine, form two upper bailiwicks; viz.

1. The upper bailiwick of *Veldenz*, lying on the *Moselle*, and being surrounded on all sides by the Electorate of *Triers*. In it is

*Veldenz*, a borough, containing a seat of that name at half an hour's distance from it, together with the villages of *Borgen*, or *Burgen*, *Dussefont*, noted for its excellent *Moselle* wine; *Mullheim*, containing a parish-church; *Andeln* and *Kornhausen*.

2. The upper bailiwick of *LAUTERECK* lies on the river *Glan*, and contains

*Lautereck*, a borough, or small town, seated on the river *Glan*.

The villages of *Heinzenhausen*, *Lohnweiler*, *Bersweiler* and *Weissweiler*.

*Romigsberg*, originally a convent, but now a seat.

## The DUTCHY of DEUX-PONTS.

§. 1. THE present dutchy of *Deux-ponts* is composed of the ancient county of *Deux-ponts* and some parts of the preceding county of *Veldenz*; the last, indeed, constitutes two thirds of the dutchy. In the year 1385, *Eberhard*, last count thereof, sold half this county to the Palatine house.

house for 25,000 florins, and the other half he afterwards left to the Elector *Rupert the Elder*. In the year 1410, this county was assigned to Duke *Stephen*, who bequeathed it, together with the county of *Veldenz*, to his son *Lewis the Swarthy*. How these territories, thus united, came to be called the Dutchy of *Deux-ponts*, has been shewn in the account of *Veldenz*: Under Duke *Wolfgang* this dutchy suffered a considerable dismembrment by his grant of part of the territories of *Veldenz* and *Lautereck* to his uncle *Rupert*. On the other hand, by virtue of the treaty of *Heidelberg* in the year 1553, and the compact at *Marburgh*, in 1559, entered into with his grand-father *George John*, Elector-palatine, the same Duke *Wolfgang*, on the demise of the Elector *Otto Henry*, succeeded to one half of the hither county of *Sponheim*; and a few years before, the above Elector, *Otto Henry*, had conferred on him the dutchy of *Neuburg*, which had descended to him by his mother. This last dutchy he settled on his eldest son *Philip Lewis*, and the dutchy of *Deux-ponts* on his second son *John*; but, as the eldest son was, by his father's will, to cede to his brother, *Otto Henry*, the castle, court and town of *Sulzbach*, together with the bailiwicks of *Hipoltstein* and *Allersberg*, and to his brother *Frederick* the castle, bailiwick and jurisdiction of *Parkstein* and *Weiden*, as also the bailiwick of *Flossenburg*, in the dutchy of *Nenburg*, as an appenage; *John*, the second son, was also to make over to *Charles*, the youngest of these brothers, one moiety of the county of *Sponheim*. *John*, Duke of *Deux-ponts*, had two sons; viz. *John Frederick Casimir* and *John Casimir*. *Frederick Lewis* descended from the second son dying, in the year 1681, without heirs, the succession devolved on the posterity of the third son, *John Casimir*, whose son, *Charles Gustavus*, arrived to be King of *Sweden*; and his son, *Charles XI*. King also of that Kingdom, succeeded to the dutchy of *Deux-ponts* and transmitted it to his martial son *Charles XII*. The latter being killed at the siege of *Frederickshall* in *Norway*, in the year 1718, this dutchy descended to Duke *Gustavus Samuel Leopold*, whose father *Adolphus John* was brother to King *Charles Gustavus*. He died without heirs in the year 1731, on which Duke *Christian III*. of *Berkenfeld*, put in his claim to the dutchy of *Deux-ponts*; and, in the year 1733, by virtue of a compact with the Elector-palatine, obtained it, yielding up to that Prince the under bailiwick of *Stadecken*.

§. 2. The Duke of *Deuxponts* enjoys a seat and vote in the college of Princes, as also in the Diets of the Circle of the *Upper Rhine*. His matricular assessment is ten horse and thirty foot, or two hundred and forty florins per month; and to the chamber at *Wetzlar*, a deduction being made for the bailiwick of *Stradecken*, he pays one hundred and seventy-two rix-dollars and thirty-six kruitzers.

§. 3. The annual revenues of the territories of *Deux-ponts* are computed at 300,000 florins.

§. 4. The

§. 4. The dutchy of *Deux-ponts* consists,

I. Of the following parts of the preceding county of *Deux-ponts*, lying in the *Wasgau*; viz.

1. *Deuxponts*, in Latin *Bipontum*, in German *Zweybrücken*, the capital, though not large. It is well built and has a fine palace erected in the modern taste. It is also the seat of an upper bailiwick. Of the great church here the Catholics have the choir and the Protestants the nave. The *Lutherans* have likewise a church. In this town is also a gymnasium. During the thirty years war this town suffered extremely, and, in 1677, no less from the *French*. In a vale at no great distance from it lies

*Schufflick*, a pleasure-house, erected by *Stanislaus*, the dethroned King of *Poland*, during his residence at *Deux-ponts*, but now gone to ruin.

*Kirkel*, a seat.

*Hornbach*, a little town.

*Breidenbach*, *Contwig*, *Ernstweiler*, *Lambsborn* and *Wiesbach*, *Limbach*, *Minbach* and *Webenheim*, *Nunschweiler*, *Rieschweiler*, *Waldmohr*, *Walzheim*, all Protestant parishes.

*Anweiler*, a small town and the seat of *Trieffels*, near which lies

*Neu-Castell*, a seat.

*Bergzabern*, a small town, containing a seat and an upper bailiwick.

*Minfeld* and *Langenkandel*, two market-towns.

*Guttenberg*, a seat.

*Kindelbrun* and *Drachenfels*, two castles lying in ruins.

*Kleeburg*, a market-town, fortified with a wall and a castle, was formerly the residence of the family of *Deuxponts-Kleeburg*, the founder of which was *John Casimir*, third son to Duke *John*. The Protestants have a church here.

The Protestant churches at *Barbelrode*, *Drusweiler*, *Frankenweiler*, *Hunzbach*, *Leinfweiler*, *Rott*, *Wilgarswiesen*, *Winden*.

II. The following parts of the preceding county of *Veldenz*, and fiefs of the Elector-palatine; viz.

*Lichtenberg*, a seat, to which belongs

*Petersheim*, a village.

*S. Michelsburg*, a seat, and *S. Remiginsburg*. This place is an upper bailiwick.

The *Bossenbacher* and *Nerzweiler*.

*Kussel*, a small town.

The Protestant parishes of *Achtelsbach*, *Baumholder*, *Bossenbach*, *Conken*, *Hinsweiler*, *Niederkirchen*, *Pfesselbach*, *Ulmertz*, *Wolferfweil*.

*Meissenheim*, a little town and seat, lying on the river *Glan*, which is also the seat of an upper bailiwick, is a fief of *Mentz*.

*Odenbach*, a borough, standing on the river *Glan*. The Protestant church here and that of *Medart* are incorporated.

*Odernheim*, a town, situate on the river *Glan*.

*Landsberg*, a ruined castle, which is a fief of *Worms*, gave name to the *Landsberg* line of the ducal house of *Deux-ponts*, which begun in *Frédéric Casimir*, son to *John I.* Below it lies

*Upper-Muschel*, or *Moschel*, a small town.

The Protestant parishes of *Alsenz*, *Bisterschid*, *Essenbeim*, *Einollen*, *Hundsbach*, *Niederhausen*, *Ransweiler* and *Gangloff*, together with *Kebborn*, *Scherfeld*, *Tuchred* and *Celtweiler*.

## H E S S E.

§. 1. **T**HE most ancient and imperfect map of *Hesse* is that of *Dryander*. In the year 1586, *Gerhard Mercator*, by order of the Landgrave *William* began a map of *Lower-Hesse*, which was finished by his son *John Mercator*. This probably was the plan made use of by *Blacuw*, *Jansson*, *Hond*, the *Waesbergs* and *Homann* in their maps of *Lower-Hesse*. In the year 1705, the heirs of the latter published *Pranner's* map of the territories of *Hesse-Darmstadt*, and all its neighbourhood, in six leaves; but *Valk* and *Keulen* have put forth maps of all *Hesse*. Those of *Homann* make N<sup>o</sup> 100 and 101, in the *Atlas of Germany*.

§. 2. Under the *Catti*, the Empire of the *Franks*, and a little before the time of *Henry the Child*, the boundaries of this Principality were different. At present the Landgrave of *Hesse* terminates on the bishopric of *Fulda*, the Principality of *Herfeld*, *Thuringia* and *Eichsfeld*, as also on that of *Calenberg*, together with the bishoprick of *Paderborn* and *Waldeck*, the duchy of *Westphalia*, the county of *Witgenstein*, *Nassau Dillenburg*, the county of *Solms* and *Upper Isenburg*. In these limits the county of *Katzenellnbogen* and some other territories are not included. The Landgravate of *Hesse*, considered in itself, is somewhat above twenty *German miles* in length.

§. 3. The country, for the most part, is hilly and woody, though not without pleasant vallies in it, and here and there good corn and pasture lands are met with, and some parts also produce a plenty of excellent wine, and it abounds particularly in cattle. The mineral Kingdom here is very considerable. The *Eber* is an auriferous river, and near *Frankenberg* a gold mine was formerly worked. Silver, copper, lead and iron are found at present in great quantities in this country; as also allum, vitriol, salt-springs, pit-coal, sulphur, boles, a porcelain-earth, marble and alabaster. It has likewise its baths and mineral-springs, with an uncommon plenty of game and fish. Exclusive of the *Rhine*, which runs through the upper and lower county of *Katzenellnbogen*, and the *Mayne*, which passes also through a part of the upper county of *Katzenellnbogen*, *Hesse* is further watered by the following

lowing rivers; viz. the *Lan*, or *Labn*, also called the *Lebn*, *Lohn* and *Labn*, in Latin *Lanus* and *Logana*, which run into the *Westerwalde*, in the Principality of *Nassau-Siegen* near a farm called *Labnhaufs*, and passing through part of the county of *Witgenstein*, enters *Hesse*, where it is rejoined by other smaller streams; namely, the *Obm*, *Marbach*, or *Ketzerbach*, the *Zwefferau*, *Salzbutte*, *Wiesseck*, *Beber*, *Dill*, *Wetz*, *Weilbach*, *Ems*, *Elb*, *Aar*, *Erl* and *Mublach*. After this it falls, near *Coblenz*, into the *Rhine*. The *Fulda* comes from the bishoprick of *Fulda*, receives the *Eder*, which, before it is increased by the *Schwalm*, is but a small river issuing from *Upper Hesse*, and at length joins the *Werra*. This last river, which has its source in the county and Principality of *Henneberg*, was formerly known by the name of, *Wisaraba*, *Wisuraba*, *Wesara* and afterwards *Wirraba*, or *Wirra*; insomuch that, contrary to the common opinion, it is not at *Munden*, where it is joined by the *Fulda*, that it first has the name of *Wefer*, in Latin *Visurgis*; the *Diemel*, which, after watering the bishopric of *Paderborn*, runs also into the *Wefer*.

§. 4. *Hesse*, like many other parts of *Germany*, has states who are summoned to the Diets of the country. Those of *Hesse-Cassel* are, first, the prelates, who are composed of, First, the commandery of the *Teutonic* order for *Hesse*, who resides at *Marburg*. Secondly, Of the rector and senate of the university of *Marburg*, by virtue of its conventual lands. Thirdly, of the four provosts of the canonries of *Kauffungen* and *Wetter*, and the governors of the hospitals of *Haina*, *Merxhausen*, *Hofheim* and *Grunau*. 2. The nobility, who are distinguished by the five rivers *Labn*, *Schwalm*, *Fulda*, *Werre* and *Diemel*; but these are without any settled rank among themselves. 3. The towns, which are also divided according to the countries lying on those five rivers, and in each is a summoning-town, as *Cassel* on the *Diemel*, *Marburg* on the *Labn*, *Eschwege* on the *Werra*, *Herfeld* on the *Fulda*, and *Homberg* on the *Schwalm*. *Cassel* and *Marburg* send each two representatives to the general and particular Diets, as also to the smaller and larger committees of the latter. The other towns assist at them only in turns, according to a settled rotation. To the smaller committees each of these sends two deputies and four to the larger. The town of *S. Goar*, together with the other towns of the lower county of *Katzenellenbogen*, send one to the former and to the latter two. The states of *Hesse-Darmstadt* consist likewise of, 1. the prelates; namely, the commandery of the *Teutonic* order at *Schiffenberg* and the rector and senate of the university of *Gießen*; 2. the nobility; and, 3. the towns.

In the Diets both of *Hesse-Cassel* and *Hesse-Darmstadt* presides the hereditary-marshal, who is always the chief of the noble family of *Riedesel* of *Eisenbach*, who also takes place of the universities, being likewise the hereditary-cup-bearer, which post is held by the eldest branch of the *Schenen* of *Schweinsberg*, signs the acts of the Dyet immediately after the hereditary-

marshal and before the university of *Gießen*, though the latter constantly protests against it. In case of general Diets of the whole country of *Hesse*, they are to be held alternately within the territories of *Cassel* and *Darmstadt*: it is also very seldom that a general Diet of either of the provinces is summoned. The sovereign of both houses assemble at pleasure a particular Diet, and then the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel* sends orders through his whole country for them to appear by deputies. *Cassel* is generally the place of assembly for those of *Hesse-Cassel*, though sometimes they meet at *Treysa*. The Diets of *Hesse-Darmstadt* are invariably held at *Gießen*. In both the sovereign is represented by a commissioner. The *Land-Convocations-sage*, as they are called, generally relate to free-gifts, and are summoned by the marshal on an order from the sovereign.

§. 5. The house of *Hesse-Cassel* forms one of the Protestant religion, and that of *Hesse-Darmstadt* is *Lutheran*. Of the collateral lines, *Rotenburg* is *Roman Catholic*, and *Homburg* and *Philipsdale* Protestants. The subjects likewise vary in their religious professions. It being known, in the year 1754, that *Frederick*, the hereditary Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*, had, in 1749, gone over to the *Romish* religion; that Prince, on the twenty-eighth of *October* and thirty-first of *December*, voluntarily drew up, and confirmed by oath, an instrument declaring, that his present and future children should be brought up, instructed and confirmed only in the Protestant religion; and, that on his accession to the government no manner of alteration should be made with respect to religion as at that time it stood, but that he should preserve every particular relating to it unmolested and entire, according to the *status anni normativi*, as settled at the treaty of *Westphalia*, the present ecclesiastical establishment in the country of *Hesse*, *Schauenburg*, *Hanau*, and all other appertaining to his succession and the principles of the Protestant body. This instrument was not only printed and inserted in the eighteenth volume of the *Acta Historico-ecclesiastica*, but has also for its guarantees the Protestant Princes of *Europe*, the States of the *United-Provinces* and the whole Protestant body. In *Hesse-Cassel* are two superintendents of the Protestants, one at *Cassel* the other at *Allendorf* on the *Werra*; and a *Lutheran* one at *Marburg*. *Gießen* had formerly two superintendents, but this office has since been divided among the three professors of divinity, insomuch that now the district of *Alsfeldt* has its superintendent at *Gießen* equally with that of *Marburg*. Under these superintendents are inspectors, and next to them metropolitans. These are the principal classes of the clergy, to whom the parish-priests and schoolmasters are subordinate.

To *Hesse-Cassel* belong the universities of *Marburg*, and *Rinteln* and *Gießen* to the house of *Hesse-Darmstadt*.

§. 6. Besides the common *Latin* schools here, at *Cassel*, *Marburg*, *Gießen* and *Darmstadt* are public seminaries. *Cassel*, *Hersfeld* and *Darmstadt* have likewise *gymnasia*. *Cassel* also is a *collegium illustre*, and *Marburg* and *Gießen* universities.

§. 7. In

§. 7. In *Hesse* are manufactories of gold, linen, cloth, hats, stockings, gloves, paper, &c. *Cassel*, in particular, makes a very beautiful porcelain.

§. 8. The *Hessians* are descended from the *Catti*, who had their particular Princes. The *Catti*, *Chatti*, *Chassi*, *Hassi* and *Hessi*, are but one and the same name. In 902, under *Lewis the Child*, *Conrad the Elder*, together with *Gebhard*, *Eberhard* and *Conrad the Younger*, counts of *Hesse*, signalised themselves by intestine wars; the last became even King of *Germany*; and it appears, that, in consequence of this exaltation, *Hesse* was given to *Otto* his younger brother; at least he had some lands in *Longau*. From him probably was descended *Lewis the Bearded*, count of *Hesse*, and to whom, besides *Hesse*, the Emperor conferred a part of *Thuringia*; but his grandson *Lewis* obtained all *Thuringia*, together with the title of Landgrave, and with *Hesse* transmitted it to his posterity, of whom *Henry Raspe* died without heirs in the year 1249. His elder brother, *Lewis the Pious*, had a daughter named *Sophia* who was stiled countess of *Thuringia* and married to *Henry V.* duke of *Brabant*. The fruit of this marriage was *Henry I.* surnamed *the Child*, who took on him the style of Landgrave of *Thuringia* and lord of *Hesse*; and, by *Adolphus*, King of the *Romans*, was, in the year 1292, created a Prince of the Empire, and *Hesse* erected into a Principality, though it insensibly afterwards came to be commonly termed a Landgravate. One of his descendants, *Lewis I.* added to *Hesse* the counties of *Ziegenbayn* and *Nidda*, on condition that it should be accounted an accessory fief of *Hesse*, and that, on the failure of the male line of the counts of *Ziegenbayn* it should escheat to the Landgrave, which happened not long after; for it appears that *John*, the last count thereof, was dead in the year 1445. The two eldest sons of this *Lewis* made a partition of the country of *Hesse* among themselves, by virtue of which one possessed all the country on this side the *Spiese*, and the other the country along the *Lahn*, together with the lordships of *Ziegenbayn* and *Nidda*. The latter also, by his marriage with *Anne*, daughter to *Philip*, count of *Katzenellbogen*, annexed that county to *Hesse*. *Philip the Magnanimous*, grandson to *Lewis II.* was sovereign of all *Hesse*; and it is from him that all the modern Landgraves derive their extraction. In his will he divided his dominions among his four sons, assigning to the eldest, *William IV.* founder of the *Cassel* line, one half, to *Lewis IV.* a quarter, and the two others, *Philip I.* and *George I.* founder of the *Darmstadt* line, the other quarter. *Philip II.* of *Rheinfels* died, in the year 1583, without heirs, upon which his three brothers shared his territories. In the year 1604 also died without heirs *Lewis IV.* of *Marburg*, leaving *Marburg* and its dependencies to *Cassel*, and the country of *Gießen* to that of *Darmstadt*; but this division occasioned contests betwixt the two families, which were not adjusted till the year 1648. Thus in *Hesse* are two sovereign families, betwixt whom all the *Hessian* territories are divided; namely, those of *Cassel* and *Darmstadt*; but many articles have continued in common among

among them: 1. the feudal power, as likewise the investiture of the Princes of *Waldeck*, which has ever been performed in the name of both Landgraves. 2. The records of *Ziegenbayn*. 3. The *Samthofgericht*, or 'joint-court of justice,' at *Marburg*, which is held at certain times, and has its judge and assessors, from whom, in processes of above 1000 gold gulden an appeal lies to the aulic council; and, if exceeding 100, to the court of revision. 4. The court of revision, or appeals, held alternately six years at *Marburg* and six at *Giessen*, being composed of seven members. 5. The two foundations for nobles of *Kauffingen* and *Wetter*, together with the four hospitals of *Haina*, *Merxhausen*, *Hofheim* and *Grunau*. The two foundations in it have four provosts, who are of the *Hessian* nobility; the convent or hospital of *Haina* has also one who is obliged to reside there. The provosts every year deliver in their accounts to commissaries nominated by both sovereigns. 6. The portioning of the Princesses, who, at the same time, make a solemn renunciation of all other claims. The subjects of both sovereigns contribute to the portion, whether the bride be the daughter of a reigning or collateral Prince. 7. The Diets of all *Hesse*, but these very seldom meet. 8. The wine and *Rhine* duty, and share in the *Bopparter* ward-duty. 9. The *Hessian* hereditary office of marshal, cup-bearer, treasurer and sewer, the first of which is in the family of *Riedzeel* of *Eisenbach*, the second in the *Schencks* of *Schweinsberg*, the third in the *Kerlessens*, and the fourth belongs to the barons of *Dornberg*. 10. The arbitrators, in *Latin* termed *judices austregæ*, chosen in disputes by the Landgraves who submit to their verdict. 11. The privileges by virtue of which the Landgraves are delegate states, of the Empire. 12. The title, which is nearly the same, both sovereigns assumed to themselves; namely, that of Landgrave of *Hesse*, Prince of *Hersfeld*, Count *Katzenelnbogen*, *Dietz*, *Ziegenkayn*, *Nidda*, *Schaumburg*, and to which *Hesse-Cassel* adds *Hanau* and *Hesse-Darmstadt* also *Isenburg* and *Budingen*. 13. The hereditary brotherhood, betwixt them and the houses of *Saxony* and *Brandenburg*. 14. The hereditary succession in the county of *Waldeck*. 15. The payment of the quota to the Empire. 16. The rank which they and their deputies have alternately enjoyed at interviews and congresses. 17. The vote at the deputation of the Empire.

§. 9. The right of *primogeniture* was first settled in the *Darmstadt* family in the year 1606, and confirmed in 1608 by the Emperor *Rodolphus II.* and this example was followed by that of *Cassel* in 1627, and the following year confirmed by the Emperor *Ferdinand II.*

In both houses are Princes appenaged by compact. Those of *Hesse-Cassel* are, 1. *Philipsdale*; that is descended from *Philip*, brother to the Landgrave *Charles*, and residing at *Philipsdale*. 2. *Rotenburg*; who, instead of this name given him by the sovereign family, chooses rather to style himself *Rheinfels*. The founder of this line was *Ernest*, youngest son to the Landgrave *Maurice*, and on whose brother, the Landgrave *William V.* conferred a fourth

part

part of all the possessions present or future ; and by virtue of this they account themselves among the reigning Princes ; yet does *Hesse-Cassel* hold the sovereignty over the places and territories of the Princes of *Rotenburg*, and also garrisons the forts of *Rheinfels*, which had given rise to vehement contests, till, in the year 1754, an agreement was entered into that the Landgrave of *Hesse-Rotenburg* should, for himself and his heirs, renounce all claim to the garrisoning of *Rheinfels* fort, and resign it to *Hesse-Cassel*, and also recede from all pretensions with respect to the primogeniture-document obtained of the aulic council. On the other hand, *Hesse-Cassel* consented that the Landgrave of *Hesse-Rotenburg* for the advantage of one of his sons then living, might, with or without the Emperor's approbation, make a paternal ordinance and division among his children, by which the joint inheritance hitherto customary in the *Hessian Universal-quart* should be set aside, and the territories concenter in the said Prince, leaving to the other Princes a fixed sum not under 3000 rixdollars ; but such ordinance not to be construed as a right of primogeniture. The Landgraves of *Rotenburg*, or *Rheinfels*, are again subdivided into two houses, one of which resides at *Rotenburg*, the other at *Eschwege*. The latter family is also named *Wanfrid*.

2. The only appenage belonging to *Hesse-Darmstadt* is *Hesse-Hamburg*, deriving its name from the town of *Hamburg*, *vor der boke*, but its descent from *Frederick*, son to the Landgrave *George I.* Among other rights the Landgraves of *Hamburg* are always chief rangers in the Marcs of *Seulburg* and *Upper Erlenbach*.

3. The arms of *Hesse* are a shield twice longitudinally divided and three times transversally with a scutcheon of pretence, *saphire* ; the *Hessian* lion, *pearl*, and three diadems *ruby*. In the first *dexter* shield, *argent*, is a patriarchal cross, *ruby*, for the Principality of *Hersfeld*. In the second shield, *party per fess*, *diamond* and *topaz*, with a star, *pearl*, denoting the county of *Ziegenbayn*. The third field has a lion-rampant, *ruby*, crowned *saphire*, for *Katzenellenbogen*. The fourth field *ruby*, two lions *passant*, *topaz*, for the county of *Dietz*. The fifth field, *party per fess*, *topaz* and *diamond*, two stars with eight points, *pearl*, for the county of *Nidda*. The sixth field, also *party per bend*, *ruby* and *pearl*, within a nettle-leaf on three segments, in each of which is a carnation, *pearl*. for the *Schaumburg* arms. The Landgrave, *William* added the *Hanau* shield, which is quarterly ; in the first and fourth fields, *topaz*, three cherrans, *ruby*, for the county of *Hanau* ; but, in the second and third field, *topaz*, three bends, *ruby*, for the county of *Reineck* ; likewise a scutcheon of pretence, *party per fess*, *topaz* and *pearl*, for the lordship of *Munzenberg*. The Landgraves of *Hesse-Darmstadt* also add to the arms of *Isenburg* and *Budingen* a shield, *argent*, two bendelets, *diamond*. The two collateral Princes of *Hesse-Cassel* bear the *Hessian* shield alone, but those of the *Darmstadt* line add to it the arms of *Isenburg*.

§. 11. The

§. 11. The Landgraves of *Hesse-Cassel*, and also those of *Hesse-Darmstadt*, have each a particular seat and vote in the college of Princes, who share *Hesse*, and are of the six princely families, who rank alternately; both of them also sit in the Diet of the Circle of the *Upper Rhine*; but it has been observed in the introduction to that Circle that *Hesse-Cassel* has more than once separated from it. The matricular assessment of *Hesse-Cassel* is 1096 florins, forty-five kruiters; and that of *Hesse-Darmstadt* six hundred and sixty-three florins. To the chamber at *Wetzlar*, *Hesse-Cassel* pays four hundred and seventy-two rthler. fifty-five and a half kruiters, exclusive of twenty-five rthler. seventy-nine one-fifth kruiters for the county of *Katzenellenbogen*; and *Hesse-Darmstadt* three hundred and thirteen rthler. eighteen one-eighth kruiters.

§. 12. Both *Hesse-Cassel* and *Hesse-Darmstadt* have a privy-council. In *Hesse-Cassel* are two regencies, viz. one at *Cassel* for *Lower Hesse*, and one at *Marburg* for the lesser part thereof; in *Hesse-Darmstadt* are also the same number, viz. one at *Gießen* for the bailiwicks in *Upper-Hesse*, and one at *Darmstadt* for the upper county of *Katzenellenbogen*, and part of the country of *Epstein*, exclusive of the *Saint-Hofgericht*, or joint court of justice held at *Marburg*, and the *Saint-Revisions* or *Appellations-gericht*, of which mention has been already made; *Cassel* has no other particular court of appeals at *Cassel*, and that for *Hesse-Darmstadt* is held at *Darmstadt*. Ecclesiastical and matrimonial cases come before the consistories, of which there are two for *Hesse-Cassel*, which are held at *Cassel* and *Marburg*; and two for *Darmstadt*, namely, at *Gießen* and *Darmstadt*. For the trial of noblemen or persons of eminence guilty of any great crime, a particular criminal-court is erected, if requested, which is called *judicium honoratum*, though *Hesse-Darmstadt* has constantly a criminal-court both at *Gießen* and *Darmstadt*.

§. 13. The imposition and payment of the ordinary and extraordinary taxes have been settled in a Diet held at *Treysa* in the year 1576. The country-seats of the nobility, together with the lands and effects belonging to the priests, schools, and churches are exempt from the ordinary taxes; but for the extraordinary ones, agreed on in a Diet by the States, the four hospitals only, with their tenants and lands belonging to the priests and schools are excepted. The contribution of the nobility and prelates is in proportion to that of the country as ten rthler. four albus to forty-eight rthler. fifteen albus. The provincial chest is under the management of four receivers-general, who are either elected out of the nobility at the Diet, or on appointing the commission of accounts, and their office is for life. These nominate the collectors. The taxes here are paid in at three towns of receipts. The prelates, nobility and commoners, owners of estates which were originally invested in noble families, (stiled joint-contributors) in that part of *Upper Hesse* belonging to *Cassel* in the county of *Ziegenbayn*, part of the bailiwicks of *Homburg*, *Gudensberg* and *Felsberg*, as also those of *Doern-*

*berg* and *Lingelbach*, pay their taxes in at *Treysa*, but the towns and villages at *Marburg*. The other prelates, noblemen and commoners, owners of noble estates, as likewise the towns and villages, pay them at *Cassel*. The imposts of the towns and villages are remitted to the above places by the collectors, who deliver in their accounts to the receivers-general, the Sovereign and States assembled in a Diet, at which the university of *Marburg* also assists. In *Hesse-Darmstadt* the receivers-general are a professor of *Gießen*, with a nobleman and syndic of the town of *Gießen*. Both *Cassel* and *Darmstadt* have a chamber of demesnes. The annual revenue of the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel* is computed at 1,200,000 rthler. and that of *Hesse-Darmstadt* at about half this sum.

§. 14. *Cassel* and *Darmstadt* have each their war office: *Hesse-Cassel* constantly keeps on foot twelve battalions and eight squadrons, which are reckoned so many regiments, as also a troop of *Hussars* and three hundred matrosses. *Hesse-Darmstadt* maintains a body of horse-guards, two companies of grenadier-guards, two squadrons of dragoons, two regiments of infantry, and four battalions of regular militia.

§. 15. The ancient country of *Hesse* was variously divided, as, into the country of *Hesse* and those parts lying on the river *Loina*, together with the country on the *Loina* and the territories on this side the *Spiesses*; as also into the country on this side and beyond the *Spiesses*; into the country on the *Werra*, the *Darn* and *Daun*, i. e. 'the hilly country.' Its present division is into that of *Upper* and *Lower Hesse*; but in conformity to the political division, we shall first treat of the part appertaining to *Hesse-Cassel* and then proceed to that of *Hesse-Darmstadt*, under which we include the county of *Katzenelnbogen*, but not the principality of *Hersfeld*; for though the latter be incorporated with the lower principality of *Hesse*, yet *Hesse-Cassel*, being by virtue of it, a distinct State both of the Empire and Circle, a separate narrative of it will be most agreeable, as also an account of the lands belonging to the appenaged Princes of both houses in detached sections. I shall therefore begin with

I. The part of *Hesse* in the possession of the sovereign family of *Hesse-Cassel*, and the appenaged line of *Hesse-Rheinfeldt*.

1. The part belonging to the sovereign house of

#### H E S S E - C A S S E L

Is most conveniently divided, according to the five river-districts taken notice of above in §. 4. thus in

#### L O W E R - H E S S E,

I. Is the district on the *Fulda*, comprehending

VOL. V.

G

1. The

## 1. The bailiwick of CASSEL.

*Cassel* in Latin *Cassellæ*, and *Cassula*, the residence of the sovereign, and convocatory town of the province, lies on the river *Diemel*, being the seat of the privy-council, the regency for *Lower Hesse*, the court of appeals, the chamber of demesnes, the war and mine-offices, and a consistory; is fortified, and stands on the river *Fulda*, which flows betwixt the old and new town, having a stone bridge erected over it. The old town, which is the largest and most considerable, forms a semi-circle on a hill, and like the lower new-town is old fashioned; but the *French*, or upper new-town, betwixt which and the old town lies the esplanade, being delightfully planted with rows of trees, is very regular and handsome. The palace of the Prince stands in the old town on the river *Fulda*, but is a distinct fortification. In the horse-course is the *Modellhaus*, exhibiting a representation of the grand water-works of the *Winterkasten* in their present state, and the perfection to which they were to have been carried according to the original plan. In the *Kunsthaus* or *Lyceum*, is an anatomical theatre, together with the hall of the *collegium Carolinum*, a *musæum*, a cabinet of antiques and natural curiosities, and an observatory well furnished with instruments. Over the stables is the sovereign's library. The building where all the above-mentioned colleges meet is a noble piece of ancient architecture. The arsenal is full of military stores, with a foundery standing at a small distance from it; and near this the new house of correction.

In the *French* new-town, Landgrave *William VIII.* has added to the house in which he formerly lived a fine gallery of paintings. In this upper new-town is also a beautiful church; but the principal church in *Cassel* is that of *St. Martin's* abbey in the old town, in which lies the burial-place of the Princes; and near it is a public *Latin* school. In the old town is likewise the *Bruderkirche* and the garrison church, and on the ramparts a *Lutheran* meeting, the first stone of which was laid in the year 1734. The lower new-town has also a church. In *Cassel* is likewise one of the superintendencies of *Hesse-Cassel*. The above-mentioned *Collegium illustre* or *Carolinum*, was founded by the Landgrave *Charles*. Barracks have been built for the garrison. The way from the palace-bridge over the lesser *Fulda* leads to the Prince's *parterre*, and from hence we proceed to the large green-house, the exquisite marble bath and the *Ana*, which besides its trees and other embellishments, has in its centre a spacious basin with a hill in it. This delicious place is environed by the great and little *Fulda*. At *Cassel* are manufactures of gold-lace, cloth, stuffs, silk and worsted stockings, hats, and other commodities.

The most ancient record in which *Cassel* occurs is a grant of *Conrad*, King of *Germany*, to the convent of *Meschede* in the dutchy of *Westphalia*, dated in the year 913. In 945, King *Otto* accommodated a contest betwixt *Hermann* duke of *Swabia* and *Conrad* duke of *Franconia*, at which  
time

time *Cassel* was a town, though probably, but a small one. In the year 1239, *Hermann the Younger*, Landgrave of *Thuringia*, confirmed its inhabitants in their ancient rights and privileges. In the year 1247, the Landgrave *Henry the Child* fixed his residence here, commencing it with a ratification of its liberties. The Landgrave *Henry*, surnamed *Ironside*, greatly contributed to its aggrandizement; and in 1364, founded a chapter in the parish-church of *St. Martin*. Thus much of the ancient history of this town.

Before the gate of the lower new-town is the *Siechenhof*, with a church and summer-house newly erected; as also the *Meszinghof*, founded by the Landgrave *Charles*, in the year 1680, as a brass and copper manufactory; together with a well contrived mint erected by the Landgrave *William VIII*.

In the *Waldau* lies the hunting wardrobe.

*Sensenstein*, seated on an eminence betwixt *Cassel* and the wood of *Kaufunger*, was once a castle, which the Landgrave *Hermann* fortified in the year 1368, when *Otho* duke of *Brunswick* made a fortress of the castle of *Sichelsstein*, which lies not far from *Munden*. In the year 1438, the Landgrave *Lewis I*. conferred it as a fief on *Sittig of Berleps*; who, in 1461, gave it in exchange for his family seat of *Berleps* and the post of hereditary treasurer of *Hesse*. In the year 1667, *John Dieterich* count of *Kunwitz* obtained this house as a fief from *Hesse-Cassel*, and his descendants are still in possession of it.

*Kauffungen*, an abbey for nobles, founded in the year 1019 as a nunnery of *Benedictines* by *Conjunda* consort to King *Henry II*. formerly known by various names, as those of *Capungum*, *Conjunga*, *Consengon*, *Confungen*, *Confugia*, *Confugium*, *Caufunga*, &c. In the year 1527, it was reformed by the Landgrave *Philip the Magnanimous*, and its revenues assigned for the portioning the daughters of such ancient noble families as were States: This place, together with the abbey of *Wetter*, is under the direction of four *Hessian* noblemen, viz. two of *Lower Hesse*, one of *Marburg*, and one of *Darmstadt*, who superintend its revenues. The Landgraves of *Hesse-Cassel* and *Hesse-Darmstadt* are its territorial lords and patrons. It lies in a wood to which it gives name, and exclusive of the large village of *Helsen* standing on the *Loffe*, has several other places belonging to it.

## 2. The bailiwick of BAUNE.

The pleasure-house of *Freyenhagen* lies at the end of a road leading from *Cassel*, which is planted on each side with trees. At the foot of *Flabicht* wood, two short hours from *Cassel*, stands *Weissenstein* house, belonging to the Sovereign; but above it on *Winterkasten* or *Karlsberg*, as it is called, is the incomparable cascade begun by the Landgrave *Charles*, but not yet finished. On each side are eight hundred steps leading up the mountain, and at the top is a grand pyramid of huge stones arranged in a transverse and vertical position, which are surmounted by a *Hercules* of copper, and is

thirty feet high. The prospect here is inexpressibly fine. The cascade has four platforms to it, with a spacious bason in each. Near the upper bason is a splendid grotto of large rough hewn stones which look as if only placed upon one another. In the second is a rock consisting of heaps of stones disposed in a most beautiful confusion, and under it is a giant reclined on his back, and ejecting a stream of water six inches in diameter, to the height of above forty feet, whilst the crystalline water falls nearly perpendicular winding through apertures which are almost imperceptible, in innumerable meanders. The descent of the cascade on each side the bason consists entirely of large square stones over which the water runs about an inch in height; and a little way forward, over a thin sheet of lead about three inches broad, precipitates itself from one platform-stone to another, having the appearance of a crystalline mirror; but by a spectator standing at the bottom, when the sun plays his beams upon it, the brilliancy cannot be viewed without admiration. The water for this work is brought from several streams up the mountain, and collected in a reservoir one hundred feet deep, and of a very considerable circumference.

3. The bailiwick of HECKERSHAUSEN. In it

*Wilbemsthal*, a palace belonging to the Prince, and so named by the Landgrave William VIII. its original name being that of *Amelienthal*.

4. The bailiwick of LICHTENAU, in which, near *Lichtenau*, the *Lesse* has its source, and below *Cassel* falls, near *Romeroda*, into the *Fulda*. In *Hirschberg* rises the river *Wobra*, which below *Eschwege*, near the village of *Nierde Hobne*, runs into the *Werra*. In it is

*Lichtenau*, a small town situate in a cold, and consequently not a very fertile country. In the years 1521, and 1637, it was destroyed by fire.

Formerly, at the distance of one half mile from it stood the seat of *Reichenbach* in *Niedforst*, which in the year 1225 devolved to *Lewis*, Landgrave of *Hesse* and *Thuringia*, and afterwards to the counts of *Ziegenbayn*, from whose family the counts of *Reichenbach* are descended, to whom this bailiwick once belonged.

5. The bailiwick of SPANGENBERG lies in *Riedforst*; in it are some vineyards, and a fine plain running along the *Fulda*. Its villages lie low, near streams which abound in fish. The *Pife*, *Pfise*, or *Pfeife* rises in the village of the same name, and after receiving the *Esse* near *Spangenberg* falls into the *Fulda*.

*Spangenberg*, an ancient castle seated on a hill below it, and also on an eminence stands the little town of *Spangenberg*, which so early as the year 1309 was in some degree of prosperity.

*Heyda*, or *Zur Heyden*, once a convent of *Cistercians*, but now a seat belonging to the Prince, lies on the *Fulda* near the village of *Altenmorschen*.

Betwixt the villages of old and new *Morschen* is a bridge which serves as a highway over the *Fulda*; and near *Connefeld*, another village, is a vast rock of a beautiful white alabaster.

6. The

6. The bailiwick of MELSUNGEN lies on both sides the river *Fulda*, and contains the other half of the *Riedforstes*, having little corn-land; but near *Erlesberg* are some coal-mines which are worked.

*Melfungen* or *Melfingen*, a seat of the Prince's, having a small town, which in 1195 and 1383 was cruelly destroyed. Near it is a bridge over the *Fulda*, lying in a road much frequented. The noble families of *Nordeck*, *Worms*, and *Korff* have their seats here.

*Breitenau*, once a convent of *Benedictines*, stands on the river *Fulda*, with some vine-grounds near it. Above *Breitenau* this river takes two remarkable circuits among the mountains; and one short half mile below is joined by the *Eder*.

The bailiwick of FRIDEWALD borders in the principality of *Hersfeld*, its villages are but few, but in it is a very profitable wood, which forms a part of *Sullinger* forest. In it also are quarries of stone, and it abounds in fish. In this amt or bailiwick lies *Dreyen-bill*.

The seat of *Fridewald* was purchased in the year 1422 of three noble families, namely, of the *Milnrod*, *Reckenrod* and *Altenberg*, by the Landgrave *Henry III.* who rebuilt it for a hunting seat. In the year 1551, an alliance was concluded here betwixt *France*, *Saxony*, *Brandenburg* and *Hesse*. Near the seat stands a town.

The bailiwick of HARINGEN, belonging to this prefectureship, lies on the river *Werre*.

8. The bailiwick of HAUNECK is environed on all sides by the territories of *Fulda* and lies on the river *Haun*. In it is the *Stoppelsbill* noted for its height and roundness, but still more for its excellent quarries; and on it stands the ruined castle of *Hauneck*.

9. The following estates and bailiwicks on the river *Fulda*, the owners of which are all nobles and states of the country, viz.

*Altenfeld*, belonging to the *Treuschbuttlar* family.

*Barchfeld*, belonging to that of *Stein*.

*Berneburg*, to that of *Hundelshausen* and *Bidefeld*.

*Binsfurt*, to that of *Baumbach*.

*Dippach*, belonging to the family of *Vultee*.

*Elberdsdorff*, to that of *Boineburg*, named *Hohenstein*.

*Friemen*, to the family of *Buttlar*.

*Frulingen*, to that of *Diede* and *Mesenbugk*.

*Hambach*, to the family of *Boineburg*, called *Hohenstein*.

*Harmutsachsens*, to that of *Hundelshausen*.

*Hasselbach*, to that of *Hundelshausen*.

*Hattenbach*, to that of *Hattenbach*.

*Heisenstein*, to that of *Romrod*.

*Helgeroda*, to that of *Donop*.

*Holtzbain*, to that of *Romrod*.

*Holzhausen*, belonging to the family of *Treuschbuttlar*.

*Imshausen*, to that of *Trott*.

*Kirchheim*, to that of *Baumbach*.

*Kubmansheyde*, to the family of *Romrod*.

*Kleinsee*, to that of *Vultee*.

*Liebenz* or *Loebens*, to that of *Trott*.

*Luderbach*, to that of *Capella*.

*Ludwigseck*, to that of *Riedesel*.

*Lutzelwich*, to the family of *Habell*.

*Malsfeld*, to that of *Scholey*.

*Markerhausen*, to that of *Treuschbuttlar*.

*Meisser*, to that of *Milchlinge*.

*Nenterhausen*, to that of *Baumbach*.

*Nestelroden*, to that of *Treuschbuttlar*.

*Rettierode*, belonging to the family of *Meysenbugk*.

*Salz*, to that of *Verschur*.

*Schwarzenbassel*, to the family of *Trott*.

*Solz*, to the same.

*Sontra*, to that of *Baumbach*.

*Spangenberg*, to that of *Lindau*.

*Tannenberg*, to that of *Baumbach*.

*Wellingerode*, to that of *Diede*.

*Wollerhausen*, to that of *Treuschbuttlar*.

*Wommen*, to that of *Brink*.

Obs. The Principality of *Hersfeld*, the capitol of which is the convocatory town of the district of *Zulda*, will be treated of in the sequel.

II. The country lying on the *Werra*, to which belongs

I. The bailiwick of *VACA*.

*Vach* or *Fach*, a little town standing on the *Werra*, over which it has a bridge of stone, and at a little distance is joined by the *Ulfster*. Its situation in the road betwixt *Leipzig* and *Francfort on the Mayn* renders the produce of its toll-house very considerable.

2. The bailiwick of *LEUTENHAUSEN* lies on the mountain of *Dreyen*.

3. The bailiwick of *WALDKAPPEL* stands on the river *Wobra*. In it is *Meissner-hill*, accounted the largest and highest in *Lower Hesse*, and which, exclusive of its coal-pits produces a variety of excellent physical herbs.

The little town of *Waldkappel*, seated on the *Wobra*, was wholly burnt down in the year 1637; the lords of *Boineburg* and *Hundelshausen* have also a share in it.

4. The bailiwick of *ALLENDORF* is seated amidst high and rocky mountains, among which those of *Goburg* and *Hokeberg* on the frontiers of *Eichsfeld* are the most remarkable. This bailiwick produces some wine.

*Allendorf*, on the *Werra*, a town and superintendency of the Protestants, was destroyed in the year 1637 by fire; near it, in the *Sedan*, are the great salt-

salt-works, which are of more ancient standing than the town itself, mention being made of them in an instrument of the Emperor *Otho* II, bearing date in the year 973; the houses built there belonging to a particular community.

The bailiwicks and estates of the WERRA DISTRICT, the owners of which are Nobles and States of the country, viz.

*Armenschwerd* or *Ermischwert*, belonging to the family of *Buttlar*.

*Arnstein*, belonging to the family of *Bodenhausen*.

*Zur Aue*, to that of *Eschwege*.

*Berleps*, to that of *Berleps*.

*Bischhausen* or *Bischofshausen*, to those of *Bischofshausen* and *Boineburg*.

*Brachfeld*, to that of *Boineburg*.

*Fabrenbach*, to that of *Berleps*.

*Furstenstein*, to that of *Diede*.

*Gelstatt*, to that of *Boineburg*.

*Grafendorf*, to that of *Keudel*.

*Kubenthal*, to the family of *Berleps*.

*Netra*, to that of *Boineburg*.

*Neuenrode*, to that of *Bischofshausen*.

*Reichensachsen*, to those of *Boineburg* and *Eschwege*.

*Robrda*, to that of *Meyenbugk*.

*Schwebda*, to that of *Keudel*.

*Stidenrod*, to the family of *Buttlar*.

*Volkershausen*, to that of *Verscur*.

The town of *Wanfried* to that of *Keudel*.

*Wichmanshausen*, to that of *Boineburg*, and

*Ziegenburg*, to that of *Buttlar*.

III. The country along the *Dimel*, in which lies

I. The bailiwick of GREBENSTEIN, reaching to the *Fulda*; and being a good corn-country.

*Grebensstein*, a small town seated on a high eminence on the *Esse*, near it formerly stood a castle, of which a house still remains. On the bridge here is held in the open air the *Bruckengericht*, or bridge-court, which is not less singular for its customs than place of holding it, every defendant being obliged to deposite a fine, which on his acquittal is returned him, and the plaintiff condemned in double the sum.

*Immenhausen*, a small town on the skirts of *Rheinbards* forest, was destroyed by fire in the years 1385, 1603 and 1631. The first Protestant sermon preached here was with the approbation of the Landgrave *Philip the Magnanimous*. The family of *Stockhausen* have two mansion-houses in this place.

Not far from hence is an iron mine, for the improvement of which some iron-works have been erected on the river at *Veckerbagen*. The highest part of the high mountain of *Stauffen* in *Rheinbard*, is called *Bartelskopf*.

i. e. Bar-

'*Bartholomew's head*.' *Garne-hill*, not far from it on the *Munden* side, is also of very considerable height.

*Karlsdorf* and *Mariendorf* are two villages built by *French* refugees under the protection of the Landgrave *Charles*.

2. The bailiwick of *SABBABURG*, commonly called *ZAPPENBURG*, lies in the *Walde* or forest of *Rheinhard*, the length of which is four *German* miles, and its breadth one, or one and a half, with a stud of the Prince's in it. *Sabbaburg*, a hunting seat belonging to the Prince, lies on a high hill, and from it a straight road has been cut through the forest to *Fromershausen*, and continued with some small windings to *Cassel*, having a row of trees planted on each side.

The *Gieselwerder*, an island standing in the *Wefer*, formerly made a part of the county of *Werra*. On the death of *Siegfried* count of *Bomeneburg* in the year 1141, in whom the *Northheim* line became extinct, this place with many other estates of the inheritance descended to *Kermann* count of *Winzenburg*, and he dying in 1151 without male heirs, devolved to Duke *Henry the Lyon*. In the year 1462 the Landgrave *Lewis IV.* took possession of it. This place has a court and toll-house.

3. The bailiwick of *LIPPOLDESBERG* on the *Wefer*, originally a convent dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, contains iron-mills.

4. The bailiwick of *WALHAUSEN*, contiguous to the foregoing.

5. The bailiwick of *HELMERSHAUSEN*.

*Helmershausen*, a small town lying on the *Diemel*, had once a convent. In the year 1465 the Landgrave *Lewis IV.* made himself master both of the town and the adjacent castle of *Kruckenbergl*.

*Karlsbaven*, a town built by the Landgrave *Charles* at the conflux of the *Diemel* and *Wefer*, has a harbour, and an hospital for invalids. This town was formerly called *Syburg*, and a canal has been dug from hence as far as *Grebenstein*.

6. The bailiwick of *TRENDELBURG* or *DRENDELBURG*, a small town, having an old castle standing on the *Diemel*.

*Langenthal*, *Deissel*, *Lamerden*, *Sielan*, *Eberschutz*, *Hummen* and *Stamme*, are all large villages.

7. The bailiwick of *HOF-GEISMAR*, which is so called from

*Hof-Giesmar*, a very ancient town containing two parishes, and seated in a fertile country. Near it is a good medicinal spring. Within its marc lies *Schonberg* a ruined castle, to which once belonged a lordship comprehending *Hof-Giesmar*, *Trendelburg*, *Helmershausen*, *Gieselwerder*, *Lippoldsberg*, and other places. In the year 1429 the male line of the lords of *Schonberg* failing in *Henry*, the Landgrave *Lewis* took possession of part of the lordship, and in 1462 a violent war breaking out in the electorate of *Mentz*, he also made himself master of that part which had till then been in dispute betwixt the houses of *Brunswick* and *Mentz*, ever since which this fine country has been annexed to *Lower Hesse*.

8. The

8. The bailiwick of *ZIERENBERG* is noted for its many high hills, as namely those of *Dornberg*, *Behrenberg*, *Schreklenberg*, *Gudenberg*, *Valkenberg*.

The town of *Zierenberg*, in ancient records termed *Tyrenberg*, stands on an eminence betwixt *Dornberg* and *Behrenberg* near the river *Warne*, over which it has a bridge of stone. In the year 1538 this town was burnt down, and also suffered greatly again by fires in the years 1636, 1637, 1639, 1646, 1651 and 1653.

*Schartenberg*, an old castle.

9. The bailiwick of *WOLFHAGEN* is included in the district of *Diemel*, the river *Erpe*, on which it lies, running into the *Diemel*.

*Wolfhagen*, a town standing on a hill, which has frequently been destroyed by fire.

*Weydelberg*, near the limits of *Waldeck*, once a very strong castle, but long since demolished.

10. *BURKHASUNGEN VOGTEY*, or only *Hafungen*, lies in *Habichtswalde*, being composed of the ancient *Benedictine* convent of that name, the edifice of which stood on a high rocky mountain, as also of five villages.

11. The following are bailiwicks and estates, the proprietors of which are Nobles and States of the country, viz.

*Burguffel*, belonging to the family of *Uffel*.

*Desenberg*, to that of *Spiegel*.

*Elberberg*, to that of *Buttlar*.

*Elmershausen*, to that of *Malsburg*.

*Eschenberg*, to the same.

*Haueda*, to that of *Pappenheim*.

*Helmarshausen*, to the family of *Spiegel*.

*Hof*, to that of *Dalkwig*.

*Hobenborn*, to that of *Malsburg*.

*Kemperfeld*, to that of *Spiegel*.

*Liebenau*, a small town bordering on the *Paderborn* territories to that of *Pappenheim*.

*Meimbressen*, to that of *Wolfe* of *Guttenberg*.

*Niederelsingen*, to that of *Malsburg*.

*Rotbwesten*, to the family of *Calenberg*.

*Schachten*, to that of *Schachten*.

*Sieberhausen*, to the family of *Malsburg*.

*Wettefingen*, to that of *Calenberg*, and

*Wulmersen*, to that of *Stockhausen*.

IV. The district of *Schwalmflusse*, comprehending

The amt or bailiwick of *GUDENSBURG*, in which is a high hill of no great circumference called *Langenberg*, and near it rises the river *Ems*, which divides this bailiwick into two parts. This amt reaches from *Habichtswalde* and the amt of *Wolfhagen* along the bailiwick of *Friszlar* belonging to

*Mentz*; is also a part of the Principality of *Waldeck* to the *Eder*, consists of spacious and very fruitful levels intermixed with craggy eminences but no mountains.

*Gudensberg*, a small town, destroyed by fire in the years 1312, 1382, 1389, 1586 and 1640. On two high rocks near it once stood two castles called the *great* and *little*, the lesser of which was the seat of the *Gudensberg* family.

*Geismar*, a village, known so early as the eighth century, and probably the place in which stood the large oak so grossly perverted to religious worship, and for that reason dug up and destroyed by order of *Boniface*.

*Niedenstein*, a very ancient town, having formerly a castle on a craggy rock.

*Metz*, a village seated betwixt the little brook of *Matze* and the river *Rhine*, and supposed to be the *Mattium*, or *Mattiacum*, of the ancients, is the principal place of the *Matzi*, or *Matti*.

*Merxhausen*, one of the four high hospitals of *Hesse*, as they are called, was originally a convent; but, in the year 1538, was appointed by the Landgrave *Philip* to be a receptacle for distressed and infirm women.

2. The bailiwick of *FELSBERG* lies to the north side of the river *Eder*, being for the most part a level and fruitful country, has some woods, and on the south-east side of the *Eder* is hilly. In this bailiwick the rivers of *Schwalm* and *Eder* join.

*Felsberg*, a small town, half of which was burnt down in the year 1640. The commandery of *Marburg* has a mansion-house and farm at this place. On a high rock near the town stands the castle of *Felsberg*, in which *Philip the Magnanimous* was born.

Betwixt the forests of *Quiller*, *Beurholz* and *Harlerberg*, on a very high and craggy rock, stands *Helienberg* house, now in ruins; and beneath it, on a separate hill near *Quiller* forest, lies the *Chartreuse*, which was originally a nunnery named *Eppenberg*; but the Landgrave *Lewis III.* on its sequestration, rebuilt it under the title of the *Karthaus*. Afterwards the Landgrave *Maurice* fitted it up for his residence. This place commands the finest prospect in the whole country.

3. The bailiwick of *HOMBERG* is large and fertile, and has also some iron works. The *Efze*, which issues from the mountains adjacent to the amt of *Rothenburg*, traverses this bailiwick and joins the *Schwalm*.

*Homburg*, surnamed *in Hesse*, and the convocatory town of the *Schwalm* district, lies on the *Efze*. In the year 1536, the Landgrave *Philip the Magnanimous* united the old and new town here. This place has very frequently suffered by fire, particularly in the years 1317, 1356, 1372 and 1523, as also in 1640, when the *Imperialists* burnt it. Here are two *Rittersitze*, or noblemen's seats. Its castle, which stood on a high and single eminence near the town, was taken by the *Imperialists* in the year 1636; but being recovered by the *Hessians* in 1648, was by them demolished.

*Folkenberg*,

*Falkenberg*, a seat and farm situate at the foot of the *Mosenberg*.

*Wabern*, a village, of which the abbey of *St. Peter*, at *Fritzlar*, has the tythes. In it is a palace with a falconry built by the Landgrave *Charles*.

4. The bailiwick of *BORKEN* consists of eight villages.

*Borken*, a small town, wholly destroyed in the year 1469, suffered also extremely in the thirty years war.

*Kundesburg* and *Kalbsburg*, formerly strong holds of robbers.

*Great-Englis*, a village, near which *Friderich*, duke of *Brunswic*, King elect of the *Romans*, was defeated.

5. The county of *Ziegenbayn* had its own counts, whose origin has not yet been set in a clear light. In the year 1437, *John*, count of *Ziegenbayn*, ceded this county, together with its appurtenances, as a fief, to *Lewis I.* Landgrave of *Hesse*, and received it again as an hereditary male fief. *John*, the last count of *Ziegenbayn* and *Nidda*, dying about the middle of the fifteenth century, the family of *Hesse* took possession of both counties and of the marc of *Fulda*. To the county of *Ziegenbayn*, exclusive of certain amts and towns in *Upper Hesse*, belong the following bailiwicks, which lie on the river *Schwalm*.

1. The bailiwick of *ZIEGENHAYN*.

*Ziegenbayn*, once the residence of the counts, but small, lies in a morass wholly environed by the *Schwalm*, and was intended to have been made a regular fortification, but is not completed. The Landgrave *Maurice* enlarged and improved the old seat. In this place are kept the archives of both the sovereign families of *Hesse*, and *Cassel* has also a stud here.

*Frillendorf*, a large village, having a court of justice.

*Spiescappel*, a decayed monastery, betwixt which and *Leimfeld* lies

*Spiez*, which is thought to be the centre of *Hesse*, and was formerly the Diet town. In this place is a watch-tower, but without either gate or steps; and near it is the forest of *Kornberg*, otherwise called *das Loch*, as also the *Kriegerholz*. The ancient castle here of *Landsburg* stands on a mountain by itself near the village of *Michelsberg*.

2. The bailiwick of *SCHONSTEIN* reaches to the *Keller*, a high mountain contiguous to the borders of the country of *Waldeck*.

*Treysa*, the principal place of the county stands high on the river *Schwalm*, over which it has a bridge of stone. It is one of the towns of receipt, and some Diets were formerly held here. In the year 1646 this place was laid in ashes by the *Imperialists*.

*Jespurg*, a large village.

3. The bailiwick of *Neukirchen* contains

*Neukirchen*, a small town, seated on the rivulet of *Grenf*.

*Ottra* and *Rolshausen*, both bailiwicks.

*Schwarzenborn*, the most ancient town in this county, was destroyed in the

year 1636. It lies betwixt *Knull* and *Eisenberg*, two mountains of a very extraordinary height.

6. The upper bailiwick of *AULA*, in which are the high mountains of *Nuel*, *Eisenberg* and *Minzenberg*.

7. The following bailiwicks and estates on the river *Schwalm*, the proprietors of which are nobles and states of the country.

*Altenburg*, belonging to the family of *Boineburg*

*Belnhausen*, to those of *Baumbach*.

*Dillich*, to that of *Karsbach* and *Dalwig*.

*Dittershausen*.

*Hausen*, belonging to the barons of *Doringenberg*.

*Herzberg*, a mountain castle appertaining to the same family.

*Gilsenbof*, belonging to that of *Baumbach*.

*Immichenhayn*, to the family of *Diede*.

*Kirchberg*, to that of *Buttlar* of *Elberberg*.

*Lenterscheid*, to that of *Baumbach*.

*Loszhausen*, to that of *Lutter*.

The estate of *Lowenstein*, which is about one German mile and half in length, lies on the river *Schwalm*, and borders on the mountain of *Keller*. In it is

*Lowenstein*, a castle, standing on a mountain, the original place of the family of that name.

*Gilfa*, three seats belonging to the family of *Gilfa*.

*Upper-Urff*, belonging to the family of *Berleps*.

*Lower-Urff*, to that of *Urff*.

*Zweffen*.

*Lutzelwich*, belonging to the family of *Dalwig*.

*Merzhausen*, to that of *Weiterhausen*.

*Nassen-Erfurt*, to that of *Baumbach*.

*Neuenstein*.

*Rked*, to that of *Meyfinbuge*.

*Romersberg* and *Romershausen* to that of *Lowenstein*.

*Ropperhausen*, to that of *Baumbach*.

*Schrecksbach*, to that of *Romrod*.

*Seibertshausen*, to the family of *Gilfa*.

*Wallenstein*, to that of *Wallenstein*.

*Waltersbruck*.

*Wickersdorf*, belonging to the families of *Berleps* and *Lowenstein*.

*Willinghausen*, to the family of *Schwerzell*.

*Zimmerfroda*, to that of *Lowenstein*.

## In U P P E R H E S S E,

V. THE district situate on the river *Lahn*, and forming a part of the upper Principality of *Marburg*.

I. The bailiwick of *MARBURG* is of considerable extent. The neighbouring territory of *Gladenbach* and *Caldern* abounds in slate, and near *Webrshausen* are found mines of silver, copper and iron. This bailiwick receives its name from

*Marburg*, the capital of *Upper Hesse*, and the convocatory town of the *Lahn* district, which is also a town of receipt and stands on a hill near the river *Lahn*. Above it is a fortified castle, which was once the residence of the Landgrave of *Hesse*. In this town is sometimes held the *Samthofgericht*, and for six years the *Samt* revisions, or appellations *gericht*, alternately with *Gießen*. It is also the seat of the second regency in *Hesse-Cassel* and of the second consistory, as likewise of a *Lutheran* superintendency and an university founded there, on the thirtieth of *May*, 1527, by the Landgrave *Philip the Magnanimous*, which was ratified on the sixteenth of *July*, 1541, by the Emperor *Charles V.* and, in the year 1653, endowed by the Landgrave *William VI.* with the vogteys of *Singlis* near *Homberg*, *Nordhausen* near *Cassel*, *Fritzlar* and *Homberg*. In this town is also an academy for classical learning, together with three Protestant churches, one of which is *French*; and the *Lutheran* church of *St. Elizabeth*, in which that saint and several of the Landgraves of *Hesse* lie interred. The monument of *St. Elizabeth* is plated over with silver gilt, surrounded with a profusion of pearls and other gems. In this church is also to be seen a stately alabaster monument of *Augustus*, Count *von der Lippe*, who was the first provincial *Lutheran* commander. The *German* house is the residence of the provincial commander of the *Teutonic* order for *Hesse* and the commander of *Marburg*, and near it stands *Elizabeth's* hospital, the care of which *St. Elizabeth* recommended to the above order. The provincial commander, by the convention of *Cassel*, in the year 1681, is chosen alternately from each of the three religions. To this commandery belongs the manour of *Schwalheim*, at *Upper-Widdersheim*, in the bailiwick of *Stormfels*, as also the manour of *Rodheim*, lying both within the territories of *Darmstadt*, together with many other revenues at different places. The Prince of *Hesse* has also a fine stud here. *Marburg*, from a village, was raised to a town about the beginning of the thirteenth century. In the years 1261 and 1319, it was wholly destroyed by fire. In 1529, a solemn but fruitless conference was held here betwixt *Luther* and *Melanthon* on one side, and *Zwingel* and *Oecolampad* on the other. Towards the close of the year 1645, and the beginning of 1646, this town and castle were taken after a furious cannonading by the troops of *Cassel*, which

which the Princess *Amelia Elizabeth*, at that time regent of *Cassel*, had sent against it.

Without the bare-footed gate stands the beautiful manour of *Schwan*, in Latin *Villa Cygnea*, which belongs to the sovereign.

The bailiwick of *CALDERN*, in the village of that name, in which formerly stood a nunnery of *Cistercians*, and the revenues of which are at present appropriated to the university of *Gießen*, has a court of its own.

The bailiwick of *REITZBERG*.

The bailiwick of *LOHRA*, in the extensive village of the same name.

The bailiwick of *EBSDORFFER*, in which formerly stood the *premonstratensian* nunnery of *Hachborn*, which *John von Schernschlotz* converted into a seat; on whose death without heirs, in the year 1593, it devolved to the Landgrave of *Hesse*.

The bailiwick of *WITTELSBERG*, with the ruined castle of *Frauenberg*, beneath which lies the village of *Bortshausen*. At *Frauenberg* is settled a community of *French* Protestants.

The bailiwick of *GREAT-SEELHEIM*.

2. The prefecturate of *KIRCHBAIN*. In it is

*Kirchbain*, a small town, lying on the *Wobra*, with a seat belonging to the noble family of *Winter*.

3. The prefecturate of *RAUSCHENBERG*, formerly belonging to the county of *Ziegenbayn*. In it is

*Rauschenberg*, a small town, near which stood a castle destroyed in the year 1646.

*Auf der Schwob*, a village inhabited by a colony of *French*.

4. The prefecturate of *WETTER*, its seat at

*Wetter*, a small town, having once an abbey of nobles, the revenues belonging to which the Landgrave *Philip the Magnanimous* applied to the augmentation of the portions of daughters of ancient noble families. This place, together with *Kauffungen*, another sequestered abbey, is under the direction of four noblemen. In the year 1659, it was almost wholly destroyed by fire.

The old mansion of *Melnau*, which has lain long since in ruins.

VI. The following prefecturates are not included in any of the former river-districts, but accounted separate; viz.

1. The prefecturate of *ROSENTHAL*. In it

*Rosenthal*, a small town which, in the year 1464, reverted to *Hesse* from the archbishop of *Mentz*, but, in 1495, was consumed by fire.

2. The prefecturate of *GEMUNDEN* on the *Wobra*, formerly belonging to the county of *Ziegenbayn*. In it is

*Gemunden on the Wobra*, a small town, lying in a vale on that river.

*Schiffelbach*, a village, containing a seat.

3. The prefecturate of *FRANKENBERG*, in which, in the forest of *Auler*,

was

was once a gold mine. In the year 1590, some rich veins of silver and copper were discovered in it. This forest also yields a lead ore.

*Frankenberg*, a town of great antiquity, lying on the *Eder*, is divided into the old and new town. The former is said to have been erected, in the sixth century, by *Thierry*, King of the *Franks*. *Charlemaine* fortified it against the ravages of the *Saxons*, conferring several privileges on it. The new town is of no longer date than the year 1336, being, in 1556, united under one magistrate with the old. This town has frequently suffered by fire; namely, in the years 1476, 1557 and 1667, and in every respect is greatly decayed.

*St. Georgenberg*, a convent near the town, was sequestrated, in the year 1567, by the Landgrave *Lewis the Elder*.

The bailiwick of *GEISMAR*, in which is

*Wolkersdorf*, a hunting-seat belonging to the Princes, and *Louisdorf* a town chiefly inhabited by *French* emigrants.

The bailiwick of *RODENAU*.

The bailiwick of *HESSENSTEIN*; containing

*Hessenstein*, a very ancient seat, standing on a mountain named *Silburg*.

*Frankenau*, a small town.

4. The prefecturate of *HAINA* lies betwixt *Upper* and *Lower-Hesse*; and the prefecturate of *WILDUNGEN*, in the county of *Waldeck*.

*Haina* is one of the four high hospitals in *Hesse*, and stands on the *Wobra*, formerly having a convent of *Cistercians*; the commencement of which was at *Aulesberg*, in the county of *Zigenbayn*, the monks being sent thither from the convent of *Altenkamp*; but, in the beginning of the thirteenth century, were removed to *Hegene*, or *Haina*. The Landgrave *Philip the Magnanimous*, in the year 1527, founded an hospital in this town, which, in the year 1553, was confirmed by him, as also again in 1555 by his sons the Landgraves *William*, *Lewis* and *Philip*. In it four hundred poor and sick are well taken care of and maintained. The governors of this place, who must be nobles, being on the spot, are nominated alternately by the two Princes of *Hesse*. To this hospital belong the villages of *Battenhausen*, *Dedenhausen*, *Hadenberg*, *Huttenrode*, *Alten-Haina*, *Lolbach*, *Kerskart*, or *Kirschgart*, *Elenrode*, *Halgehausen*, as also the villages of *Hauren* and *Danroda*, together with certain farms, tythes and rents in several villages, and jurisdictions at *Frankenberg*, *Wildungen*, &c.

VII. The following bailiwicks and estates, the proprietors of which are nobles and states of the country; viz.

*Amenau*, belonging to the family of *Baumbach*.

*Burgel*, to that of *Fleckenbubl*, surnamed *Burget*.

*Dreys*, or *Treysa on the Lumda*, to the family of *Mieblinge*.

*Eichmubl*, to that of *Worms*.

*Ellershausen*, to that of *Drach*.

*Elnhausen*,

*Elnhausen*, to that of *Vultee*.

*Fiddemuhl on the Wobra*, to that of *Scyboldsdorf*.

*Fridelhausen on the Labn*, to that of *Doring*.

*Germerhausen*, to that of *Heidewolf*.

*Hatzbach*, to that of *Knoblauch*.

*Holzsdorf*, to that of *Röthsmann*.

*Holzhausen*, to that of *Rau*.

*Josbach*, to that of *Horn*.

*Netz*, to that of *Gall*.

*Niedling*, to that of *Dernbach*.

*Nordeck*, to that of *Rau*.

*Plausdorf*, to that of *Winter*.

*Radenhausen*, to that of *Radenhausen*.

*Riddenau*, to that of *Dernbach*; and

*Schonstatt*, to that of *Milchlinge*.

*Schweinsberg*, the patrimonial house of the *Schenken* of *Schweinsberg*, hereditary cup-bearers of *Hesse*. This place lies on the river *Ohm*, and near it is a small town, to which, in the year 1332, as also to *Frankfort*, the Emperor, *Lewis* of *Bavaria*, granted municipal privileges. To the *Schenk* family belong likewise, on the river *Labn* and in the dominions of *Hesse-Cassel*, the following bailiwicks and places; viz.

1. A bailiwick called *DAS EIGEN*, comprehending three villages.
2. *FRONHAUSEN*, likewise a bailiwick.
3. *UPPER-WEYMAR*, a bailiwick containing twelve villages.
4. The bailiwick of *WEITERSHAUSEN*, including three villages, the two last of which are named the *Raitzberg*.

*Treysbach*, belonging to the family of *Drach*.

*Virmund*, or *Virmont*, seated on the *Eder*, the original house of the counts of *Virmont*, but now belonging to the *Dallwig* family, together with

*Wobra*, belonging to that of *Dallwig*.

2. The *Quart* of *Lower-Hesse*, and the lower county of *Katzenellnbogen*, lying in the possession of the Landgrave of *Hesse-Rheinfels*. The Landgrave *Maurice*, of *Hesse-Cassel*, on the seventeenth of *March*, 1627, resigning the government to the Landgrave *William V.* his son by his first marriage, it was stipulated, that he alone should be the ruling Prince over the whole country; and that, on the other hand, his father's sons, by his second marriage, should come in for a fourth of the present and future lands. The right of primogeniture thus introduced was not only confirmed in the compact concluded on the seventeenth of *October*, 1627, betwixt the houses of *Cassel* and *Darmstadt*; but also, on the first of *February*, 1628, received the sanction of the Emperor *Ferdinand II.* On the first of *September* an agreement was made at *Cassel*, betwixt the Landgrave *William V.* and his brothers, concerning this *Quart*, by which the former ceded to the latter, and their

male-heirs, certain seats, towns, lordships, lands, vassals and farms, with all their appurtenances, as also the fourth part of the taxes of the country; and, on the twentieth of *February*, 1629, enjoined the subjects of this *Quart* to perform to his said half-brothers the hereditary homage, and all other services due from faithful vassals to their legal lord. But in this convention it was likewise stipulated, that, whilst the line of *Hesse-Cassel* existed, there should be only one single government; and, that to Landgrave *William*, as the only Prince and sovereign at that time of the country, and his lawful male-heirs, pursuant to the right of primogeniture, every branch and article of the princely dignity and prerogative, in this *Quart*, thus transferred, should belong and remain; as, namely, the *jus episcopale* and its appurtenances; the summoning of Diets; the issuing edicts; the grants of fairs and companies, the roads, the mint, the tolls, the Imperial, provincial, military duties, and those on honors, together with the right of succession, appeals, &c. regarding this sovereignty and the prerogatives implied thereby. The vassals of this *Quart* are to perform homage to the reigning Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*, who, for the maintenance and exercise of these powers thus reserved, appoints, *reservat-commissaries*.

The lower county of *Katzenellnbogen*, as well as the upper county, in the year 1479, on the decease of *Philip*, the last count, devolved to the house of *Hesse*, for *Henry IV.* Landgrave of *Hesse*, being nominated heir and successor by that count, as husband to his only daughter *Anne*, on the death of his father-in-law delayed not to take immediate possession of the upper and lower county of *Katzenellnbogen*; which, to the great discontent of the counts of *Nassau*, who strongly claim it, has ever since been annexed to the Principality of *Hesse*. The landgrave *Philip the Magnanimous* settled on his son, *Philip II.* the lower county, who dying in the year 1583, *George I.* Landgrave of *Hesse-Darmstadt*, took possession of the lower county of *Katzenellnbogen*. By an agreement entered into on the fourteenth of *April*, 1648, betwixt the houses of *Hesse-Cassel* and *Hesse-Darmstadt*, this county reverted to the former houses, and, as the *Rotenburg* branch, by virtue of the compact of the year 1627 and 1628, was entitled to a fourth part of what thus accrued to the sovereign house of *Hesse*, by the compact made with *Hesse-Darmstadt*; another convention was entered into on the second of *August*, 1648, betwixt these houses: *Hesse-Cassel*, with reserve of the sovereignty, ceding hereditarily to the Landgraves *Frederick* and *Ernst* of *Rotenburg* the lower county of *Katzenellnbogen*, of which, on the twenty-third of *December*, the Landgrave *Ernest* took possession according to the stipulated division. The subsequent contests, betwixt *William*, the five Landgraves of *Hesse-Cassel* and *Ernst*, Landgrave of *Hesse-Rheinfels*, were adjusted by a convention on the first of *January*, 1654, at *Ratisbon*, and this convention, confirmed by an act of the Diet in the same year as a prag-

matical sanction, perpetual ordinance and family compact in the house of *Hesse-Cassel*. Lastly, in the year 1754, the two houses entered into an agreement relatively to the right of placing a garrison in the fortress of *Rheinfels*: the right of primogeniture, and some other articles, the contents of which are specified in the Introduction to *Hesse*. Having premised these particulars I now proceed to give a particular account of

1. The lower *Quart*, as it is called, of *Hesse*, to which belongs

1. In the district of *Fulda*.

The prefecturate of *RUTHENBURG*, which lies on both sides that river, being near four *German* miles and a half in length, and abounding in corn, sheep, wood and mart, together with some wine, copper and iron.

*Rotenberg*, or *Rothenburg*, a town, divided by the *Fulda* into the old and new; the former of which is near the Prince's palace and contains a church. In the latter is the Prince's amt-house and the abbey-church, as it is still called: but the revenues of the latter were, by Landgrave *Philip the Magnanimous*, assigned to the maintenance of superannuated clergymen.

2. In the district of *Werra* is,

1. The prefecturate of *SONTRA*, also fertile. In it

*Sontra*, a small town, standing on a hill near the little river of that name; the business of its inhabitants, tillage and grassery. In the years 1263, 1387, 1558 and 1634, this place was destroyed by war and fire.

*Boineburg*, formerly *Bomeneburg*, a ruined castle, which the Landgrave *Henry I.* received as an Imperial fief from the Emperor *Adolphus* of the house of *Nassau*; but by his descendants conferred as a fief on the noble family to which it gives name; is not to be confounded with the old castle of *Bomeneburg*, which stood near *Nordheim*.

*Dannenberg*, the patrimonial house of the *Baumbach* family.

2. To this district in some measure belongs the prefecturate and town of *Treffurt*. This estate had formerly lords of its own who bore the same name; but *Hermann von Treffurt* committing violences of all kinds, the neighbouring country, the Princes of *Mentz*, *Saxony* and *Hesse* sent a body of forces in conjunction against the town; ever since which it has belonged to those three Princes, who have each their particular streets and officers in it.

The town of *Treffurt* stands on a hill near the river *Werra*, and contains in it a Protestant church subject to the *Saxon* superintendency of *Langensalza*. Most of the inhabitants too are Protestant *Lutherans*.

In this prefecturate are the four villages of *Falken*, *Groszen-Borsla*, formerly containing a collegiate-church, *Schnelmannsbaußen* and *Wendeßaußen*, as mentioned before.

3. The bailiwick, or prefecturate, of *WANFRIED*: containing

*Wanfried*, a small town, lying on the *Werra*, and having a seat, which is the residence of a collateral branch of the house of *Hesse-Rotenburg*. The river *Frieda*, which rises near *Eichsfelde*, here joins the *Werra*.

4. The

4. The prefecturate of *ESCHWEGE* lies chiefly betwixt the *Werra* and the lofty mountain of *Meisner*, comprehending under it twenty villages. In it is *Eschwege*, a town of very great antiquity, and containing a palace, as also two parish-churches. In the years 1499, 1555, 1559, 1593 and 1637, it was consumed by fire. This town was for a considerable time mortgaged to *John Casimir*, Prince of *Anhalt*. The stone-bridge here lies in a road which is much frequented.

To this prefecturate likewise belong the bailiwick of *Beilstein* and *Germeroda*, the latter of which was formerly a convent.

5. The prefecturate of *LUDWIGSTEIN*, which is small and divided by the rivulet of *Gellster*, contains

*Ludwigstein*, a castle, seated on a hill on an elbow of the *Werra*.

*Wigenhausen*, a little town, watered by the *Gellster*, which at this place falls into the *Werra*.

Obf. The towns of *Eschwege*, *Witzenhausen*, *Allendorf*, as also the castles of *Furstenstein*, *Arnstein*, *Wanfried* and the fortress of *Allendorf*, belonged once to the county of that name, as this formed a part of the *Nordheim* inheritance and the dutchy on the *Wefer*. In the year 1264, *Albert*, duke of *Brunswick*, gave these places as a ransom to *Henry*, Margrave of *Meissen*, by whom he had been taken prisoner. *Henry* transferred them to *Sophia* of *Brabant* and her son *Henry the Child*, by which means it devolved to the Principality of *Hesse*.

6. The prefecturate of *NEUEN-GLEICHEN* has its name from two ruinous mountain-castles standing on a very high eminence opposite each other and called *Gleichen*. *Old-Gleichen*, which lies to the east, belongs to the family of *Uslar*, but the sovereign thereof is the Elector of *Brunswick*. *New-Gleichen* is subject to *Hesse*, and of this town it is that I now treat.

The amthoufe here, otherwise called *Wittmarshof*, lies in a pleasant valley on the river *Garta*.

Exclusive of the parochial-villages of *Sattenhausen* and *Etzenborn*, as also of the village of *Mackenroda*, in this prefecturate likewise stood *Bremke*, *Gelligehausen*, *Wolmershausen* and *Bennigehausen*, which are distinguished by the appellation of *mixed villages*, being subject to the dominion of *Brunswick Luneburg*, and in the bailiwick of *Allen-Gleichen*, which belongs to the *Uslar* family.

7. The lordship of *PLESSA*, which is surrounded by the territories of *Brunswick*, had anciently lords of its own. Of these *Dieterich*, lord of *Plessa*, the last of his line, dying in the year 1571, *Hesse-Cassel* took possession of the lordship, or rather the prefecturate, of *Borwenden*, as a vacant fief; but the houses of *Brunswick* strongly protested against it, and Duke *Wolfgang* of *Grubenhagen* also seized the prefecturate of *Radolfshausen*, which till that time had been possessed by the lords of *Plessa*, incorporating it with the Principality of *Grubenhagen*. The road too leading through the prefecturate

prefecture of *Bovenden* belongs to the Elector of *Brunswick*. On account of this lordship the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel* furnishes the Emperor with one horseman, or twelve florins *per* month, being assessed to the chamber at *Wetzlar* in eight rixdollars, nine krützers and three quarters.

Of the ancient castle of *Plessa* we still see some ruins on a high mountain beyond *Eddigebausen*. To this lordship also belongs

*Bovenden*, a large village, lying on the *Leine*, which thrives by its vicinity to the town of *Gottingen*. This place contains two ennobling estates, exclusive of a prefecture and toll-house.

The villages of *Augerstein* and *Eddigebausen*, in which is a manor belonging to Count *Reiershausen*, together with *Upper-Billingshausen*, *Spambeck* and *Holzeroda*, near the last of which formerly stood a town named *Moseborn*,

In this lordship is likewise reputed the conventual prefecture of *Hockelheim*, lying not far from *Nordheim*, and being originally a castle, which, in the year 1242, was converted into a monastery for ladies by the three brothers, *Poppo*, *Gottschalck* and *Ludolph*, lords of *Plessa*; but the revenues belonging to it were afterwards, by the landgrave *William the Wise*, assigned for the relief of clergymen's widows. This place was the burial-place of the lords of *Plessa*.

II. Of the lower county of KATZENELLNOGEN a map was published by *Homann's* heirs in the year 1745, which makes the one hundred and fifth in the *Atlas of Germany*. This county lies in the *Wetterau*, amidst the territories of *Triers* and the Palatinate, *Mentz*, *Nassau*, *Idstein*, and that of the four joint-lords. In it are several fine woods and mineral springs. The principal employment of the inhabitants is agriculture and the making of wine, and some places have also woollen manufactories. It has been observed above that the sovereignty of this county belongs to the family of *Hesse-Cassel*, to which, by virtue thereof, belong also the episcopal revenues, together with the Imperial, circular and other taxes; for the levying of which it has a commissary.

The whole county is divided into three prefectures: namely,

1. The prefecture of RHEINFELS. In it is

*S. Goar*, commonly called *Sanct Gewer*, the capital of the lower county of *Katzenellbogen*, and lying on the west side of the *Rhine*, in which, near this place, is a water-fall. In the town-church is performed the *Roman Catholic* service. The toll here payable by vessels passing on the *Rhine* rises high, and is received in common by the two sovereign families in *Hesse*. In the year 1561, the greater part of this town was consumed by fire. Near it stands

*Rheinfels*, a fortress, seated on a high rock, being originally a convent known by the name of *Mattenburg*, which, in the year 1245, or 1246, was converted into a castle. In 1647, the troops of *Hesse-Cassel* made themselves masters of this place; but, on a compact made in the year 1648, restored

restored it, together with *Katz*, to the house of *Hesse-Rotenburg*, reserving, however, the privilege of putting a garrison into it. By virtue of a decree of the Dyet of *Ratisbon*, passed in the year 1654, the right of garrisoning this fortress was adjudged to the house of *Hesse-Rotenburg* alone, but with a clause that access to it, in unavoidable exigencies relating to the Empire, should, without denial or opposition, be permitted to the reigning house of *Hesse-Cassel*, but without prejudice to the family of *Rotenburg* and its garrison. In the year 1692, this place was gallantly defended by a *Hessian* garrison against the *French*, who were obliged to raise the siege thereof; after which its fortifications were improved. *Hesse-Cassel* continued in possession of *Rheinfels* till the peace of *Ryswick*, when it was agreed, that that Prince, with a reservation of its right, should deliver it up to the house of *Hesse-Rheinfels*, which was to provide it with a garrison of its own. It was garrisoned, however, by some companies of *Imperialists* till the breaking out of the war for the *Spanish* succession, when the Emperor transferred the garrisoning and defence thereof to the house of *Hesse-Cassel*; which so enlarged and strengthened it that, in a solemn declaration, the Landgrave affirms to have expended on it, from the year 1692 to the year 1716, 1,120,438 rixdollars. But this fortress being, by the peace of *Baden*, in the year 1714, put on the same footing as it had been by that of *Ryswick*, the house of *Hesse-Cassel* was obliged, in the year 1718, to evacuate it. In 1734, it recovered the possession of it; and at length, in 1754, the family of *Hesse-Rheinfels* formally renounced, in favour of *Hesse-Cassel*, the right of garrisoning this fortress, as also the quartering of troops in the lower county of *Katzenellnbogen*, and all portion or interest in the monthly contributions appropriated for the maintenance of the garrison. After a suspension of one hundred and one years, the Protestants have this year performed divine service in their chapel.

*Goarshausen*, or *Gewershausen*, a small town, situate on the east side of the *Rhine*, facing *St. Goar*. In its church the *Lutherans* and Protestants meet alternately. Near it, on a very high rock, stands

*Katz*, or *Neu-Katzenellnbogen*, a castle erected in the year 1393. This place has shared the same fate with the fortress of *Rheinfels*.

2. The prefecturate of *REICHENBERG*. In it

*Reichenberg*, a castle, seated on a high rock, which in the thirty years war was several times taken and burned. It is at present inhabited by a civil officer, and the *Lutherans* perform divine service in it.

*Nastatt*, a large village, near the *Muble* in *Nastatt* heath. In it are some farms belonging to nobles, and the three several religions enjoy the public exercise of their religion here. Not far from it, near a mill on the river *Muble*, called *Schwaiz*, is a mineral spring.

*Gronau*, or *Grunau*, originally a convent of *Benedictines*, stands on the rivulet of *Claus*, which runs into the *Muble*. In the year 1535, this

this convent was converted into a hospital for women by the Landgrave *Philip the Magnanimous*, and is one of the four high hospitals of *Hesse*.

3. The prefecturate of *HOHENSTEIN*: containing

*Hohenstein*, a ruinous castle, seated on a mountain on the river *Aar*, and formerly a place of strength.

*Langenschwalbach*, a large village, not far from the *Aar*, and divided into the *Upper* and *Lower Schwalbach*. In the former is a *Roman Catholic* church, in the latter a *Lutheran* and *Protestant* one. Several *Jews* also reside here. Its mineral springs too are famous, but the best of these is the *Weinbrunn*, which rises in a meadow.

*Schlungenbad*, or *Karlshalerbad*, a celebrated medicinal bath in the Electorate of *Mentz*. Its waters are cold when drawn, and for common use must be warmed. The Elector of *Mentz* having a share in it keeps a steward here.

The fief of *Gerolsteiner* consists of a castle now lying in ruins, a church-village of twelve or fifteen vassals, the villages of *Upper* and *Lower Fischbach*, twenty-four hides of land at *Pfobl*, together with some tythes and casualties. This fief was formerly in the possession of a family to which it gave name; but in *William*, *Frederick*, and *Heidrich* of *Gerolstein*, this line became extinct, the former dying in the year 1569 and the latter in 1573. Hereupon the fief fell to the Landgrave *Philip II.* as proprietor of the lower county of *Katzenellenbogen*, who incorporated it with the demesnes thereof, a small part excepted, which he granted as a fief to the family of *Nordeck*. When the lower county of *Katzenellenbogen* escheated to the house of *Hesse-Rheinfels*, that house received the *Gerolstein* part, which at that time belonged to the family of *Hesse-Darmstadt* in exchange for its part of the town and prefecturate of *Umstadt*.

II. The part belonging to the reigning house of *Hesse-Darmstadt*.

The reigning house of *Hesse-Darmstadt*, as before observed in the Introduction to *Hesse*, has two governments; viz. one at *Darmstadt* and the other at *Gießen*.

1. The government of *Gießen* belongs to the family part of

## U P P E R H E S S E,

Together with the annexed county of *Nidda*, and the lordship of *Itter*.

I N the former of these lies

1. The upper prefecturate of *GIESSEN*.

*Gießen*, anciently *Giezen*, or *Giezin*, is a fortified town on the river *Lahn*, having an old castle and arsenal. In this town, alternately with *Marburg*, is held the joint court of appeals. It is likewise the seat of a regency, a consistory and a superintendency, and has also an university of *Lutherans*.

Lutherans founded here on the seventh of *October*, 1607, by the Landgrave *Philip V.* and for which, on the nineteenth of *May* of the same year, the Emperor *Rodolph II.* granted a charter. This university is possessed of lands and incomes in the towns of *Gießen*, *Grunberg* and *Alsfeld*; as also at *Marburg* and *Kaldern* in the territories of *Hesse-Cassel*. But the last of these, *Hesse-Cassel*, in the year 1746, notified to the *Darmstadt* family its intention of redeeming, for its own university of *Marburg*, by virtue of the convention in the year 1648, corroborated by an act of *Diet*, in 1650; and the university of *Marburg* having, in due form of law, deposited 42,265 pounds, as the redemption-money, it laid an arrest on the university-lands and incomes belonging to *Gießen*, which were to have been redeemed. In this town is also a classical academy and two churches. That *Gießen*, so early as the beginning of the fourteenth century, was a town, appears, exclusively of other proofs, from an instrument of Landgrave *Otto's*, drawn in the year 1325, granting to the inhabitants of the suburbs thereof the same rights with the townsmen. The share which the Palgraves of *Tübingen*, and the lords of *Minzenberg* had in this town, devolved, on their extinction, to the family of *Cassel*. In the year 1530, the Landgrave *Philip the Magnanimous* caused the town to be fortified; but, in 1547, it was dismantled by order of the Emperor. In the year 1560, the works notwithstanding were repaired, and have since been enlarged and improved.

*Great Linde*, a village, having a market, was formerly walled and had a castle, which was demolished in the year 1248.

*Stauffenberg*, a small town, with an old castle belonging to it, now lying in ruins.

The bailiwick of *LOLLER*, containing four villages.

The bailiwick of *HEUCHELHEIM*, to which belong five villages.

The bailiwick of *STEINBACH*, consists of four villages.

Obs. Within this prefecture lies *Schiffenberg-bause*, with its fields, meadows, gardens and woods. It is a commandery belonging to the *Teutonic* order of *Hesse*. To it also belongs the manour of *Neubof*, near *Leygestern*, together with divers revenues at several other places.

2. The prefecture of *ALLENDORF*.

*Allendorf*, surnamed *an der Lumde*, was erected into a town in the year 1370. This place suffered extremely by fire in the years 1479, 1603, 1634, and 1728.

3. The prefecture of *GRUNBERG*.

*Grunberg*, which stands on a hill, is of great antiquity having formerly been a royal *villa*, if not under the *Merovingian* Kings at least under those of the *Carlewinian*. In the days of the first Landgraves of *Thuringia* it was a town, which, in the year 1195, was laid in ashes by the troops of *Mentz*. Its decay is owing to the fires in 1370 and 1391, the wars, and particularly that in the seventeenth century.

The

The bailiwick of GRUNBERG, comprehending also that of *Merlau*, has nineteen places belonging to it.

The bailiwick of NIEDER-OHM, having five places under its four *burg-gemunde amt*, contains seven places.

The village of *Burggemunde* was formerly called *Gemunde an der Strasz*.

5. The prefecturate of HOMBURG on the *Ohm*. In it

*Homburg on the Ohm*, having a castle standing on a hill contiguous to the town walls. In the year 1597 a great part of this place was consumed by fire, and in 1635, 1641 and 1646 it suffered by war.

Thirteen villages.

6. The prefecturate of ALSFELD.

*Alsfeld*, in ancient records styled *Adelsfelt* and *Alsfeylt*, a town of great antiquity, lying near the river *Schwalm*, has an old castle belonging to it, together with two churches, and is the first town in *Hesse* which received the confession of *Augsburg*, being formerly more wealthy and populous than at present.

*Altenburg* is a ruinous castle, seated on a mountain, together with nine villages.

The bailiwick of KIRDORF, containing

*Kirdorf*, a small open town.

*Lehrbach*, *Erbenhausen*, *Ober*, *Kleen*, *Wahlen*, *Arnsbain* and *Bernsburg*.

These six places constitute the bailiwick of *Eießer*, of which the *Schenks* of *Schweinsberg* are proprietors, who holding half of it as a fief of *Nassau-Saarbruck*, the court is held annually, or oftener, in the council-house of *Kirdorf*, in the presence of the Prince of *Hesse-Darmstadt's* amtman, or justice and steward at *Alsfeld*.

The prefecturate of ROMROD, containing

*Romrod*, a small town, having a castle.

A hunting-seat and fourteen other places.

The bailiwick of SCHWARZ, to which belong four villages.

7. The prefecturate of GREBENAU contains

*Grebenau*, a small town, its charter no older than the year 1605.

Five villages.

8. *Lauterbach*, a small town, the suburbs of which belong to the territory of *Riedesel*.

9. The prefecturate of ULRICHSTEIN lies in the *Wetterau*, and in it begins a high, long and cold ridge of mountains called the *Vogelsberg*, *Fugalisberg*, or *Fickelsberg*. In it is

*Ulrichstein*, a castle, seated on a mountain, with an open town, to which the Emperor *Lewis* of *Bavaria*, in the year 1347, granted all the privileges of the town of *Friedberg*.

The bailiwick of BOBENHAUSEN, containing the large village of *Bobenhausen*, with eight others.

The bailiwick of FELDA, consisting of six villages.

10. The

10. The prefecturate of SCHOTTEN lies in the *Wetterau*. In it is the source of the river *Nidda*. It has also a park and a hunting-seat, called *Falderhausz*, which stands on a hill.

*Schotten*, a small town on the *Vogelsberg*, which obtained its municipal privileges in the year 1354.

Five other places.

11. The prefecturate of NIDDA lies in the *Wetterau*. The county of *Nidda*, on the death of *Engelbard* the last count thereof, devolved to the counts of *Ziegenbayn*, and on the extinction of these descended together with the county of *Ziegenbayn* to the house of *Hesse*. The town of *Nidda* lies in a fruitful country, and the whole prefecturate abounds in fine woods, game, and fish. It has also some glass-houses and salt-works at *Salzhausen* not far from *Nidda*, established in the year 1593. In it is

*Nidda*, anciently called *Nybe*, a town lying on a river of the same name, and having a castle.

*Nidda*, and the bailiwick of FAUERBACH, with ten places belonging to it.

The bailiwick of RODHEIM, consisting of five places.

That of BURCKHARDS, containing ten.

That of CRAINFELD, with four, among which is

*Crainfeld*, formerly *Creginfeld*, a very ancient village.

12. The prefecturate of STORMFELS, in which lies the mountain-castle of *Storm* or *Sturmfels*, the village of *Upper-Widdersheim*, containing the manor of *Schwalheim*, which belongs to the *Teutonic* order, and three other villages under the justice. In this prefecturate also lies the bailiwick of *Rodheim*, mentioned above.

13. The prefecturate of LISBERG lies in the *Wetterau*, being formerly a particular lordship under lords of its own, but on their failure descended to the counts of *Ziegenbayn* and *Nidda*, as next heirs; the last of these sold it to the Landgrave *Lewis the Peaceable*. In it is

*Lisberg*, formerly *Liebsberg*, an old castle seated on a mountain, with a large village belonging to it.

*Schweickertshausen*, and three other villages.

14. The prefecturate of BINGENHEIM lies in the *Wetterau*, and makes what is called the *Fulda Mark*. This country is level and fruitful. In the sixteenth century *Hesse-Darmstadt* purchased this prefecturate of *Nazau-Saarbruck*. To it belongs

*Bingenheim*, a castle having a fine village, to which, in the year 1357, the Emperor *Charles IV.* granted the privileges of a town. In its council-house are held every year in the princes name, three particular courts called *Centgericht*.

*Echzell*, a large village standing in the most fertile part of the whole *Wetterau*. In it are two estates belonging to the noble families of *Giesman* and *Pretlack*.

*Berstatt*, a large church-village.

15. *Peterweil*, a castle and parochial village one hour and half from *Homburg Vor Der Hobe*, both of which belong to *Hesse-Darmstadt* and *Solms Rodelheim*, but the patronage of the parish to the latter only.

16. The prefecturate of *ROSZBACH* lies betwixt the towns of *Homburg on Der Hobe* and *Friedberg*. In it is

*Upper-Roszbach* \*, a small town, of which the Elector of *Trier* was a part owner till the year 1666.

*Lower-Roszbach*, a village.

17. The prefecturate of *BUTZBACH* in the *Butzbach*, containing *Butzbach*, an old town seated in a clayey and swampish but fertile plain. In it is a stately seat with a fine parterre. From the counts of *Falkenstein* this place descended to the lords of *Epstein*, and afterwards to those of *Katzenelnbogen*, *Königstein*, and *Solms*. In the year 1478, *Henry*, Landgrave of *Hesse*, succeeded by the death of his father-in-law *Philip* count of *Katzenelnbogen* to a fourth part of *Butzbach*; the *Königstein* share was in the year 1595 sold to the Landgrave *Lewis* and his heirs, in 1623, on the disgrace of the count of *Solms-Braunfels*, the Emperor conferred that part belonging to the counts of *Solms* on the family of *Hesse-Darmstadt*, and though this last by the treaty of *Westphalia* was restored to the house of *Solms-Braunfels*, yet was it afterwards disposed of to *Hesse-Darmstadt*, which thus became sole proprietor of the whole town and prefecturate. It suffered greatly by fire in the year 1603.

*Munster*, a large village, with five others annexed to it.

*Philipsfeck*, a palace belonging to the Princes of *Hesse-Darmstadt*, and seated on a mountain producing good wine; was built by the Landgrave *Philip III.* betwixt the years 1626 and 1628. This palace lies above *Munster*, in the parish of which it stands.

18. The prefecturate of *KLEEBOURG* in the *Wetterau* belongs to the house of *Hesse-Darmstadt*, and *Nassau-Weilburg*. *Hohen-Solms* had formerly one eighth of it, which in the thirty years war devolved to the family of *Hesse-Darmstadt*. This shares the precedence alternately for two years, and *Nassau-Weilburg* for one, or are *Baumeisters*. Each has an officer under him for holding the prefecturate court, from which an appeal lies to the *Baumeister*; after that both regencies deliberate in concert, whether the appeal be to be admitted or not, and in the former case agree on a sentence. To this prefecturate belongs

*Kleeburg*, a village with a ruinous castle standing on a mountain; together with the villages of *Upper-Kleen*, *Brandobendorf*, and *Ebersgons*.

19. The prefecturate of *HUTTENBERG*, situate in the *Wetterau*, was for-

\* This place will be rendered for ever memorable by the glorious victory gained here over the *French* by the immortal King of *Prussia*, on the 5th of *November* 1757.

merly incorporated with *Nassau-weilburg*, but in the year 1703 detached itself from it.

*Hesse-Darmstadt*, having for its own particular share *Langgoms*, *Kirchgoms*, *Poblgons*, *Allendorf*, *Annerodbausen* and *Leygestern*.

20. The prefecturate of *KONIGSBERG* in the *Wetterau*, was in the year 1350, together with *Hoben-Solms*, sold by *Philip* Count *Solms* to *Henry* Landgrave of *Hesse*, and till 1629 continued joined with *Solms*; but in that year both houses divided the temporal jurisdiction amongst them, by which the present prefecturate of *Konigsberg* devolved to *Hesse-Darmstadt* alone, whilst the ecclesiastical affairs continued in common. In the year 1638, *Solms* assumed the community of the ecclesiastical jurisdiction in the prefecturate of *Konigsberg* and *Hesse-Darmstadt* reserved the like in that of *Hoben-Solms*. To it belongs

*Konigsberg*, a little town containing a ruined castle, with eight villages.

21. The prefecturate of *BLANKENSTEIN*, in which are mines of silver, lead, mercury and vitriol. In it is

*Blankenstein*, the mansion-house of this prefecturate, above which formerly stood a castle, which was demolished in the year 1646.

*Gladenbach*, a large village, with twenty-one other villages.

22. The prefecturate of *Biedenkopf*. In it

*Biedenkopf* or *Biedencap*, a small town standing on the *Abills*, and famous for its iron-works and foundery. In the years 1635 and 1647 this place suffered by fire.

*Homertsbausen*, near which is a silver mine.

Thirteen other places.

23. The country of *Breidenbach* contains the

*Under Gericht*, of which *Hesse-Darmstadt* has three eighths, the family of *Breidenbach* two, and that of *Breidenstein* three. These are

The bailiwick of *MELSBACH*, in which are the villages of *Klein-Gladenbach*, *Wissenbach*, *Achenbach*, *Upper-Dieden* *Weisenbach*, *Wallausim Elsbach*.

The *Schmidgericht*, in which are *Breidenbachbinter Dem Kirchhof*, *Wallau-unterm Weg*, and *Wolzbausen*.

The *Erbgericht*, including *Wallau im Heimbach*, *Breidenbach vor Dem Kirchhof*, *Lower-Dieden*, *Quotsbausen* and *Lower-Horle*.

The *Upper Gericht*, to which belong

The bailiwick of *LIXFELD*, of which *Hesse-Darmstadt* has five sixteenths, the family of *Breidenbach* two, and that of *Breidenstein* nine. The places included in it are, *Simmersbach*, *Upper-Horle*, *Lixfeld*, *Frochenbausen* and *Gonnern*.

The bailiwick of *UPPER-EISENHAUSEN*, of which *Hesse-Darmstadt* has three eighths, the family of *Breidenbach* two, and that of *Breidenstein* three; the places in it are, *Upper-Neider*, *Eysenbausen* and *Steinpruf*.

The bailiwick of *ROTH* in the village of *Roth*, one fourth of which belongs to *Hesse-Darmstadt*, and three fourths to the family of *Breidenstein*.

24. The prefecturate of *BATTENBERG*. In it

*Battenberg*, a very old town on the river *Eder*, which has frequently suffered by fire, particularly in the year 1653, when it was almost totally destroyed. This place was formerly the residence of the counts of *Battenberg*.

*Hatzfeld*, a very ancient but small town seated on the *Eder*, its castle the patrimonial seat of the family of *Hatzfeld*.

*Leyfa*, a village, also very ancient, and noted for the signal defeat of the Saxons there in the year 779 by the Franks. In this country formerly stood.

The Gau of *Licfi*, *Libeh*, or *Libofi*.

*Battenfeld*, and eight other villages.

25. The Lordship of *Itter* lies on the river *Eder* in the *Itter Gau* (the *Pagus Nitberfis*, or *Nitberfes* of the ancients) being principally environed by the territories of *Waldeck*, but in some parts borders on those of *Hesse-Cassel*. This lordship receives its name from the river *Itter*, which issuing from *Ense*, or according to others from *Corbach* in the country of *Weldeck*, falls into the *Eder* near *Herzhausen*. It is in most parts mountainous, but yet not unfruitful; enjoying also plenty of wood, game, sheep, and fish, and having in particular a very profitable copper-mine. The origin of the ancient *Dynastæ* of *Itter* is obscure. The most ancient of them yet known is *Folcmar* earl of *Itter*, who lived about the year 1120. In the 14th century this lordship was divided betwixt the brothers *Heynemann III.* and *Adolphus*, who renewed their alliance with the principality of *Hesse*, and placed themselves together with their castles and lordships wholly under the protection thereof, in the very same manner with the castles and estates properly belonging thereto, by which means they became States and Dennisons of that Principality.

On the decease of *Heynemann III.* his widow *Margaret* with her daughter *Cunigunda*, in the year 1357, sold one half of her husband's part of the lordship of *Itter* to *Henry*, Landgrave of *Hesse*, for nine hundred marks of silver; and at the same time made a formal renunciation of that part which had belonged to her deceased husband's brother *Adolphus* of *Itter*; the other half of the share of *Heynemann* she also disposed of the very same year for nine hundred marks of silver to *Gerlach* archbishop of *Mentz*. The last male of the *Itter* line, and probably a grandson of the said *Adolphus*, was *Erasmus*, who died in the year 1443. The Elector of *Mentz* did not long retain his share of *Itter*, mortgaging it in 1359, to *Otto* count of *Waldeck* and his son *Henry*; but the house of *Waldeck* likewise under-mortgaged it to the *Wolfs* of *Gudenberg*, into whose hands, in the same manner, came also the *Hessian* share in the year 1383. Thus they had possession of both parts till the 16th century, when in the year 1542, the share belonging to the Electorate of *Mentz* was redeemed by the counts of *Waldeck*, and in the year 1562, that of *Hesse* by its Landgrave. In 1586, the Elector of *Mentz* also signified to the counts of *Waldeck* his intention of redeeming his share, which was accordingly done in the year 1588; but the Landgrave *Lewis* of

*Marburg*

*Marburg* laid down the mortgage money, and thus held, on redemption, the *Mentz* share of the lordship of *Itter*. In the year 1589, he also purchased for 7000 guilders that part of the lordship of which the family of *Lowenstein*, and afterwards those of *Gogreben*, had been proprietors, which included the *Stenerberg* and the village of *Itter*; and in 1590, he bought of the counts of *Waldeck* for 1600 *Spanish* dollars, or *Rhenish* gold guilders, one half of the parish of *Eimelrode*, with some other revenues. Of the fief of *Itter*, which is dependant on *Corvey* abbey, the *Wolfs* of *Gudenberg*, and the family of *Malsburg* obtained the reversion in 1441; and on the death of *Erasmus* of *Itter* succeeded to the possession, holding it even to this day. The arms of *Itter* are a triangular shield with a crowned lion rampant, the tongue projecting and the tail erect, the whole being surmounted with an open helmet, and having for its crest a stag's head.

The lordship of *Itter* at present constitutes a prefectureship, to which belong the following parishes and places, namely,

1. The parish of *Vobl*, containing

*Vobl*, a market-village standing on the river *Asel* or *Esel*, being the seat of the prefecturate, as also of a metropolitan. The Landgrave *George the Mediator*, having been appenaged with the lordship of *Itter*, resided in the seat erected here in the year 1665.

*Basdorf*, *Asel* or *Esel*, and *Marienbagen*, properly *Merbenbagen*, all villages.

2. The parish of *Obernburg*, in which are the remains of the old castle of *Itter*, the original patrimony of the lords of *Itter*; the village of *Thal-Itter*, together with the village of *Itter*, standing both on the river *Itter*, as also the village of *Obernburg*, having formerly a castle.

Near *Itter* castle formerly stood a fortress named *Steuerburg*.

3. The mine-town of *Thal-Itter*, near the village of that name; the charter of which was bestowed on it by *Ernest Lewis* the Landgrave. This place has a particular church of its own lately erected there, together with a pastor, who is paid by the officers and others belonging to its rich copper mine. It is also a mine-amt of the Prince's.

4. The parishes of *Kirchlotheim*, comprehending the villages of *Kirchlotheim*, *Schmidtlotheim*, *Altlotheim*, *Herzshausen*, *Harbshausen* and *Buchenberg*, anciently *Buchemer*.

5. The village of *Lower-Orken*, which is incorporated with the parish of *Upper-Orken*, in the territories of *Hesse-Cassel*.

6. The parish of *Upperwerbe*, in the village of the same name, lies on the little river *Werba*.

7. The parish of *Horinghausen* is distinct from the former, being wholly surrounded by the *Waldeck* lands. It consists of the village of *Horinghausen*, and a district which is two hours in length. In this village the family of *Wolf* have a seat, with some jurisdiction.

8. The parish of *Eimelrode* lies four hours north-west from the other parishes

parishes of the lordship of *Itter* amidst the territories of *Waldeck*; and to it belong the villages of *Eimelrode* or *Emmelrode*, *Hemmighausen* and *Deisfeld*.

26. Other bailiwicks and estates, besides the preceding ones, the owners of which have a seat among the States. These are the following, namely,

1. That of *Riedesel*. The noble family of *Riedesel* of *Eisenbach* holds some bailiwicks under *Hesse-Cassel*, for which it does homage to the Landgrave, and is reckoned among the number of the States; the inhabitants also, in cases above thirty guilders, have a right of appeal from their bailiwicks to the provincial court of *Hesse*. These bailiwicks are,

1. *Lauterbach* cantred, or hundred, bordering on the prefecturate of *Romrod*, and including

*Lauterbach*, called *das Werth*, together with six villages.

2. The bailiwick of *ENGELROD* lying contiguous to the prefecturate of *Ulrichstein*, containing twelve villages.

3. The bailiwick of *UPPER-OHM*, lying betwixt the prefecturate of *Ulrichstein*, *Burggemunde* and *Grunberg*, and comprehending six villages.

2. The *Rabenau* or *Londorf Grund*, bordering on the amts of *Homburg an der Höhe* and *Grunberg*, and belonging to the *Nordeck* of *Rabenau*. This district contains eight villages.

3. *Busecker vale*, lying betwixt the prefecturates of *Gießen*, *Allendorf*, and *Grunberg*, forming part of the *Solms-lich* estate, and including also the villages of *Old-Buseck*, *Great-Buseck*, *Rorsroth*, *Reyskirchen*, *Burkhardsfelden*, *Albach*, *Oppenroth*, *Rodgen* and *Bevern*, with near five hundred vassals. This district belongs to the coheirs of *Buseck*, which are divided into the lines of *Buseck* in *Buseck*, *Munch-Buseck* and *Brand-Buseck*. *Nierer* and *Gan-Erben* in the vale of *Buseck*, together with the other inhabitants and vassals, have for some centuries past acknowledged the house of *Hesse* as their sovereign, and have punctually performed to it all the services due from vassals to their lords. In the year 1576, in a solemn convention, they acknowledged the perpetual sovereignty of the house of *Hesse*, and that it belonged to them by descent; and though in 1702 the subjects in *Buseck-vale* and *Middle-Rhine*, and in 1704 the nobility laid a complaint before the aulic council, that the coheirs in *Buseck-vale* had illegally put themselves under the sovereignty of the house of *Hesse* by virtue of the compact in the year 1576, and though the aulic council were for annulling this compact, yet on the 19th of *January* 1725, it was enacted by the Emperor *Charles VI.* that for the future the Landgrave of *Hesse-Darmstadt* should invest the coheirs in *Buseck-vale* in the Emperor's name, but that they should be subject to him, and conform to the compact of 1576.

4. The bailiwick of *FROHNHAUSEN*, bordering on the prefecturate of *Battenberg*, and containing the villages of *Frohnhausen* and *Upper Asphe*.

5. The manors of

*Angerod*,

*Angerod*, in the prefecture of *Aldsfeld*, belonging to the family of *Noding*.

*Biffes*, in the prefecture of BINGENHEIM, belonging to that of *Nagel*.

*Burkbardsfelden*, in *Busseck-vale*, belonging to that of *Lowenfeld*.

*Dernbach*, in the prefecture of BLANKENSTEIN, to that of *Dernbach*.

*Elmshausen*, in the prefecture of BIEDENKOPF, to that of *Doring*.

*Gleimerhayn*, in the prefecture of ALSFELD, to that of *Schenck*.

*Hermanstein*, in the prefecture of KONIGSBER, to that of *Schenk*.

*Kestrich*, in the prefecture of ULRICHSTEIN, to that of *Schenck*.

*Little-Linnen*, in the upper prefecture of GIESSEN, to that of *Brede*.

*Langenhain* and *Ziegenberg*, in the prefecture of BUTZBACH, to that of *Diede*.

*Rulberod*, in the prefecture of HOMBURG AN DER OHM, to that of *Schenck*.

*Schmitte*, in the prefecture of NIDDA, to that of *Schenck*.

*Storndorf*, in the prefecture of ULRICHSTEIN, to that of *Seebach*.

*Trobe*, in *Busseck vale*, to that of *Trobe*.

*Winerod*, in *Busseck vale*, to that of *Munch*, and

*Ulf*, in the prefecture of STORMFELS to that of *Pretlack*.

### *The Princely House of HESSE-HOMBURG,*

Possesses in the *Wetterau*, two miles from *Franckfort*, and at the foot of a chain of mountains called the *Hobe*, the town and prefecture of *Homburg vor der Hobe*.

This prefecture in the year 1622, *Lewis V.* Landgrave of *Hesse-Darmstadt* consigned to his brother Landgrave *Frederic*, founder of the present house of *Hesse-Homburg*, and his heirs, together with all its incomes, profits and estates, powers and jurisdictions of all kinds, in lieu of a yearly pension of 20,000 dollars which had been settled on him in 1606; the ruling-house still reserving certain stipulations, such as the attendance of the clergy both in the prefecture and town at the general synod, the examination of them, the wine-tax, the toll, and the protection and necessary consequences thereof, together with all secular fiefs, as it had done before in the prefecture and town of *Homburg vor der Hobe*, and that the house of *Hesse-Homburg*, should in the name of the ruling-house, levy the imperial and provincial taxes which have been granted at the Diet, and of which an account shall be given to it, causing them to be paid to the ruling-house, and likewise should collect the land and woollen duties, and those on liquors, till the reigning-house should settle on it incomes of an equal amount. The ruling-house has also retained the passage and quartering of soldiers, the new military tax, appeals, protection, pass-ports, and other prerogatives. By virtue of which the subjects in this town and prefecture

rate

rate are to do homage to the ruling-house, which for the security of its rights, has a *reservat-amtman* or bailiff in the town and prefecturate of *Homburg*. In the year 1668 a new compact was first concluded, by which, on the death of a ruling Landgrave of *Hesse-Darmstadt*, the house of *Homburg* was to renew the obligation, but on the decease of a Landgrave of *Hesse-Homburg* the subjects were to do homage to the new Landgrave, and at the same time swear to the *Reservata* appertaining to *Hesse-Darmstadt*. In the year 1671 *George Christian*, Landgrave of *Homburg*, transferred both the town and prefecturate to *Hesse-Darmstadt*, which, accordingly continued in possession thereof till his death, and that of the Landgrave *William Christopher* of *Bingenheim*, on which, in the year 1681, the town and prefecturate of *Homburg* were by compact ceded a second time to the Landgrave *Frederic II.* of *Homburg*. The year 1707 produced a new convention, in which the sovereignty of the town and prefecturate of *Homburg* were annexed to the house of *Darmstadt*, but with a clause that no prejudice should be done thereby to the house of *Homburg* in such articles as related to any branch of the sovereignty which by the decrees were expressly granted to it, and that nothing should be transacted in opposition thereto. In the same instrument *Hesse-Darmstadt* declares, that when the rest of the *Darmstadt* lands shall wholly or in part be charged with the quartering and maintaining of soldiers; the prefecturate and town of *Homburg* shall, according to the established rule in the other prefecturates of *Darmstadt* be chargeable only with fifteen complete rations; furthermore, the house of *Hesse-Homburg* is lord and forester in the high marc, as also in those of *Seulberg* and *Erlingbach*. The house of *Hesse-Homburg*, by founding a new town, encouraging a settlement of two *French* colonies, and erecting four farms here, has increased the inhabitants and revenues of this prefecturate above one half, all of whom comfortably support themselves by the manufactures which the above-mentioned industrious people introduced, and yield an appearance of commerce and wealth which it never knew before. In it are the following places, namely,

*Homburg vor der Höhe*, a town, containing a palace for the Prince's residence. The Landgrave *Frederic II.* likewise added a handsome new town to it. Both the *Lutherans* and *Protestants* enjoy the public exercise of their religion here. The Prince is proprietor of three prefecturates in the territories of *Magdeburg* and *Halberstadt*, exclusive of other personal rights and revenues, for the management of which a branch of the Prince's chancery is appropriated. In the year 1721, an alms and orphan-house were erected in the new town, by order of the Landgrave *Frederick James*. Not far from the town, along the road to *Braunsfels* on the *Höhe*, are seen several very deep trenches, and particularly one place surrounded by them which is called *Saalburg*.

The villages of *Seulberg*, *Koppeln*, *Gunzenheim* and *Upper-Steden*.

*Fride-*

*Friderichsdorf* and *Dornholzhausen*, colonies of French refugees.

II. Under the regency of *Darmstadt* is

The upper county of *Katzenellnbogen*, together with part of the lordship of *Epstein*.

The upper county of *Katzenellnbogen* borders on the *Rhine*, the *Mayn*, the Palatinate and *Mentz*, as also on the counties of *Ysenburg* and *Erbach*. In it lies a part of the mountainous road of *Odenwald*, and *Bannforst* at *Dreyeich*, p. 89. With respect to the latter, it is to be observed that the counts of *Katzenellnbogen*, so early as the year 1265, had claimed the privilege of hunting in the imperial forest of *Dreyeich*, but on an arbitration it was given against them in favour of the house of *Falkenstein*, and thus it continued till the 16th century, when the upper county of *Katzenellnbogen* devolving to the house of *Hesse*, and the prefecture of *Kelsterbach* being likewise sold to it in the year 1642, the count of *Ysenburg* receded from the privilege of hunting in the territories of *Hesse-Darmstadt*, but retained the fees which in this upper county of *Katzenellnbogen* had ever been levied by the lords of the hunting-lands of *Dreyeichen*, and are still paid by such places belonging to *Hesse-Darmstadt* as lie within the hunting precincts, and even by the town of *Darmstadt* itself.

This county abounds in corn, wine, almonds and chestnuts; how it fell to the house of *Hesse* has been shewn above. It includes

1. The prefecture of *Darmstadt*, consisting of three cantreds.

In the first cantred lies,

*Darmstadt*, a town seated on a river of the same name, in a fruitful and pleasant country. This place was not only chosen for the residence of the former counts of *Katzenellnbogen*, but also by *George I.* Landgrave of *Hesse*, and his successors; and gives name to the branch of the *Hessian* house, to whom it belongs. The landgrave *George I.* erected a new palace here, which was enlarged by the Landgrave *George II.* in 1629, and other additions and repairs made to it in the year 1664 by the Landgrave *Lewis VI.* Landgrave *Ernest Lewis* began a very stately palace here, but this has not yet been completed. In the town is a regency, a court of appeals, a consistory, a criminal court, and a grammar-school. It contains also a church, which is the burial-place of the princely family. In the year 1330, *William IV.* count of *Katzenellnbogen*, by permission of the Emperor *Lewis* of *Bavaria*, fortified *Darmstadt* with a wall; and the Landgraves *Lewis V.* and *VI.* added new suburbs to it, near which is also an orphan-house.

*Bessungen*, a village.

2. To the second cantred, which lies on the *Bergstrafze*, belongs

*Eberstatt*, a large village seated on the *Bergstrafze*.

*Pfungstadt*, and eight other villages.

3. To the third cantred belongs seven villages, namely, *Arbeiligen*, *Braunshard*, &c. *Kranichstein*, *Gebborn*, and *Sensfeld*.

2. The prefecturate of *KELSTERBACH* joins to the *Mayn*. In the year 1600, Count *Henry* of *Njenburg* sold this prefecturate for 356,177 florins to the house of *Hesse-Darmstadt*. To it belongs

*Kelsterbach*, or *Keltersbach*, a village and castle seated on the river *Mayn*.

*Langen*, a large village, in which was formerly held, in the month of *May*, before the church, the annual court of venery, as it is now at *Dreyeci*.

The villages of *Egelsbach*, *Morfelden*, *Wolfigarten* and *Walldorf*.

3. The prefecturate of *RUSSELSHEIM* lies on the *Mayn* and *Rbine*. In it is the tract of land called *Im Ried*, as also the *Geraver land*, in Latin *Pagum Gerav*. To it belongs

*Russelsheim*, a large village, containing a castle, which stands on the river *Mayn*. In the year 1534, this place was consumed with fire; and, in 1689, suffered the like calamity from the *French*.

*Freystatt*, a new town, seated on the *Rbine*, not far from *Bischofsheim*, and built by the Landgrave *Lewis* in the year 1745. Among other privileges this place has an asylum for debtors, and the three religions are tolerated in their public worship here.

*Great-Gerav*, a small town, the charter of which was, in the year 1398, granted by the Emperor *Wenceslaus*. This place is the seat of the hundred court.

*Trebur*, in Latin *Triburium* and *Triburia*, a large village, formerly containing a magnificent royal palace. Under the *Carlovinian* Kings some Diets and councils were held here.

*Nanheim*, *Bauschheim*, or *Konigsstedten*, and eight other villages, together with *Rhinfelder*, *Kellerey*, and two farms.

4. The prefecturate of *DORNBERG*, containing

*Dornberg*, a large village, with a seat; by the chapter of *Wurzburg* included in the county of *Beszingen*, on which, in the year 1013, it was conferred by *Henry II*. This place was anciently a fief of *Henneberg*; but, in the year 1521, the enfeoffment thereof was ceded to *Hesse*.

*Dornheim* and *Leheim*, two large villages.

*Ebrfelden*, near which, in the year 1632, *Gustavus Adolphus*, King of *Sweden*, caused a pillar of free-stone, fifty-six feet in height, to be erected, crowned with a lion-rampant on top.

*Hofheim*, one of the four high-hospitals of *Hesse*, founded in the year 1553, by the Landgrave *Philip the Magnanimous*, for poor and infirm women.

*Stockstadt on the Rhine*, and other places.

*Grebenbruch*, *Lusthausen* and *Wasserbiblis*, all manors belonging to the family of *Kronberg*.

*Bensheimer*, *Hainer* and *Riedhausen*, manors belonging to the convent of *Erbach* in the *Rheingau*.

5. The

5. The prefecture of JAGERSBURG, in which lies *Jagersburg*, a seat of the Princes, and four other villages.

6. The prefecture of ZWINGENBERG lies on the *Bergstrasse*, in it is the celebrated mountain of *Malches*, in Latin *Melibocus*, which is one of the highest in all Germany. It is a received opinion that from the name of this mountain and the *Catti*, who dwelt on it, that is from the *Catti Meliboci* and *Cattimelibocia*, the name of *Katzenellenbogen* has by gradual corruption been derived. This prefecture consists of two cantreds, or hundreds.

1. To the first belongs

*Zwingenberg*, a town, situate on the *Berg-strasse*. In this place originally stood a castle, to which, in the thirteenth century, was added a church; and soon after, namely, in the year 1273, the Emperor *Radolph I.* built a privileged town here. In 1693 the greatest part of this place was destroyed by the *French*, but again rebuilt to advantage.

The villages of *Auerbach*, *Bedenkirchen* and *Hochstatten*, together with *Auerberg*, a ruined castle.

2. In the second hundred are twelve villages; namely, *Alsbach*, *Malchen*, &c. *Bickenbach* and *Jugenheim* belong in common to *Hesse-Darmstadt* and *Erbach*.

7. The prefecture of LICHTENBERG contains thirteen places; viz.

*Lichtenberg*, a castle lying in ruins on a hill near *Odenwalde*.

*Reinheim*, a town, seated on the river *Gernsprenz*.

*Ernstbosen*, *Uberau* and *Upper-Ramstadt*, three large villages.

*Georgenhausen*, a village belonging to the family of *Harthausen*.

*Frankenstein*, near *Frankenhausen*, a ruined castle, standing high, and the original house of the noble family of that name.

8. The *gemeinschafft*, or community, of *Umstadt*, in the *Odenwalde*, consists of sixteen places, being possessed by *Hesse-Darmstadt* and the Elector-Palatine. *Hesse-Cassel* formerly had also a share in it; but, in the year 1708, this was transferred to *Hesse-Darmstadt*. In it is

*Great-Umstadt*, a very ancient town, but formerly larger than at present. Near it stands the village of *Klein-Umstadt*.

*Bremsbach*, *Lower-Keinspach* and other villages.

9. The lordship of *Epstein*, belonging to *Hesse-Darmstadt*, lies, at no great distance from the conflux of the *Rhine* and *Mayn*, being seated amidst the territories of *Mentz*. This district abounds in grain, wine and wood. *Godfrey VII.* lord of *Epstein* and *Munzenberg*, and count of *Dietz*, in the fifteenth century, sold one half both of the lordship and town to the Landgrave *William* of *Hesse*.

*Epstein*, a small town, with a seat, of which the Elector of *Mentz* is a half proprietor, in the year 1318, was raised to a town by *Lewis* of *Bavaria*.

The four forest-villages of *Langenhain*, *Lorsbach*, *Massenbeim* and *Wallau*.

*Delkenheim*, or *Telkenheim*, a market-town, created such, in the year 1320, by the Emperor *Lewis*.

*Diedenbergen*, *Nordenstadt*, and seven other villages, with some detached manours.

10. The prefecturate of *BRANBACH* and the parish of *Katzenellnbogen*, belong properly to the lower county of *Katzenellnbogen*, and on the extinction of the male-line of the counts thereof, devolved, as did also the whole county, to the house of *Hesse*. The Landgrave *Philip the Magnanimous* settled it, together with the lower county of *Katzenellnbogen*, on his son *Philip*; and, at his decease, the parish of *Katzenellnbogen*, as at that time belonging to the prefecturate of *Hohenstein*, fell to the Landgrave *Lewis* of *Hesse-Cassel*; *Philip's* widow remaining in possession of the prefecturate of *Braubach*. This lady likewise dying, *Maurice*, Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*, acquired, by inheritance and exchange, two thirds of that prefecturate, and *Hesse-Darmstadt*, simply by inheritance, one third. By virtue of a compact made in the year 1627, the house of *Darmstadt* acquired the whole lower county of *Katzenellnbogen*, together with the prefecturate of *Braubach* and the parish of *Katzenellnbogen*. The last of these, in the year 1643, being assigned by the Landgrave *George* as a mortgage to his brother *John* for a debt of 40,000 rixdollars. In 1648, by a new convention, *Hesse-Cassel* obtained the lower county of *Katzenellnbogen* and the prefecturate of *Braubach*, exclusive of the *Cassel* part and the parish of *Katzenellnbogen*: It was likewise stipulated that the prefecturate of *Braubach* and the parish of *Katzenellnbogen* should, on the decease of the Landgrave *John*, and his male heirs, return without any opposition, either by word or deed, to the *Cassel* line, who, on the other hand, was at its option to restore what it enjoyed at that time in lieu of them, and to liquidate all debts, mortgages and assignments of the Landgrave *George*, which were payable out of it. Thus *Hesse-Darmstadt*, together with a third which was before in its hands, arrived likewise to the possession of the two thirds of the prefecturate of *Braubach* belonging to *Hesse-Cassel*, as also of the whole parish of *Katzenellnbogen*. In the year 1747, *Hesse-Cassel* was for recovering the said two thirds of the prefecturate of *Braubach* and the parish of *Katzenellnbogen*; but *Hesse-Darmstadt* maintained that all right to such an exchange was legally expired by prescription; and thus the matter ended. In it is

1. The town and prefecturate of *BRAUBACH*.

*Braubach*, a town, seated on the *Rhine*, in the year 1288, received a charter, equal to that of the town of *Oppenheim*, from the Emperor *Rodolph*. In a vale running along the *Rhine* is the seat of *Philipsburg*, which was erected about the year 1568 by the Landgrave *Philip the Younger*, on a rock yielding mines of copper and silver. Above the city stands the castle of *Marxburg*. In its neighbourhood are likewise some mineral springs, the most noted of which is the *Dinkbolder*.

The

The villages of *Dachsenhausen* and *Gemmerich*, together with the manours of *Hinderwald* and *Falkenborn*.

*Ems*, a large village, more than once consumed by fire, is said formerly to have enjoyed municipal privileges. Near it are the celebrated baths of *Ems*, two of which belong to *Hesse-Darmstadt* and three to *Nassau-Dietz*. Each of these proprietors have a handsome house near them, exclusive of other private buildings.

*Kammenau*, or *Kemnu*, a village belonging both to *Hesse-Darmstadt* and *Nassau-Dietz*.

2. In the parish of *Katzenellnbogen* is

*Old-Katzenellnbogen*, a market-village, having a castle, seated on a mountain and being the patrimonial house of the ancient counts of *Katzenellnbogen*. In its neighbourhood are some mines of iron.

The villages of *Klengelbach*, *Allendorf*, *Ebertshausen*, *Schonborn*, *Upper-Mittel* and *Lower-Fisbach*, as also *Gudenacker* on the river *Labn*.

Obf. *Hesse-Darmstadt* possesses a part of several villages belonging to the *Vierherrischen Gebiets*, or *four-lords-districts*, which lie in the lower county of *Katzenellnbogen*.

Obf. That to the house of *Hesse-Darmstadt* belong, at and in the Imperial city of *Wetzlar*, the patronage and protection, the toll and right to *Carlsmund*, or *Calschmitt-hause*, as has been shewn at large, from ancient records, in a respectful memorial addressed to his Imperial Majesty. *Hesse-Darmstadt* is also patron of the village of *Freyenseen*, near *Grunberg*; in the territory of *Solms-Laubach*, enjoys the tolls and patronage, and holds several courts in the village of *Melbach*, which lies two hours from *Friedberg* and *Bingenheim*, and, in conjunction with *Solms-Braunsfels*, appoints a judge, who twice a year holds a court-leet at the parsonage. To it also belongs the sovereignty of *Florslatt* with several other prerogatives.

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## The PRINCIPALITY of H E R S F E L D.

PARTICULAR maps of the Principality of *Hersfeld* have been published by *Bleau*, *Jansson*, *Waesberg*, *Schenk* and *Valk*. This district borders on *Upper* and *Lower Hesse*. The diocese of *Fulda* in it lies along the river *Fulda*, which improves the natural fertility of its soil. The names of *Herolfelde*, *Herolwesfelde*, *Herveld* on *Herocampia*, by which we find it anciently called, shew the appellation of *Hersfeld*, now universally said to be more proper than *Hirchfeld*, which obtains also, with some

some persons though without any grounds. It was originally an Imperial abbey of *Benedictines*, founded in the year 736 and largely endowed by *Pipin* and *Charlemain*, Kings of the *Franks*. In the year 1370, the Landgrave *Hermann*, of *Hesse*, took the town of *Hersfeld* under his protection. In the year 1415, the Landgrave *Lewis II.* made an agreement for it and other articles; and, in 1421, on some schemes of the abbot for curtailing its privileges, issued forth a warrant of protection for it, dispatching also, at the same time, to the abbot a letter full of reproaches and menaces. In the year 1525, this place did homage to the Landgrave *Philip*. In 1606, *Otbo*, eldest son to the Landgrave *Maurice*, was elected administrator of the abbey, in which honour he was succeeded by the Landgrave *William V.* Lastly, at the treaty of *Westphalia*, the town and abbey of *Hersfeld*, with all its appurtenances, both ecclesiastical and secular, and either within or without the district; as, namely, the priory of *Gellingen*, for instance, was transferred to the house of *Hesse-Cassel* as an hereditary temporal Principality and Imperial fief; ever since which that house has inserted it in its arms and titles. By virtue also of this cession, the house of *Hesse-Cassel*, in the year 1654, took seat and voted in the college of Princes; and, by means of this Principality, is likewise entitled to the like privileges in the Diet of the Circle of the *Upper-Rhine*. His contingency for it to the Empire is two horse and nine foot, or sixty florins. This Principality, as incorporated with *Hesse*, is included in the district of *Fulda*; *Hersfeld* being its convocatory town. It consists of the following prefectureships and places; viz.

*Hersfeld*, the capital of the Principality and lying on the *Fulda*, and containing a palace, a cathedral, a town-church, a *gymnasium* and a wealthy hospital.

*Eicken*, or *Eickhof* *Bingarten*, and *Hattenbach*, two seats with manours belonging to the Prince.

The bailiwicks and priories of *JOHANNESBERG*, seated on the *Haun*, *PETERSBERG* and *BLANKENHEIM*, the last of which stands near the *Fulda* betwixt *Hersfeld* and *Rotenburg*, but both the other on hills in the neighbourhood of the town of *Hersfeld*.

The bailiwicks of the dissolved deanery, together with *Tann* and *Robrbach*.

The prefecturate of *LOWER-AULA*, which is the largest in all this Principality.

The prefecturate of *GEYSZ*.

The prefecturate of *LANDECK*, so called from an ancient castle which also gave name to the adjacent forest of *Landeckerberg*, is likewise one of the largest and its produce answerable to its extent, containing, besides other places,

*Schlenklengsfeld*, a very considerable village.

The prefecturate of *KREUTZBERG*, in which is

*Kreutzberg*,

*Kreutzberg*, a large village, seated on the *Werra*. Near it stands

*Philippsthal*, which is the residentiary seat of an appenage branch of *Hesse-Cassel*. On its side too formerly stood the convent of *Kreutzberg*, which having been conferred by the Landgrave *Charles* on his brother *Philip*, he rebuilt it in its present form and gave it his name.

The prefecturate of *FRAUENSEE*, on the other side of the *Werra*, and which is but small. This prefecturate was formerly a convent belonging to the bishoprick of *Hersfeld*; but afterwards one half of it descended, by virtue of a mortgage, to the house of *Hesse*, which obtained the other half by the treaty of *Westphalia*. The mansion-house here stands on a natural dam betwixt two large lakes.

*Gellingen*, once a priory, lies together with the prefecturate of *Frankenhäusen*, in *Thuringia*, being a fief belonging to *Schwarzburg-rudelfstadt*.

*Schildschlag*, a feudal bailiwick for *Buchenau*.

Obf. The parish of *Ufboven*, in the inspection of *Langen-Salza*, in *Thuringia*, is a fief of *Hersfeld*; and for this reason the pastor, on his collation, must make his appearance before the consistory at *Cassel*.

The county of *Sponheim*, or *Spanheim*, lying betwixt the *Rhine* and the *Mosel*, in the countries formerly called *Nobgau*; *Hunstrucht*, *Trachgau* and *Bedgau* was anciently divided into the hither and farther, the former of which properly bears the name of *Sponheim* and belonged to *East-Franconia*; but the latter, which is also called the county of *Starkenburg*, to *Western-Franconia*, or *West-Rich*.

§. 2. The first count of *Sponheim*, known with any degree of certainty, was *Elerbard*; who, in the year 1044, founded a church on the mountain of *Feldberg*, not far from *Kreuznach*, and lived till the year 1065. He styled himself Count of *Naumburg* from a castle of that name belonging to him. Count *Stephen* of *Sponheim*, who converted the church of *Sponheim* into a convent, was probably his son; and *Megenbard*, or *Meinbard*, *Stephen's* son, continued the *Sponheim* line; and having completed the convent there, made an order, that the eldest of his sons, and, on his death, the eldest of his issue, who was also lord of *Kreuznach*, should be patron and treasurer of the convent. His eldest son, Count *Godfrey*, succeeded to the county appenaged to his brother *Crafto*, together with the castle of *Koppenstein* and its dependencies; but these afterwards became a part of the convent of *Sponheim*, *Crafto* being abbot thereof. It is not improbable that Count *Elerbard* was son to this *Godfrey*, and that he had for his sons the Counts *Gerlach* and *Simon*; as, also, that this *Simon* was father to Count *John* of *Sponheim* and *Starkenburg*; though all this stands in need of further enquiry and confirmation. Thus far, however, is certain, that the said Count *John* was the founder of all the succeeding counts; he was likewise proprietor of the hither and farther county, and resided at the castle of *Starkenburg* on the *Mosel*. His spouse, *Adelkaida*, was sister to *Henry*, the second count of *Sayn*,

*Sayn*, who appointed his four sons heirs to his territories. These brothers agreed on a partition. *John II.* the eldest, obtained the castles of *Starkenbourg* and *Ellenbach*, or *Allenbach*, together with *Wendich*, *Winningen* and *Truize*, as also the castles of *Sponheim* and *Dill*; that is, about one third part of *Sponheim*: and, of the *Sayn* inheritance, the county of *Sayn* and other territories. On his first born son, *Godfrey*, he conferred the county of *Sayn*, and he was the founder of all the subsequent counts of *Sayn* and *Witgenstein*. His second son, *Henry*, continued the *Starkenbourg* line of the house of *Sponheim*. *Henry*, brother to *John II.* obtained the lordship of *Heinsberg*; and *Simon II.* the other brother, the lordships of *Kreuzenach* and *Bokelheim*, together with a joint share of the castles of *Sponheim* and *Dill*, and the administratorship of *Sponheim* and *Schwabenheim*, as also a portion with his brother *Henry* of *Heinsberg* in the *Sponheim* estate; namely, in *Kastelaun*, *Neve* and *Kirchberg*, and consequently two thirds of the *Sponheim* lands. In three of his sons commenced three distinct branches of the house of *Kreuzenach*; viz. the *John*, *Henry* and *Eberhard* line.

§. 3. *Simon IV.* great-grandson to the above Count *Simon II.* left an heiress, by name *Elizabeth*, who married the Palsgrave *Rupert Pipan*, and after his death conferred one fifth of the anterior county to her father-in-law King *Rupert*, Elector-palatine and his heirs; and, in the year 1416, renewed this grant in favour of her cousin *Lewis*, Elector-palatine. The other four fifths of the anterior county devolved, on her decease, to Count *John VI.* of the *Starkenbourg* line; and he also obtained the whole *Sponheim* estate, excepting one fifth of the hither county, which he procured by the *Bainheim* partition in the year 1425, from the sons of his father's sister *Bernhard*, margrave of *Baaden*, and *Frederick*, count of *Veldenz*. On his decease, in the year 1437, the margrave *James*, son to the former, and the above Count *Frederick*, entered, with respect to the farther county, into a perpetual coparceny with one another; and, at the same time, into another with the Elector-palatine concerning the hither county. *Anne*, daughter and heiress of *Frederick*, count of *Veldenz*, on her marriage with *Stephen*, duke of *Simmern*, brought him two fifths of the hither and one half of the farther county, which are still possessed by the *Simmern* line. *Otho Henry*, the Elector-palatine, dying in the year 1559, and the Electorate thus escheating to *Frederick III.* duke of *Simmern*, one fifth of the hither county, of which the Electoral house had been proprietor, became thus annexed to the two fifths of the same county which the dukes of *Simmern* had been in possession of; by which means the new Electoral house was now proprietor of three fifths of the hither county; but, pursuant to the convention of *Heidelberg*, ceded one half of the farther to *Wolfgang*, duke of *Deuxponts*, and *George John*, duke of *Veldenz*; the former of whom, by virtue of an agreement made in the year 1556, became sole proprietor of it. The Elector, *Frederick IV.* bequeathed the

the Electorate to his eldest son *Frederick V.* settling on his other son, *Lewis Philip*, the territories of *Simmern* and *Lautern*, with three fifths of the hither county of *Sponheim*; but his son and successor, the Elector *Charles Lewis*, receded from this partition, and, by a compact made at *Ratisbon* in the year 1653, procured to himself one fifth of all ecclesiastical and civil revenues of the town and prefecture of *Kreutznach*; and some years after obtained a part also of the sovereignty over the county of *Sponheim* by virtue of the fifth part, which had been ceded to him, which was renewed in the *Kreutznach* agreement. Thus, till the year 1673, the hither county continued under three lords, when *Lewis Henry*, the last duke of *Simmern*, dying, the three fifths of the anterior county, which were before held by the count-palatine, devolved to the Electoral house only, to which also they at present belong. One half of the hither county, which, as above-mentioned, had devolved, in the year 1566, to *Wolfgang*, duke of *Deuxponts*, was inherited by his younger son *Charles*, who, from *Birkenfeld*, the place of his residence, was likewise styled Duke of *Birkenfeld*. *Charles Otho*, his grandson, by his eldest son, *George William*, dying without male-heirs, in the year 1671, his grandson, *Christian II.* by his third son, *Christian I.* succeeded to one half of the hither county of *Sponheim*, as also to *Bischweiler*; and, by his wife *Agatha Catherine*, brought to his house the county of *Raptlopfstein*. His son, *Christian III.* duke of *Birkenfeld*, in the year 1733, acquired likewise the dukedom of *Deuxponts* and, of the *Veldenz* inheritance, the county of *Lutzelsstein* in *Alsace*, together with a vote for *Veldenz* in the Imperial and circular Diets, alternately with the Elector-palatine.

§. 4. Thus it appears that,

I. Of the hither county of *Sponheim*,

1. The Elector-palatine possesses three fifths. For the fifth which the Electoral house acquired by the countess *Elizabeth*, it never paid any distinct *matricular* assessment; but for the two fifths annexed to it by the *Simmern* line, it furnishes three horse and ten foot, or seventy-six florins per month. Its quota to the chamber at *Wetzlar* is one hundred and eight rixdollars and twenty kruiters. In that part belonging to the Elector-palatine is

*Kreutznach*, or *Creutzenach*, in Latin *Crucenacum*, and more anciently *Crucianum*, or *Crucianiacum*, a well-built town, divided by the river *Nabe* into the old and new. This place, is properly the capital of the county of *Sponheim* and the seat of an upper prefectureship. Under the first Emperors of the *Franks* was a palace here. In the year 1065, the Emperor *Henry IV.* made a grant both of his palace and other possessions at *Kreutznach* to the bishoprick of *Spire*; but, in 1241, *Conrad*, bishop of *Spire*, sold these for 1100 silver marcs to *Conrad*, count of *Sayn*.

VOL. V.

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On

On a hill near the old town stands the castle of *Kautzenberg*, which was demolished by the *French* in the year 1689.

About half an hour from the town, up the river *Nabe*, at the entrance of a most delicious valley, are the Elector's two new salt-works. That on the left going up the river, and built in the year 1729, is called the *Karlsballe*; but the other, which was founded in the year 1743, and called *Theodore's balle*, lies to the right, being much the largest.

*Langenlohnshelm* and *Upper-Hilbersheim*, villages.

*Spanheim*, or *Sponheim*, a large village containing a seat. Near it is also the *Benedictine* abbey of *St. Martin*, to which it gave name, which was begun by Count *Stephen* in the year 1101, and finished by his son *Megenhard* in 1123, at which time it was also consecrated.

*Disibodenberg*, a convent seated at the influx of the *Glan* into the *Nabe*, where, in 1541, an agreement was concluded betwixt *John*, duke of *Simmern*, and Duke *Rupert*, as guardian to *Wolfgang*, duke of *Deuxponts*.

Obf. *Neu-Baumberg*, *Schonberg*, *Dalberg* and *Solzheim*, once belonging to the upper prefecturate of *Kreutznach*, were made over to *Mentz* by the Elector-palatine in the year 1715.

2. The Prince of *Baaden-Baaden* two fifths; for which, and one half of the hither county, he is assessed in the *matricula* in six horse and twenty foot, or one hundred and fifty-two florins, having also a particular vote in the Diets of the Circle of the *Upper-Rhine*. In these two fifths are

1. The upper prefecturate of *KIRCHBERG*, lying on the *Hunsruck*.

*Kirchberg*, a small town, with a castle, had anciently counts of its own, but so early as the thirteenth century has been in the possession of the house of *Sponheim*.

*Densen*, the ancient *Dumnissum*.

2. The prefecturate of *SPRENDLINGEN*.

3. The prefecturate of *NAUMBURG*, formerly called *Neuenburg on the Nake*. The castle of that name was the residence of Count *Eberhard* of *Sponheim*, who also borrowed his title from thence.

II. Of the farther county the Palsgrave of *Deux-ponts Birkenfeld* possesses half, for which he is taxed in the *matricula* at two and a half horse and eight foot, or sixty-two florins; the other half belonging to *Baaden-Baaden*. In this part are,

1. The prefecturate of *BIRKENFELD*, containing

*Birkenfeld*, a town. The duke of *Deux-ponts*, on his acquisition of half of the county of *Sponheim*, made this his place of residence, bearing it also in his title.

2. The prefecturate of *ALLENBACH* or *ELLENBACH*, lying betwixt the rivers *Nabe* and *Glan*.

3. The prefecturate of *WINTERBURG*, lying not far from *Sponheim*, and formerly belonging to the *Kreutznach* line.

4. The

4. The prefecturate of ERSTEIN or HORSTEIN, together with a town of the same name.

5. The prefecturate of *Koppenstein*, situate on the river *Simmern*, and once constituting a part of the hither county.

6. *Dill*, a half prefecturate seated on the river *Biber*, and formerly in the possession of the *Kreutznach* line.

7. The prefecturate of KASTELAUN, in which is a castle of the same name, belonged at first also to the *Kreutznach* line.

8. *Trarbach*, anciently *Tranerbach*, a town lying on the *Mosel*, and forming a joint prefecturate. The parish-church here is common both to *Roman* catholics and *Lutherans*. In it is also a *Lutheran gymnasium*. This town is a fief of *Trier*, and was once a good fortification, which was further defended by *Grevenburg* fort. In the year 1703, it was taken by the allies, and in 1704, both the town and fort; but in 1734, the *French* making themselves masters of them, the town was dismantled and the fort demolished. Its neighbourhood is a fine wine country.

Opposite the town, on the other side of the *Mosel*, *France*, after the treaty of *Nimeguen*, erected a fort called *Montroyal*; but the demolition of it was made an article of the peace of *Ryswick*.

9. *Starkenbourg*, a castle seated on the *Mosel*, and formerly a residence of the counts of *Sponheim*.

10. *Emkirch*, a large village standing on the *Mosel*, and a fief of the Elector-palatine's.

11. *Traben*, a church village situate on the *Mosel*.

12. *Wolf*, a convent and village on the *Mosel*.

13. *Crover* or *Crever*, otherwise *Reich*, i. e. 'a kingdom or empire,' is so called as belonging formerly to the Kings of the *Romans* and Emperors only. This district consists of six villages, which are *Crove*, *Reybel*, *Kinheim*, *Erden*, *Kinderbeuren* and *Bengel*. It belongs in common to the Palgrave of *Birkenfeld* and *Baaden-Baaden*, but chiefly to the former. The Elector of *Iners* has also a share in it.

## The M A R G R A V A T E of N O M E N Y,

LIES in the dutchy of *Lorraine*, and in the years 1735 and 1736 was ceded, together with that dutchy to *France*, notwithstanding which *Francis Stephen*, the late duke of *Lorraine*, and now Emperor, retains in quality of Margrave of *Nomeny*, his seat and vote in the imperial Diet, as also in that of the circle of the *Upper Rhine*, as a personal privilege. In the

acts and *matriculas* of the Empire all *Lorraine*, without any exception, is included in the Circle of the *Upper Rhine*; but it is only on account of the Margravate of *Nomeny* that he is a member of the college of Princes and the Diet of the upper Circle of the *Rhine*, and that he pays the stipulated sum of 1000 florins. Since the cession, however, of this Margravate to *France* all payments on account thereof, due either to the Empire, Circle or Chamber at *Wetzlar* have been discontinued.

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*The* PRINCIPALITY and COUNTY of  
S A L M,

LIES on the *Wasgau* mountains betwixt *Lorraine* and *Lower-Alsace*, and in contradistinction to the lower county of *Salm*, within the dutchy of *Luxemburg*, is also called the upper county of *Salm*. *John* and *Simon*, sons to *John*, count of *Salm*, divided the ancient county of *Salm* into two equal portions. *Paul*, the last male descendant of the former left a daughter named *Christina*, who, on her marriage with *Francis* of *Lorraine*, count of *Vaudemont*, brought him one half of the county of *Salm*, together with other estates of her father's. *Johannetta*, only daughter and heiress to the before-mentioned Count *Simon*, in the year 1459 annexed one half of the county to her husband, *John Wild* and Rhinegrave, from whom was descended the Wild and Rhinegrave *Philip Otto*, count of *Salm*. *Neufville*, who in the year 1623 was raised to be a Prince of the Empire. His son *Leopold Philip*, *Charles Wild* and Rhinegrave, together with other Princes of *Salm*, lord of *Vinstingen* and *Anholt*, was in 1654 admitted into the college of Princes. His son *Charles Thierry Otto*, Prince of *Salm*, in the year 1668, obtained from the directory of the Circle of the *Upper-Rhine* at *Worms*, a testimonial that the princely county of *Salm* (for so it is termed in the Prince's petition and the testimonial of the directory) was and should continue an immediate imperial county and member of the Circle of the *Upper-Rhine*. In his son *Lewis Otto* became extinct the ancient line of the Princes of *Salm*, on which *John Philip Dominic*, *Joseph Albert*, his brother, *Philip Joseph* and *Nicholas Leopold*, sons to his father's brother, and all great grandsons to *Frederic the Great*, founder of the *Flemish* collateral line of that of *Salm*, agreed in a partition of the lands and titles of *Salm*. The last line was named the *Hoogstrat* or *Salm zu Salm*, and the two former the *Leutz-Loes* or *Salm-Kirburg*. These two lines, in the year 1743, divided the lands which had devolved to them into two equal shares, voting alternately in the Diet as Prince of *Salm*. Its assessment in the imperial *matricula* is two horse and four foot, or forty florins *per month*; and to the

chamber at *Wetzlar* it pays twenty rthler. twenty-five kruitzers and one-fourth; but this taxation is not as yet adjusted.

In the county of *Salm* are the following places, viz.

*Salm*, a large village, having a castle near it.

*Unsere Frau Zum*, a pilgrimage seated on a hill near a lake, where the river *Saar* has its source.

*Breusch*, a village.

*Blessa*, *Gesell*, *Gutbrunn* or *Sassi*, together with one half of *Wagenbach*; and of *Steinthal* and *Deutsch Rumpach* one third.

Exclusive of this county, the Prince of *Salm* is proprietor of the lordships of *Nesville* or *Neuwiller*, on the *Saar*; *Ogwiller*, as also of *Poulligny* and *Bayon*.

One half of the lordship of *Vinstingen* or *Finstingne* (not *Vinstringa*, in French called *Fenestrang*, lying on the *Saar*) devolved to the Wild and Rhinegraves by *Johanna* daughter of *Nicholas* count of *Saarwerden*, who held it in right of his wife *Barbara*, eldest daughter to the last lord of *Vinstingen*.

The Prefecture of WILD-GRAVATE OF KIRBURG, lying on the *Nabe*, devolved to the Prince of *Salms* from the *Kirburg* estates by the judicial acts of 1696 and 1701. *Kirnborg* or *Kirburg* castle, lying on a mountain, was destroyed by the French in the year 1735. A part of the little town of *Kirn* belonged once to the Rhinegraves *Dbaun*.

The large village of *Windeshim*, not far from *Alzey*, a town belonging to the Elector-palatine.

A part of the upper prefecture of MEDDERSHEIM on the *Nabe*.

Obs. Their share of the Prince of *Salm* in the succession of the *Dbaun* family will be specified in the sequel.

## Of the PRINCIPALITY and HOUSE of N A S S A U, in General.

§. 1. THE Principality of *Nassau*, in general, lies in the *Wetterau*, and occurs in the splendid map of the *Wetterau*, designed by *Stetter* and engraved by *Visscher*, and partly also afterwards imitated by *Homann Sitette*. He has also favoured the public with an excellent distinct map of this principality published by *Visscher's* widow. *Homann's* map consisting of a part of the *Wetterau*, is the hundred and sixth of the *Atlas of Germany*. The length of the whole Principality is computed at twelve and the breadth at seven German miles. Though it is too, for the most part, woody and mountainous, yet is it not without fine arable and meadow lands. The *Westerwalde*

*walde* in particular affords a rich pasturage, whence graziery and its appurtenances are there very essential articles.

§. 2. The descent of the house of *Nassau* from *Otho* lord of *Lamenberg* (mentioned before) who lived in the 10th century, has been placed in a new light by *John James Reinhard*, in his concise treatises, vol. ii. p. 100. The counts of *Nassau* were particularly possessed of considerable places and lands about *Nurnberg*, and in the year 1360, Count *John* sold the town of *Altorf*, with eighteen villages and other estates to *Albert*, Burgrave of *Nurnberg*. They have also very early acquired great estates in the *Wetterau*, and were likewise hereditary governors of the *Rhine*, and cup-bearers to the archbishop of *Mentz*. The founder of the present Princes of *Nassau* was Count *Henry I.* surnamed *the Wealthy*, who equally left to his two sons *Walram* and *Otho I.* the whole county of *Nassau*, with its feudal, patrimonial, and hereditary lands. In a compact of partition made in the year 1255 they held the patrimonial house and prefecture of *Nassau*, with other family privileges, in an indivisible community; but the other part of the county they divided. *Weilburg*, *Wisbaden* and *Idstein*, became *Walram's* part, and *Otho I.* had *Siegen*, *Dillenburg*, *Herborn*, *Beilstein*, *Hadamar* and *Ems*.

*Walram*, son to *Adolphus* became King of the *Romans*, and his son *Gerlach* acquired *Burg* and the town of *Weilnau*, together with a part of this lordship, leaving two sons behind him, namely, *Adolphus* and *John I.* the former of whom succeeded to *Wisbaden* and *Idstein*, but his line came to a period in 1605, in the person of *John Lewis*. *John I.* by his first wife had *Mehrenberg*, *Gleiberg*, and *Huttenberg*; and by his second, the county of *Saarbruck*, exclusive of the prefecture of *Kirchberg*, which he also added to his house. His son *Philip* augmented it with *Kirchheim*, *Stauff*, *Polanden*, and *Reichelsheim*. He likewise had two sons, namely, *Philip II.* and *John II.* the former of whom succeeded to *Mahrenberg* and *Gleiberg*, and the latter had the county of *Saarbruck* for his possession, whilst *Kirchheim*, *Stauff*, and *Polanden*, together with other places, were held in common. *John Lewis*, son to *John II.* by marriage acquired the county of *Saarwerden* and the lordship of *Labr*, but his line failed in his son *John IV.* *Philip I.* continued the *Weilburg* branch, and his great-grandson *Philip III.* had for his two sons *Elbert* and *Philip IV.* who in the year 1574, on the decease of the above-mentioned *John IV.* inherited *Nassau*, *Saarbruck* and *Saarwerden*, together with half the lordship of *Kirchheim*. This *Philip IV.* died without issue, but *Lewis II.* Son to *Albert*, succeeded the before-mentioned *John Lewis* of the *Wisbaden* line, leaving three sons behind him, namely, *William Lewis*, *John* and *Ernest Casimir*, the first of whom obtained *Ottweiler*, *Saarbruck*, and *Ufingen*; the second *Idstein*, *Wisbaden*, and *Labr*, which lands, on the death of his son *George Augustus*, in 1721, fell to the descendants of his eldest brother. The portion of the third was *Weilburg*, the

*Nassau*

*Nassau* part of *Mebrenberg*, a third of the county of *Saarwerden* and a part of *Homburg*. *William Lewis*, of *Nassau-Saarbruck*, left three sons, viz. *John Lewis* of *Ottweiler*, *Gustavus Adolphus* of *Saarbruck*, and *Walrath* of *Ufingen*; the two sons of the first, *Frederick Lewis* and *Charles Lewis*, died without heirs in 1723 and 1728; but the son of the third, namely, *William Henry*, Prince of *Nassau-Ufingen*, left two sons, who were the founders of the two present ruling lines; namely, Prince *Charles* of the *Nassau-Saarbruck-Ufingen*, and Prince *William Henry* of that of *Nassau-Saarbruck-Saarbruck*. On the 23d of *September* 1735, a partition was agreed on betwixt them, by which the last gave to the former all the inherited and escheated land on this side the *Rhine*, and to the latter those lying on the other side of that river.

It was also determined, that these two parcels of land should not be any further divided among the descendants on either side, but that the succession should continue in both lines, according to the right of primogenitureship.

The *Weilburg* line, founded by *Ernest Casimir*, still existing.

The offspring of *Otto I.* and the partitions made among them are specified above.

At present the only remaining line of the descendants of *Otto*, is that of *Nassau-Dillenburg-Dietz*, which styles itself of *Orange*, and is hereditary Stadtholder of the *United Netherlands*.

§. 3. Of the principal line of *Walram*, *John I.* was created a Prince by the Emperor *Charles IV.* so early as the year 1365; but his descendants termed themselves only counts. In the year 1688, the Emperor *Leopold* ratified the grant of the dignity of Prince to that line, on which *Walrath* of *Nassau-Ufingen*, *George Augustus* of *Nassau-Idstein*, and, lastly, also in 1737, *Charles Augustus* of *Nassau-Weilburg* assumed the same, which by the first and last has been transmitted to their descendants.

Of the *Otto* chief line the first Princes were *John Lewis* of *Nassau-Hadamar*, *Lewis Henry* of *Nassau-Dillenburg*, *William Frederick* of *Nassau-Dietz*, and *John Francis* and *William Maurice* of *Nassau-Siegen*.

The title of the Princes of the old *Walram* line is, Prince of *Nassau*, Count of *Saarbruck* and *Saarwerden*, and lords of *Labr-Wisbaden* and *Idstein*. Their arms are for *Nassau*, with a lion topaz in a field sapphire *semee* of billets topaz; for the county of *Saarbruck*, *Azur* a lion pearl *semee* of crosslets pearl; for the county of *Saarwerden*, diamond a spread-eagle *argent*; for *Mors*, topaz a fess diamond; for *Weilnaue*, topaz two leopards passant ruby; for *Mebrenberg*, emerald a saltire cross topaz *semee* with crosslets topaz; for *Mahlberg*, topaz a lion *sable*; for *Labr*, topaz on a fess ruby.

The younger branch of the *Otto* family depends wholly at present on Prince *William V.* of *Orange*, and Stadtholder of the *United Provinces*, whose title, with respect to the *Nassau* territories, is that of Prince of *Nassau*, Count of *Katzenellenbogen*, *Vianen* and *Dietz*, and Lord of *Beilstein*;  
his

his arms for *Nassau* are, saphire a lion topaz, *semee* of billets topaz; for *Katzenellenbogen*, topaz a lion rampant ruby; for *Vianen*, topaz on a fess pearl; for *Dietz*, ruby two lions passant topaz.

§. 4. The Princes of the old *Walram* line have as yet no seat or vote in the college of Princes, being members only of that of the *Wetterau* Imperial counts, and from these they have long since detached themselves. In the Circle of the *Upper-Rhine* they have five votes, namely, for *Weilburg*, *Ufsingen*, and *Idstein*, which is lodged in the ruling Prince of *Nassau-Saarbrück-Ufsingen*; and for *Saarbrück* and *Ottweiler*, which is annexed to the ruling Prince of *Nassau-Saarbrück-Saarbrück*. The Princes of the younger branch of the *Otto* family acquired a seat and vote in the college of Princes in the year 1659, and have two other votes, which are both inherent in the Stadtholder of the *United Netherlands*, who has also two votes in the Diet of *Westphalia*.

§. 5. In the circular contributions of the Empire, *Nassau-Weilburg* pays for a *Roman* month forty-two florins forty kruiters. *Nassau-Saarbrück-Ufsingen*, for *Ufsingen*, twenty florins thirty-three and a half kruiters; and for *Idstein* eighty-two florins forty kruiters; and consequently in the whole one hundred and three florins thirteen and one third kruiters. *Nassau-Saarbrück-Saarbrück*, pays for *Saarbrück*, thirty-four florins thirty-three and a half kruiters; and for *Ottweiler* twenty-seven florins thirty-three one third kruiters, in all sixty-two florins six kruiters and two thirds.

Of *Nassau-Dillenburg* and *Siegen* some account has been given above. *Nassau-Dietz*, in the partition of *Lorraine*, made in the year 1654, is assessed at sixty-three  $\frac{2}{3}$  florins. The matricular taxation towards the chamber of *Wetzlar*, is for *Nassau-Ufsingen*, *Idstein* and *Wisdaden* forty-four rix-dollars sixty-one and a half kruiters. *Nassau-Saarbrück* for *Weilburg* thirty-five rix-dollars seventy-three and a half rthler. for *Nassau-Saarbrück* and *Ottweiler* twenty-six rix-dollars eighty-two kruiters, and *Nassau-Dietz* forty-one rixdollars seventy-nine and a half kruiters. Concerning *Nassau-Siegen* and *Dillenburg*, see above.

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## The C O U N T Y of N A S S A U - D I E T Z.

§. 1. **T**HIS country lies on the river *Labn*, being formerly called the *Golden County*, on account of its fertility. It is a fief of *Trier*, having been granted to the archbishop of that city by the Emperor *Frederick III.* in so absolute a manner that the possessor of this county was to hold it as a fief of  
of

of the Elector of *Triers*, as it had before been held of the Emperor and Empire.

§. 2. This county constitutes a part of the stile of the Landgraves of *Hesse*, but whether they have any share at all in it, or whether *Ems*, *Reichenberg*, *Nahlede*, *Hobenstein*, and other places, in reality belong to it, is still matter of debate.

To this county belongs

1. The prefecturate of DIETZ.

*Dietz*, in Latin *Dietia*, or *Detia*, the capital of this prefecturate, lies on the *Labn*, over which it has a bridge of stone, being divided into the old and new town: the Prince's palace here stands on a hill. The Protestants have two churches in it, and the *Lutherans* one.

*Oranienstein*, a seat of the Prince's on the *Labn*, about one quarter of an hour distant from *Dietz*: on its site originally stood the nunnery of *Thierstein* or *Durstein*.

The villages of *Old-Dietz* and *Freien-Dietz*.

2. The prefecturate of HANSTETTEN. In it

*Hanstetten*, a village and seat lying on the *Aar*, formerly belonged to a Nobleman, but at present to this Prince.

*Schussen*, properly *Schiesheim*, also a village.

The village of *Deuborn* and *Eufingen*, together with that of *Gnaden*, which was formerly a *Cistercian* nunnery, but is now a church and school situate betwixt the prefecturates of *Kirberg* and *Camberg*.

3. The prefecturate of KIRCHBERG or KIRBERG, belonging both to *Nassau-Dietz* and *Nassau-Idstein*, or *Ufingen*. In it is

*Kirchberg* or *Kirberg*, a walled country town, containing about eighty burghers, exclusive of three mansion-houses of Nobles, and *Haringen*, *Naubeim*, *Nesbach* and *Obren*.

4. The prefecturate of CAMBERG, of which *Nassau-Dietz* and the elector of *Triers* are joint proprietors.

5. The prefecturate of NASSAU, one half of which is in the possession of *Nassau-Dietz*, a fourth in that of *Nassau-Ufingen*, and the other fourth belongs to *Nassau-Weilburg*. Exclusive of a number of villages in this prefecturate is

*Nassau*, a small town situate on the *Labn*, the church of which is used in common both by the *Lutherans* and *Calvinists*.

On the other side of the river facing the town, and on a high mountain, formerly stood *Nassauberg*, a place of very great antiquity, and the original house of the *Nassau* family, but now a fief of *Triers*. Not far from it lies *Stein*, the patrimonial house of the barons of that place.

*Dausenau* or *Tausenau*, a large village situate on the *Labn*.

6. *Nassau-Dietz*, possesses also a part of the *Ems* baths, of which mention

tion has been made in the prefecture of *Braubach*, lying in the parish of *Kirdorf*, which is but at a small distance from the lordship of *Schaumberg*, and lies contiguous to

The prefecture of LAHNBERG, which comes in the next section:

The lands of *Nassau-Weilburg*.

These lie not together, nor are they all of equal goodness; but the yearly produce of them to the Prince exceeds 100,000 rix-dollers.

§. 3. These lands include,

1. The county of *Nassau-Weilburg*, on the *Lahn*, having a silver and copper mine-work, and abounding in stone mixed with iron, and woods. In it is *Weilburg*, a handsome town, standing on an eminence on the river *Lahn*, over which it has a bridge of stone. The Prince's palace here contains some very elegant apartments, with a fine garden belonging to it, and a chapel answerable to the whole. All the roads near the town lie in a direct line, and are planted on each side with a row of trees.

In the neighbourhood is a large Menagerie, with a pleasure-house; and on the other side of the *Lahn*, lies an estate of the Prince's called *Wehrholz*.

*Selters*, a village situate on the *Lahn*, near which is a mineral spring; but this is not to be confounded with the celebrated medicinal springs of *Lower-Selters*.

*Freinsfels*, a village, where once stood a seat called *Sonnenberg*.

*Eschershausen*, a village. One half of the castle here, together with its appurtenances, was purchased in August 1724 by Prince Charles, of *Sabina Lamberta*, baroness of *Friefens*, descended of the *Esch* family; and the archbishop of *Worms* invested him with it at a legal male-fief.

*Philipsstein*, a castle seated on a mountain, but lying in ruins.

2. The prefecture of WEILMUNSTER. In it lies

*Weilmunster*, a country town standing on the *Weilbach*. This country affords not only a great deal of iron ore, but has also some silver and copper mines.

The villages of *Lutzeldorf*, *Langenbach*, &c.

3. The prefecture of LAHNBERG, situate on the *Lahn*, consists of *Lahnberg*, a country town, and three villages, held in common by *Nassau-Weilburg* and *Nassau-Dietz*.

4. The prefecture of MEHRENBURG, once a lordship, which Prince John I. count of *Nassau* obtained with his first wife. In it is

*Mehrenberg*, a country town, and  
*Barig*, a village.

The prefecture of KLEEBOURG, belonging both to *Nassau-Weilburg* and *Hesse-Darmstadt*, has been mentioned above amongst the possessions of *Hesse-Darmstadt*.

6. The prefecture of HUTTENBERG was formerly also held in common with *Hesse-Darmstadt*, but on a division of it in 1703, *Nassau-Weilburg*

burg had for its particular share the villages of *Lutzelinden*, *Hornsheim*, *Hochelum*, *Lower-Kleen*, *Dornholzhausen*, and *Rechtenbach*. Prince *John I.* count of *Nassau*, obtained this prefecturate with his first wife.

7. The prefecturate of *GLEIBERG* descended likewise to the same Prince after the same manner. In it is

*Gleiberg* or *Gleiburg*, a large village, containing a seat.

*Krosdorf Salzboten*, and other villages.

2. The large country town of *Reichelsheim*, situate on the river *Horlof*, not far from the prefecturate of *Bingenheim*, belongs to *Hesse-Darmstadt*: This town lies in the marc of *Fulda*, forming a fief thereof. It was annexed to the house of *Nassau* by Count *Philip V.* and the yearly income of this place is about 3000 florins.

3. A part of the parish of *Kirdorf*.

4. A part of the prefecturate of *NASSAU*, which one year with another, is reckoned to bring in 4500 florins.

5. A part of the *Vierberrisch*.

6. *Nassau-Weilburg*, and *Nassau-Idstein* or *Ufingen*, jointly possess in the *Wetterau*, the *Zweyberische*, as it is called, to which belong the villages of *Mülen* or *Mühlen* on the *Mühlbach*; as also *Enligbosen* or *Edigbosen*, *Lyporn*, *Strut*, *Weltert*, *Rudlen* farm and *Sebnau*, which last was formerly a convent of *Benedictines*.

7. The lordship of *Kirchheim* and *Stauff* lies on the high ridge of mountains called *Donnersberg*, running betwixt the prefecturates of *Alzey* and *Lautern*, and the counties of *Leiningen* and *Falkenstein*. It is planted with oak, beech, and chestnut-trees. This prefecturate was annexed to it by *Philip I.* and consists of the prefecturates of *Kirchheim* and *Stauff*, containing, exclusive of twenty villages, the following places, viz.

*Kirchheim-Poland*, a small town, and the seat of a prefecturate. In its neighbourhood stood *Poland-house*, now a farm.

*Heuberg*, a manor near the preceding town, part of the revenues of which were in the year 1686, sold by the owner *Christopher John von Friesenhausen* to *Lewis William*, baron of *Stauff*, who in 1700 again disposed of them to Count *John Ernst*, of *Nassau Weilburg*, who in the year 1706 purchased of the barons of *Stauff* the whole manor, together with the little estate of *Bisheim*.

*Rotbenkirchen*, which is a sequestrated convent.

*Dannfels* on *Donnersberg*; having abundance of chestnut-trees in its neighbourhood.

*Stauff*, a prefecturate and seat.

*Gellheim*, formerly *Gillenheim* or *Gellenheim*, a country town, celebrated in history for the victory gained there in the year 1298, by *Albert* of *Austria* over *Adolphus* of *Nassau*, who losing his life on the spot, was hastily interred in the then neighbouring convent of *Rosenthal*. A monument,

ment, however, was erected to him on the field of battle, with this inscription: *Adolphus à Nassau, Rom. Rex, interficitur apud Gellinheim.*

8. Of the lordship of *Saarwerden* and the vogteij of *Herbitzheim*, which will be further treated of in the sequel, *Nassau-Weilburg*, by a division made in 1745, obtained one third, in which part are very rich salt-springs; but it has been agreed betwixt Prince *Charles Augustus* and *France*, that they should not be worked; *France* paying yearly a sum of money to *Nassau-Weilburg*, and furnishing from its adjacent works a certain quantity of salt, which the Prince sells to his subjects at a stated price. The principal place in that part belonging to *Nassau-Weilburg* and the seat of the prefecture is

*Neu-Saarwerden*, a town lying directly opposite to *Bockenheim*, and built quite new from the ground towards the beginning of the present century.

9. Of the prefecture of *HOMBURG*, which will occur hereafter, one third belongs to *Nassau-Weilburg*, which house has also a share of *Wollstein*.

### *The Countries belonging to NASSAU-SAARBRUCK- USINGEN.*

Of these the greatest part lie contiguous, and produce about 120 or 130,000 florins *per annum*. They consist of

I. The county of *Nassau-Usingen*, in which is

1. The Prefecture of *USINGEN*. In it

*Usingen*, a town seated on the *Usbach*, with a handsome palace, once the residence of the Princes of *Nassau-Usingen*, Near it in the year 1751 was erected a large Menagerie.

*Gravenwisbach*, commonly called *Grunwisbach*, and other villages.

2. The prefecture of *WEILNAU*, anciently a particular lordship.

*New-Weilnau*, a large village, with a seat on the *Weilbach*.

*Old-Weilnau*, a village, containing a ruined castle.

*Landstein*, an ancient castle, situate on the *Weilbach*.

2. The joint part of the prefecture of *WERHEIM*.

3. The lordship of *Idstein*, a very mountainous and woody tract, little cultivated.

The *Nassau-Idstein* line failing in the year 1721, in the person of Prince *George Augustus*, this lordship fell to *Frederick Lewis* Count of *Nassau-Ottweiler*, and *Charles Lewis* Count of *Nassau-Saarbruck*, and on the decease of the latter in 1723, the former became sole proprietor thereof: But he also dying in 1728, it devolved to the Princes of *Nassau-Usingen*, *Charles* and *William Henry*, who, in 1736, agreeing on a division, Prince *Charles* obtained the lordship of *Idstein*. To it belongs

1. The prefecture of *IDSTEIN*, containing

*Idstein*,

*Idstein*, a small town, honoured with a palace of the Prince's and a gymnasium of *Lutherans*.

*Wurstorf*, and other villages.

*Walrabenstein*, a castle lying in ruins, and a small village.

*Walsdorf*, a sequestered nunnery.

2. The prefecturate of *WEHEN*. In it

*Weken*, a large village containing a seat.

*Bleidenstatt*, a large village situate on the *Aar*, and having a college of regular canons subject to *Mentz*.

*Adolphseck*, a village lying on the *Aar*, near which, among high and wild mountains, stands a ruined castle.

3. The prefecturate of *BURG-SCHWALBACH*. In it

*Burg-Schwalbach*, a small town containing a seat, erected by a Count of *Katzenellenbogen*.

*Holefels*, a castle standing on a mountain.

The prefecturate of *KIRCHBERG* or *KIRBERG* is held jointly with *Nassau-Dietz*, and has been already described above.

IV. The lordship of *Wisbaden* lies on the *Rhine*, being a good wine country. It appears to have descended to the Counts of *Nassau* immediately from the Emperors of *Germany*, as an Imperial lordship; and appertained to them at the beginning of the 13th century. In the division made by the Princes *Charles* and *William Henry* in the year 1736, it devolved to the former, together with the rest of the *Idstein* inheritance; and contains

*Wisbaden*, a handsome town, populous and thriving by its celebrated warm baths, and by being the seat of the regencies of *Idstein* and *Ussingen*. The Prince's palace here was built in the beginning of the present century. The *Mattiaci fontes calidi* of *Pliny*, and the *Mattiaca aqua* mentioned by *Ammianus*, are apparently no other than the warm baths of this place, the country being at that time inhabited by the *Mattiaci*. *Wisbaden* was certainly known to the *Romans* and the *Heidenische maure*, or heathen well, which runs through the present town of *Wisbaden* to the *Heidenischen berg*, appears to have been a work of that nation; and a part of the boundaries of this town are derived from the lined trenches (*fossæ palis sudibusque munitæ*) thrown up by *Drusus* in the modern *Wetterau*, opposite to *Mentz*, for the covering of the *Rhine*. In the days of the Kings of the *Franks*, in this town was a royal court, *Curtis regia*, or *Saal*, i. e. a hall, of which the *Saalgasse*, or *Hall-street*, still bears the name. In the year 1318, it held out a vigorous siege against the combined forces of the Emperor *Lewis* of *Bavaria*, and *Baldwin* archbishop of *Triers*, who were obliged to decamp from before it. In 1547, it was burnt down, and suffered greatly in the wars of the 17th century, particularly in the year 1644. This place has been considerably improved by Prince *George Augustus*.

*Biberich*, a village situated on the *Rhine*, with a seat belonging to it erected by

by Prince *George Augustus*, and embellished by Prince *Charles*, and at present the usual residence of the Prince of *Nassau-Usingen*. Exclusive of its delightful situation this place is large and stately.

*Schierstein*, a church village; its wine is held in great repute.

*Nirnberg*, a manor of the Princes; producing also good wine.

*Mosbach*, a large village.

*Dotzheim*, *Erbenheim*, *Berstatt*, *Kloppenheim*, *Nauroth*, all large church villages.

*Sonnenberg*, a large village with a castle lying in ruins.

*Clarenthal*, a manor-house belonging to the Prince; but originally a nunnery.

5. A part of the *Zweyherrischen*.

6. A part of the parish of *Kirdorf*.

7. A part of the prefecturate of *NASSAU*:

8. A part of the *Vierherrischen*.

Obf. The *Vierherrischen*, of which mention has been more than once made before, is a territory belonging separately to *Nassau-Usingen*, *Nassau-Weilburg*, and *Hesse-Darmstadt*. It lies north of, and partly within, the lower county of *Katzenellnbogen*, consisting of several villages and farms.

9. The lordship of *Labr* or *Lobr* in the *Ortenau*. *Henry von Gerolseck*, lord of *Labr*, dying in the year 1426 without male heirs, this lordship devolved to *John* count of *Mors* and *Saarwerden*, who married his heiress *Adelheida*; and on the failure of that line descended, by means of *Catharine* heiress of *Saarwerden*, to Count *John Lewis* of *Nassau*; but it was afterwards claimed by *Gangolf* and *Waltber*, another branch of the lords of *Gerolseck*, and after a process carried on from the year 1532 to 1625, the contesting parties agreed that Count *Lewis* of *Nassau* should hold the lordship for himself and his heirs; but that on the other hand he should discharge a debt of 24,000 florins due to the Margrave of *Baaden Hochberg*; and likewise pay to *James* lord of *Hoben-Gerolseck* and *Sulz*, who absolutely renounced all claim to it, 100,000 florins, exclusive of two other sums, for which he ceded one half of the lordship of *Labr* as a security. This payment devolved to Margrave *Frederick V.* of *Baaden* and *Hochberg*, as heir to his wife, the last heiress of *Gerolseck*; and the interest not being paid, the Margrave, in the year 1659, on application to the Emperor, obtained an order that he should be put in possession of the lordship of *Labr* as a security till such time as the interest due on it, which had continued unpaid ever since the year 1654, should be discharged. Accordingly *Baaden-Durlach* held this lordship till the year 1726, when the house of *Nassau* redeemed it. The Princes of *Baaden*, however, still bear it in their title. In the division of this lordship, it fell to Count *John* of *Nassau-Idstein*, on the failure of whose line, it escheated to *Nassau-Usingen*; and in 1735, Prince *Charles* of *Nassau-Saarbruck-Usingen* became proprietor thereof. It brings in annually about five or six thousand florins, and contains

*Labr*

*Labr* or *Lobr*, a small town lying on the river *Schutter*, which in the year 1676, was laid in ashes by the *French*, the other places of this lordship undergoing the like fate.

The church villages of *Dinglingen*, *Hugfweyber*, *Altenheim*, as also the village of *Mietersheim*, together with the little seat of *Butensfeig*, and some other places.

*The Saarbruck Lands belonging to NASSAU-SAARBRUCK.*

Most of these are to be seen in the second leaf of *Homann's* map of the course of the *Rhine*, where it runs betwixt *Basel* and *Bonne*.

1. The county of *Saarbruck* lies in the *Westreich*, bordering to the west and south on *Lorraine*, eastward on the upper prefecture of *Deuxponts*, together with the lordships of *Bliescastel*, *Ilingen*, and *Ottweiler*; northward it joins to the jurisdiction of *Lebach* in the *Vierberrische* and the prefecture of *Schauenberg* in *Lorraine*, as also in other smaller territories. It is for the most part sandy and woody, with here and there some good corn land in it, but abounds in iron and pit-coal. The river *Saar* and the road leading out of *Germany* to *France* furnish this county with great advantages for traffic. The doctrine of *Luther* was propagated all over this country towards the close of the 16th century, and though catholicism began only at the time of the *French* reunion to diffuse itself into certain parts, yet it has still retained the superiority. This country had once counts of its own, on the extinction of whom, in the year 1380, it devolved to Count *John* of *Nassau*, by his marriage with *Johannetta* heiress of *Saarbruck*. On the failure of the *Nassau-Saarbruck* and *Ottweiler* lines, in 1722 and 1728, it escheated to *Nassau-Usingen*, and by the partition in 1735 was assigned to Prince *William Henry*. All that the house of *Nassau* holds as a fief from the Empire is an independent possession and toll-right. In it is

*Saarbruck*, a town lying on the river *Saar*, which was set on fire and its walls destroyed by the Imperialists on their recovery of it from the *French* in the year 1676; but was again rebuilt, and now consists of about two hundred houses with a *Lutheran* and *Calvinist* church. The Prince's palace here, which is not without grandeur, was erected by Prince *William Henry*.

*S. Johann*, a town lying opposite to the preceding, on the other side of the *Saar*; and which, exclusive of its being equal to it in extent, has a rampart and moat. Ever since the reunion the catholics have been in possession of the old church here, and since the year 1727 a new one has been erected for the *Lutherans*. These two towns communicate by means of a bridge.

*S. Arundel*, or *S. Arnual*, once a canonry, lies half an hour's distance from *Saarbruck*: its revenues are applied to the support of the *Lutheran* churches, pastors, schools, and poor.

A commandery of the *Teutonic* order, seated at a quarter of an hour's distance below *Saarbruck*, under the sovereignty of *Saarbruck*, but belonging to the provincial commander of *Lorraine*.

*Wadgassen Valdegast*, an abbey of *Præmonstratenses*, situate on the *Saar*. Its subjection to the sovereignty of *Saarbruck* was resigned to it both by a decree of the chamber at *Wetzlar* in the year 1722 and also by a compact in the year 1728. Within the county it contains five villages, as also some others without.

A considerable number of villages likewise on both sides the *Saar*.

2. The lordship of *Ottweiler* borders, to the north, on the prefecture of *S. Wendel*, in the electorate of *Triers* and the prefecture of *Schauenburg* in *Lorraine*; to the west on the same and the county of *Saarbruck*; south-west on the lordship of *Bliescastelle*, and eastward on *Deuxponts*. It is a good corn country, contains several woods and pleasing successions of hills and vallies, being watered by the river *Blies*. Towards the close of the sixteenth century *Lutheranism* was introduced here, but during the *French* re-union Popery began to lift up its Head, though it has never been able to attain the ascendancy. This lordship has long constituted a part of the county of *Saarbruck*, and, in the year 1380, devolved, together with that country, to the counts of *Nassau*; since which it has undergone the like revolutions. It is an Imperial free Property, and the toll-right here only is a fief of the Empire.

*Ottweiler*, a small open town, situate among mountains, and containing an old castle and a *Lutheran* and Catholic church; the latter of which lies in the suburbs. It is the seat of an upper prefecture, and near it stood the convent of *Westmunster*.

*Neukirchen*, a seat, standing on a hill, with a village of the same name. Divers small and large villages.

3. The county of *Saarwerden* lies in *Westreich*. Towards the west and north it borders on *Lorraine*; southward on the lordships of *Vinslingen* and *Lutzelslein*, and eastward is bounded by the lordships of *Bitsch* and *Diemeringen*. It boasts a fruitful soil, which has plenty of wood and produces good wine, being divided by the river *Saar*, which runs quite through it. This territory had once its particular counts; but, on the failure of them, in the year 1527, devolved by marriage to Count *John Lewis* of *Nassau Saarbruck*. Not long after the bishop of *Mentz* assumed it with a view of conferring it as a fief on his cousin the duke of *Lorraine*, which produced a complaint from the house of *Nassau* to the aulic council, who, in the year 1629, decreed, that *Nassau* should resign the towns of *Bockenheim* and *Old-Saarwerden*, as also the fiefs of *Metz*, and retain all the villages as its own free and proper possession. Hereupon *Lorraine* forcibly made itself master of the whole country, together with all the villages and the vogtey of *Herbitzheim*; but, by an accommodation concluded at the Diet all was again restored

restored to *Nassau*, *Saarwerden* and *Bockenheim* excepted. Of this share in the county of *Saarwerden*, which belongs to the *Nassaus*, and brings in about 27,000 florins, *Nassau-Saarbruck*, in a partition made in the year 1745 required two thirds, and *Nassau-Weilburg* one third. Of the latter we have already treated; and in the former is

*Hartkirchen*, anciently only a village, but raised to a town in the year 1746, and at present the seat of the Prince's prefecture.

*Lorenzen*, a village, in which the Prince has a seat.

IV. The vogtey of *Herbitzheim* lies below the county of *Saarwerden* on both sides of the river *Saar*. It is composed of a number of villages, the revenues of which were once payable to the nunnery of *Herbitzheim*. At present it lies in ruins, and the counts of *Nassau-Saarbruck* act as administrators of the convent; but in the 16th century, the whole devolved to the house of *Nassau*. Of this vogtey two thirds belong to *Nassau-Saarbruck*.

V. The prefecture of *HOMBURG* lies in the *Wasgau*, being seated amidst the lordship of *Bliescastel* and the territories of *Deuxponts*, and the palatinate; five ninths of it belong to *Nassau Saarbruck-Saarbruck*, and four ninths to the house of *Nassau-Weilburg*; the principal place of which is

*Homburg*, a town founded in the year 1682. The ancient castle here was razed in pursuance of the treaty of *Baaden*.

VI. The joint district of *Wolstein* or *Welslein* belongs to *Nassau-Saarbruck* and *Nassau-Weilburg*.

VII. The prefecture of *JUGENHEIM*, with a town of the same name.

VIII. The *Kellerey* of *Rosenthal*, situate in the lordship of *Kirchheim*, the yearly produce of which is about 3000 florins. In it *Rosenthal*, once a convent.

## The COUNTY of WALDECK.

§. 1. OF this county a map has been taken by *Meurs*, which is to be seen in *Ortelius* and *Mercator*; *Schenk* and *Valk* have also each of them published one; but that of professor *Nicolai* published by *Homann's* heirs in 1733, and which is the hundred and fourth in the *Atlas* of *Germany*, far surpasses them all.

§. 2. This county, towards the north, borders on the diocese of *Paderborn*; eastward on *Hesse*, and the prefecture of *Fritzlar* in the Electorate of *Mentz*; southward also on *Hesse*, and westward is bounded by the dutchy of *Westphalia*. Its length is computed at about six miles, and its breadth at five.

§. 3. This county abounds in grain and cattle, having also large woods, and the mountains in it contain iron, lead and copper, and even some gold, which is esteemed equal in value to that of *Hungary*. Of the gold which

is gathered out of the *Eder*, the Prince has caused medals to be struck, and a magnificent side-board to be made. Some parts also afford marble, alabaster, slate and turf. In the neighbourhood of the town of *Wildungen*, and also at *Reignerhausen*, *Reizenbagen*, and *Kleinern* are eminent springs.

§. 4. This county contains thirteen towns and a market-village. The States here are composed of the nobility and towns; among which the principal are the three called the *deputirten Stadte*. It is only on extraordinary occasions that the whole body of the States are convened; but those of the nobility and the three deputy-towns meet on ordinary occasions. The greater part of the inhabitants are *Lutherans*, and the rest Protestants; with some *Roman catholics* intermixed. The manufactures here are a coarse cloth, barragon, callimanco, dimity, ratine and other stuffs; as also paper, and great quantities of iron-ware for exportation.

§. 5. The house of *Waldeck* is very ancient, being derived from the counts of *Schwabenberg*. It was formerly divided into the lines of *Wildung* and *Eisenberg*; the latter of which, in the year 1682, was created a Prince of the Empire; but this title became extinct in the very first Prince, *George Frederick*, who dying without heirs in the year 1716, the Emperor conferred it on count *Frederick Anthony Ulrich* of the *Wildung* line, but the females continue only countesses.

§. 6. The title of the *Waldeck* family is, *Waldeck Prince of the Sacred Roman Empire*, count of *Pyrmont* and *Rappoltstein*, lord of *Hobeneck* and *Gerolseck*, &c. The arms for *Waldeck* are topaz a diamond star-fashion; for *Pyrmont*, pearl a cross-anchored ruby; for *Rappoltstein*, pearl three shields ruby; for *Hobeneck*, pearl three eagles heads, or according to others ravens heads sable, crowned; and for *Gerolseck*, argent semee with billots saphire, a crowned lion ruby.

§. 7. The Prince of *Waldeck* has not yet obtained a seat and vote in the college of Princes, but, on the other hand, he has withdrawn himself from the college of the counts of *Wetterau*. At the Diet of the circle of the *Upper-Rhine* held in 1719, *Waldeck* was admitted to a seat among the Princes; but he also solicited the precedence before *Idstein*, *Saarbruck* and *Ottweiler*. In the year 1741 he was on the point of separating himself from the circle of the *Upper-Rhine*. The matricular assessment for *Waldeck* is four horse and eighteen foot or one hundred and twenty florins per month, and to the chamber at *Wetzlar* this county pays sixty-seven rix-dollars seventy-four kruiters.

§. 8. In the year 1438 this county was conferred as a fief on *Hesse-Cassel*. The disputes relating to the investiture thereof were adjusted in the year 1635, by a compact which was ratified by the 15th article of the peace of *Osnabruck*, §. 14. The right of primogenitureship was first introduced here by Count *Christian Lewis*, in the year 1697.

§. 9. Exclusive of the privy-council and court of fiefs the Prince also has  
a re-

a regency, a chamber of finances, and a forest-court, and likewise court of law, which two last are both composed of the same members, who also in conjunction with the general and one superintendent form the consistory. From the court of law an appeal lies to the chancery. Over the prefectures here preside four judges and six amtmén, who are subordinate to a landdrost, or rural-chief-justice.

§. 10. The county of *Waldeck* is thought to bring in above 100,000 ruthlr. *per annum* to the Prince, and that not improbably, it being one of the most considerable counties in the whole Empire, and preferable even to not a few of the principalities. The Prince's circular contingency is two companies of foot, but he generally maintains three more.

§. 11. To the county of *Waldeck* belong

1. The following towns in their order, *viz.*

*Corbach*, the capital of the country, and the first of the three deputy-towns. It is also the seat of the high court of justice, and consists of the old and new town, each of which has its church. In that belonging to the new town is a most stately monument of marble and alabaster which takes up one side of the choir, and was erected by the republic of the *United Provinces* to Prince *George Frederick* of *Waldeck*, who was field-marshal of their forces. In the new town is also a *gymnasium* of six classes and seven masters.

*Lower Wildungen*, a town standing on a hill, and the second deputy-town, being both larger and better built than *Old-Wildungen*. In it is a *Latin* school containing five classes, as also an orphan-house. In the choir belonging to its church, the republic of *Venice* has erected a fine alabaster monument to the memory of *Josias*, Prince of *Waldeck*, who commanded their armies with great reputation.

In its neighbourhood are some mineral brunns or springs, as namely, the *Stadt-brunn*, the *Thalbrunn*, and those of *Reizenbagen* and *Reinershausen*.

*Mengeringhausen*, the third of the deputy-towns, lies on a small river which runs into the *Twiste*, and not far from it is a well provided hospital of *Leiborn*.

*Sachsenhausen*, a little town.

*Rhoden*, a small town standing on an eminence, with a seat of the Prince's: About one quarter of an hour north of it stands the chapel of *Old-Rhoden*, containing in it a *Gottos-acker*, or burial-place for the town.

*Sachsenberg*, a little town.

*Landau*, a town standing on a hill, and supplied with water by means of an engine.

*Freienbagen*, a small town, having formerly a free court of justice erected by *Charles the Great*, and conferred as a fief by the Emperors *Wenceslaus* and *Sigismund* on a family of *Corbach*, in quality of free counts.

*Waldeck*, a little town seated on a hill and separated by a valley from a rock, on which stands the old castle of *Waldeck*, which has lately been fitted

up to receive a garrison. Part of the records of the principality are kept here. This place serves also for a prison.

*Zuschen*, a little town seated on the *Lesser Elbe*; the Protestants are more numerous here than in any other part of the country.

*Furstenberg*, a small town standing on a hill.

*Old-Wildungen*, a little town standing on a hill, with a castle in it called *Friderichstein*, and separated by a valley from the *Lower-Wildungen*.

*Arolsen*, a regular built thriving town, lying not far from the river *Aars*. The Prince's palace here, of which Prince *Frederick Anthony Ulric* was himself the architect, makes a grand appearance. All the above-mentioned offices and colleges, the chief court of justice excepted, are held here. Exclusive too of the *Lutheran* church here, the Protestants and Catholics have also theirs. The town itself stands delightfully at the end of a noble avenue of six rows of trees, which is 2000 paces in length.

II. The nine following prefectures, viz.

1. The prefecture of *EISENBERG*, so called from the palace of that name which stood on a mountain not far from *Corbach*, but at present lies in ruins. In it are several lofty mountains, particularly towards the borders of *Westphalia*, where, at the mountain of *Hobe Poen*, issues the little river *Dimel*. Not far from *Adorf* is the remarkable rock called *Cappenstein*. This is the largest of the prefectures, as containing in it no less than twelve parishes. The places of eminence in it are,

*Adorf*, a church-village, containing some very profitable iron-works. In its neighbourhood is also a copper-mine.

*Flechtorf*, another church-village, containing an alms-house for a hundred persons.

*Shacken*, a *Lutheran* abbey for ladies, the abbess of which is always of the *Waldeck* family; betwixt this place and *Goddelsheim* is another copper-mine.

*Schwalefeld*, a village seated on the rivulet of *Itterbach*; near it stands the castle of *Schwalenberg*, now commonly called the *Burg*.

The patronage of the *Lutheran* church in the village of *Dudinghausen* in *Westphalia*, together with all the concomitant powers and rights, belongs to the house of *Waldeck*. In the free-county of *Dudinghausen* it is also proprietor of three villages, namely, of *Eppe*, in which is a catholic congregation; of *Hillershausen*, which is wholly catholic; and of *Lower-Schleiden*, which is incorporated with this prefecture.

Obs. In the *Grund Astringhausen* in *Westphalia* the villages of *Nordernau* and *Lichtenscheid*, the latter of which is also called *Astenberg*, are likewise subject to the dominion of *France*; but in the other villages belonging to it, the princely house holds the district-court.

2. The prefecture of *AROLSEN*, containing five parishes.

3. The joint prefectures of *EILHAUSEN* and *RHODEN*, the former of which

which contains one parish, the latter two. On the *Urbe*, which waters them both, are some copper-works.

4. The joint prefecturates of LANDAU and WETTERBURG, in the first of which are four parishes, in the latter two, with some valuable copper-works.

5. The prefecturate of WALDECK, containing in it some mountains of a prodigious height, and being particularly remarkable for the rock of *Weissestein*. In this prefecturate are six parishes, and among them

*Bergheim*, a country-town, belonging entirely to the *Waldeck* family.

*Kleinern*, a church-village, having two chalybeat springs.

6. The prefecturate of WILDUNNGEN, which is also mountainous; particularly the *Keller*, near the borders of *Hesse*, which is of an extraordinary height. On the river *Urft* are some copper-works. This prefecturate consists of five parishes. The amtmén of this and the foregoing prefecturates have over them a rural-judge, under the title of *Schultheifs*.

7. The prefecturate of LICHTENFELS, containing three parishes.

## The C O U N T Y of H A N A U - M U N Z E N B E R G.

§. 1. THE map of this county taken by *Zollman* was published in the year 1728 by *Job. Cbrist. Homann*, and makes the one hundred and third in the *Atlas of Germany*.

§. 2. It lies on the *Wetterau*, being surrounded by the Electorate of *Mentz*, the diocese of *Fulda*, the lordships of *Rieneck Isenburg* and *Solms*, as also by the territories of *Hesse-Homberg*, *Burg-Friedberg*, and *Frankfort*. In length it is above nine miles, but its greatest breadth may be easily travelled over in two or three hours. Some parts of it lie separate.

§. 3. The soil here is remarkably fertile in wine, grain, fruits and vegetables, all which are excellent in their several kinds. In it also is a copper and silver mine, both which are very rich, as also some *Cobolt-works* and salt-pans of considerable produce. Great advantage is likewise made here of the woods. This county lies chiefly on the *Maine*, into which either jointly or separately run all the smaller rivers by which it is watered. Among these the chief are the *Kinzig* and *Nidda*, the latter of which is joined by the *Nidder*.

§. 4. In this county are five towns and ninety-six villages, exclusive of its share in four other towns and two villages. In the 16th century it embraced *Lutheranism*, but in 1594, count *Philip Lewis* introduced the Protestant religion

religion here: There are, however, still both *Lutherans* and *Catholics* in it, who are permitted the free exercise of their religion. *Hanau* has an university, and at *Schlutern* is a *gymnasium*. Trade and manufactures flourish here, particularly at the town of *Hanau*, under the description of which a larger account of them shall be given.

§. 5. The proprietors of this country first stiled themselves Nobles of *Hanau*. *Reinbard*, grandson to *Henry* lord of *Hanau*, who lived about the year 1195, obtained a part of the *Munzenberg* estate with his wife *Adelbeida*. *Reinbard* II. was the first count of *Hanau*, this dignity being conferred on him and his heirs by the Emperor *Sigismund* in the year 1429. His youngest son *Philip* I. count of *Hanau*, who, by virtue of an agreement entered into in the year 1458, held one third of the county of *Hanau*, and among other territories in it, the castle town and prefecturate of *Babenhausen*, acquired also in the year 1481, a part of the lordship of *Lichtenberg*, as his wife's portion; the house of *Hanau* became divided into the lines of *Munzenberg* and *Lichtenberg*. The former of these failed in the year 1642, the latter, by virtue of a compact concluded in 1610, succeeded to the county of *Hanau-Munzenberg*, and by the assistance of *Amelia Elizabeth*, regent of *Hesse-Cassel*, but a branch of the *Hanau* family, reunited the whole county, which had been dismembered from it in the wars of those times. In acknowledgement of this good office, the Counts *Frederick Casimir*, *John Philip*, and *John Reinbard*, in the year 1643, entered into a convention with *Hesse-Cassel*, importing that on the failure of the male line of *Hanau*, the whole county of *Hanau-Munzenberg*, together with the property thereof, should devolve to the house of *Hesse*. But the reversion of the Imperial fiefs of *Hanau* having been granted to the house of *Saxony*, in the year 1625, by the Emperor *Ferdinand* II. and renewed and confirmed by the succeeding Emperors; the two houses, in 1724, came to a compromise that *Saxony* should cede to *Hesse* all its claim to the Imperial fiefs in *Hanau-Munzenberg*, but that in such a manner that *Saxony* should on certain occasions, petition for and receive the fiefs from the Emperor, and afterwards invest the house of *Hesse-Cassel*, but that on the failure of the male line of *Hesse-Cassel* and *Hesse-Philipsdale*, the Imperial fiefs of *Hanau-Munzenberg* should return to the immediate lords, they on the other hand refunding to the heirs of *Hesse* the whole equivalent paid for it. This equivalent, exclusive of 70,000 ruthlr. paid down at the signature of the agreement, was on the subsequent extinction of the *Hanau* family settled at 600,000 ruthlr. in ready specie, as also a yearly revenue of 12,000 ruthlr. in lands and vassals. In the year 1728, this agreement was confirmed by the Emperor *Charles* VI. In the year 1735, *Frederick* King of *Sweden*, renounced the succession to *Hanau-Munzenberg*, in favour of his own family. In 1736, the whole male line of *Hanau* failing in *John Reinbard*, count of *Hanau*, the Landgrave *William* VIII. took possession of the county of *Hanau-Munzenberg*, and in the year

1754 transferred it to Prince *William*, eldest son to the hereditary Prince *Frederick*; but reserved to himself, during his life, the enjoyment and exercise of the sovereignty, and made an order that on his decease the said Prince, or the eldest and first begotten of his offspring should take upon him the sovereignty of this county, and that on his accession to that of *Hesse-Cassel*, the said county should again be inalienably annexed to that principality under one sovereign.

§. 6. The ruling count of *Hanau-Munzenberg* is a member of the college of the Imperial counts of the *Wetterau*; but the Landgrave *William VI.* separated himself from them, and, in 1741, also from the circle of the *Upper-Rhine*. In the Imperial matricula this county is assessed at two hundred and thirty florins, and to the chamber at *Wetzlar* pays one hundred and sixty rixdollars, twenty-nine and one quarter kruitzers.

§. 7. The income arising to *John Reinard*, the last count of *Hanau*, from his several territories, is said to have amounted to above 500,000 florins.

§. 8. This county consists of the following towns and prefectures:

1. *Hanau*, the capital of the county, lies in a large plain on the river *Kinzig*, which near this place runs into the *Mayne*. It is composed of the old and new town, both of which are fortified. The old town, which from time immemorial has belonged to the *Hanau* family, received its charter, in the year 1303, from King *Albert*, but is not handsome. The palace in it, called the *Burg*, which is an Imperial fief, makes a good appearance, exclusive of its fine flower-garden. Both the *Lutherans* and Protestants have each their particular church here. The *gymnasium illustre*, or university, was built by Count *Philip Lewis*. The *Jews* dwell in a particular quarter, and are allowed schools. To this old town belongs a large suburb. The new town is not only of greater extent than the old, but the streets straight, broad and clean, and most of the houses on both sides regular. It was built, in the year 1597, by the Protestant *Walloon* or *Flemish* Refugees, to whom such great encouragement was given, that both in peace or war they pay to the sovereign only *servisgeld*, and some of the gabels, custom and toll excepted. They have also their own magistrates, and the disposal of all the town-offices, of which only the members of the *French* and *Dutch* congregations are capable, though at present the *German* Protestants constitute one half of the inhabitants and the *Lutherans* a fourth. The *Dutch* and *French* church here are contiguous, being separated only by a wall. Here are also several woollen manufactures, particularly of a stuff called *Grogrun*, as likewise of stockings, both silk and worsted, callico and porcelain; but *Hanau* is more particularly famed for great quantities of roll-tobacco, which are made up here. A wax bleachingry has also been set up here, but the greatest article in its imports is timber, which is brought down the *Mayne* from *Lobenstein*, *Tronach*, *Lichtenfels* and other places; as also rough and cast-iron, meal and corn. Every person in this town has free liberty of trading as he pleases.

2. The

2. The prefecturate of *BUCHERTHAL*, the forest of *Hanau*, or *Heegwald*, as also *Bulau*, were, in 1277, exchanged by the abbey of *St. Peter's ad Gradus* in *Mentz*. The former of these is but small, the latter very large. All the woods about *Hanau* are in general independent demesnes, but the right of venery in them is a fief, subject to the Elector of *Mentz*, excepting one small, narrow wood, and the privilege of hunting on one side of it, which is a fief belonging to the Empire. In this prefecturate are fourteen towns and villages. The most remarkable places in it are

*Philipsrube*, a beautiful seat, lying about one half hour's distance from the town of *Hanau*, near the village of *Kestatt*, or *Kesselsstadt*, on the *Mayne*. This seat was built by Count *Philip Reinhard*, but received very great improvements from his brother and successor Count *John Rheinhard*. The village near it is a demesne, but the toll on the *Mayne* is a fief of the Empire.

*Dornigheim*, a county-town and a demesne; but the vogtey, or government of it is a fief of the abbey of *St. Jacob's berd*, near *Mentz*.

*Runpenheim*, a church-village on the other side of the *Mayne*, over which the most frequented ferry lies at this place. It is a fief of the Elector of *Mentz*, but belonging to the *Biebermark*, has an officer appointed over it. The barons of *Edelsheim* have a fine estate here, which they were invested with in the year 1689, by the family of *Hanau*.

All the other places here are demesnes; as

*Hochstadt*, a small town, containing a *Lutheran* church.

*Wachenbuchen*, a little place, in which formerly the lords of *Hanau* had a residence, and whence also a fine spring-water is conveyed to *Hanau* by means of iron pipes.

*Mittelbuchen*, a country-town, which, together with the mansion-house there, was purchased, in the year 1567, by the convent of *Seligenstadt*.

*Bruckkobel*, a village which, though in the year 1368 it obtained a municipal charter, like *Hanau*, from the Emperor *Charles IV.* yet still contains a village.

*Roszdorf*, a village, in which a lord of *Hanau*, in the year 1235, settled the first Monks of the order of *St. Anthony*, whom he invited hither from *Vienne* in *France*.

*Rudigheim*, a village, containing a Protestant and *Lutheran* church. The latter has a chapel at *Lower-Rodenbach*, in the same prefecturate, dependent on it.

4. The prefecturate of *WINDECKEN*. In it is

*Windecken*, formerly called *Wunecke*, a small town, containing a castle, seated on the river *Nieder*. This place is a fief belonging to *Bamberg*. In the year 1288, King *Rudolph I.* granted it the same privileges with the city of *Frankfort*. Till the year 1436, the lords of *Hanau* generally resided here.

*Eicken*,

*Eichen*, a village-jurisdiction and fief of the Elector-palatine.

*Lower*, or *Great-Dorfelden*, a village and demesne, but the castle is a Saxon female fief. In the year 1368, the Emperor *Charles IV.* granted it a charter like that of *Hanau*, but it has continued a village.

*Markobel*, a large village, enjoying particular privileges, had indeed a charter, like unto that of *Hanau*, granted it in the year 1368 by the Emperor *Charles IV.* but was not made a town. This place is a demesne.

The *Kellerey* of *Naumburg* was formerly a distinct prefecture, which the counts of *Hanau*, in the year 1561, purchased of the chapter of *Limburg* for 18000 florins, and mortgaged, in 1643, to *Hesse-Cassel*. Prince *George* of *Hesse-Cassel* arriving to the possession of it, considerably improved the seat of *Naumburg*, which had formerly been a convent of *Benedictines*. To this prefecture belong also the villages of *Erbstatt* and *Horingen*.

4. The prefecture of *BORNHEIMERBERG*, or *BERGEN*, contains fifteen towns and villages.

*Bergen*, the capital place of this prefecture, contains a Protestant and *Lutheran* church, and its neighbourhood produces excellent wine. The *Schelms* of *Bergen* have a fine estate here.

*Bischoffsheim*, or *Bisheim*, a town also famed for its good wine.

*Bockenheim*, a large village, whither the Protestant *Dutch* and *French* inhabitants of *Franckfort*, in the year 1638, obtained permission to go to worship. In this village is also a *Lutheran* church.

*Seckbach*, a town, containing a *Lutheran* church; and near it also a Protestant one. The *Schelms* of *Bergen* have two estates of nobles here.

*Eschersheim* and *Ginheim*, two large villages, purchased in the year 1478 from the convent of *Seligenstadt*.

*Vilbel*, a very large village, seated on the *Nidda*, and held jointly and equally with the Elector of *Mentz*.

*Praunheim*, a village shared in the same manner with the house of *Solms-Rodelheim*.

5. The prefecture of *RODHEIM* consists of four towns and villages, which were purchased in the years 1578 and 1595. To it belongs

*Rodheim*, a large country-town, one half of which is a very ancient demesne, but the other was purchased, in the year 1578, of *Christopher*, count of *Stolberg* and *Konigstein*. In the year 1362, the Emperor, *Charles IV.* permitted *Ulrich*, lord of *Hanau*, to fortify *Rodheim*, at that time only a village, granting to the inhabitants the same municipal privileges with the city of *Franckfort*.

*Lower-Eschbach*, a village, containing an independent and ennobling estate.

*Holzhausen*, or *Burgholzhausen*, a town which the counts of *Stolberg*, as heirs of *Epstein*, sold, in the year 1578, to *Hanau*, with power of redemption, but in 1595 hereditarily. During the thirty years war, *Reigersberg*, chancellor of *Mentz*, was invested by the Emperor and Empire with

two thirds of a place of this name, and in 1645 procured also two thirds of this to be granted to him; on which, in 1649, he purchased the other third of Count *Frederick Casimir*. His descendants disposed of it to the barons of *Ingelheim*; but, in the year 1741, the Landgrave *William VIII.* of *Hesse-Cassel*, demanded, as actual count of *Hanau-Munzenberg*, the restitution of the two ceded thirds of *Holtzhausen*, pursuant to a clause in the treaty of *Westphalia*, and immediately put himself in possession thereof.

6. The prefecturate of DORHEIM, consisting of four towns and villages; viz.

*Dorheim*, a town, seated on the *Wetter*, and purchased hereditarily in the year 1578 of *Christopher*, count of *Stolberg* and *Königstein*. The barons of *Holtzhausen* have an estate here.

*Naubeim*, a town, containing salt-works of considerable value. In the year 1436, the house of *Hanau* were sovereigns of this place, but, in 1478, purchased the whole of the convent of *Seligenstadt*; as also, by degrees, the salt-works, betwixt the years 1566 and 1590, from the salt-company; since which it hath made such improvements in them, that, though wood is there in no great plenty, and no salt made in winter, yet it produces yearly 30,000 achtels, or about 4000 bushels.

7. The prefecturate of ORTENBERG, containing one town and six villages, ever since the year 1527, has been a fief of the Palatinate; but the sovereignty of it, together with several rights and incomes, were, in the year 1578, purchased by *Stolberg* and *Isenburg*. In it is

*Ortenberg*, a small town, seated on the *Nidder*, and containing an old castle. One third of it belongs to *Hanau* and two thirds to *Stolberg*. In the year 1476, *Philip*, count of *Hanau*, purchased this place of the two brothers, *Godfrey* and *John*, lords of *Epstein* and *Munzenberg*.

8. The joint-prefecturates of STEINAU and SCHLUCHTERN.

1. To that of STEINAU belongs

*Steinau*, a little town, containing a seat. This place is a fief belonging to *Fulda*, and has a Protestant and *Lutheran* church. In the year 1290, King *Rudolph* conferred on it the same privileges with those of *Gelnhausen*. The road-toll here is an Imperial fief.

*Seidenrod*, a village.

The prefecturate of *Schluchtern* includes one town and ten villages. One half of the courts are a fief of *Wurzburg*.

*Schluchtern*, an open little town, lying on the river *Kinz*, which at this place receives the *Elembach*. The college here was formerly a convent of *Benedictines*, in Latin called *Cænobium Solitariense*, and the rector of it still bears the title of abbot. Till about nine years before the treaty of *Passau* he was always a *Lutheran*, but since that time has been a Protestant. In the year 1626, the counts of *Hanau* received a mandate from the Aulic Council to quit the convent, and in 1628, made a formal surrender of it.

it to *Wurzburg*. In the year 1649, it was agreed that the Elector of *Mentz*, as bishop of *Wurzburg*, should restore it to *Hanau*, in consideration of 5000 florins; but afterwards, in lieu of that sum, the salt-pits of *Orb* were made over to it. Hereupon Count *Frederick Casimir* ceded it to the Protestants, and assisted them in the conversion of it into a college.

*Wallrod*, a church-village.

9. The prefecturate of *BRANDENSTEIN* contains the old ruined castle of *Bergenstein* as a fief of *Wurzburg*, and also four villages of its own; but, in the year 1719, was mortgaged to *Hesse* for 100,000 florins.

10. The prefecturate of *SCHWARZENFELS* consists of the town and ruined castle of *Schwarzenfels*, together with nine villages, which were mortgaged, in the year 1643, to *Hesse-Cassel*. The road-toll to *Sterbfritz* is an Imperial fief, and one half of the village of *Junkersbach* belongs to *Fulda*.

11. The joint-prefecturates of *BIEBERGRUND* and *LOHRHAUPTEN*.

1. That of *Biebergrund* consists of eight places, one half of which were original demesnes, and the other half purchased, in the year 1684, of the Elector of *Mentz*, to whom they are still acknowledged as fiefs. The principal place in it is

*Bieber*, a thriving town, containing near it a mine of copper and silver, as also some works of iron and cobalt, in which the latter mineral is prepared into a most beautiful smalt.

2. The prefecturate of *Lohrbaupten* consists of three places, all which are demesnes; and near the town of that name lies the source of the river *Lobr*.

12. The prefecturate of *OLD-HASZLAU*, with the places of free jurisdiction in it belonging to *Hesse*. The former of these contains five towns and villages, and is a fief of *Wurzburg*. It is also a good wine country. In it is

*Old-Hassel*, or *Haszlau*, a town.

The free-court prefecturate, seated at the foot of the mountain of *Welmitzheim*, or near *Alzenau*, was formerly held in common by the counts of *Hanau* and the Elector of *Mentz*. On the death of the last count, in the year 1736, the Elector was for taking the whole into his hands; but it continued on the former footing till *Hesse-Cassel*, by the partition agreed on in the year 1748, took sole possession of it, as a secondary fief of *Mentz*, the parish of *Somborn* excepted. The Elector of *Mentz* has also reserved to himself the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of this Catholic parish. The villages of *Hanau*, in the prefecturate of *Old-Hassel*, belonging to it, are

*Somborn*, the church-village, near which is the mansion-house of *Trages*; *Old-Mitlau*, *Neusasz*, or *Neusasse*, *Bernbach* and *Harbach*.

13. The prefecturate of *BABEN*, or *BOBENHAUSEN*, lies on the opposite side of the *Mayne*, and belonged formerly to the lords of *Munzenburg*; on the extinction of whom, in the thirteenth century, it descended, to-

gether with the town of *Schafheim*, to *Reinbard*, lord of *Hanau*, whose consort, *Adelbeida*, was sister to the last lord of *Munzenberg*. In the year 1372, *Ulrich*, lord of *Hanau*, received of his patrimonial estate here the castle and town of *Babenhausen*, with all their appurtenances, as a fief belonging to the crown of *Bohemia*; and, by the investiture, it was enacted, that, on the failure of the male-line of *Hanau*, the daughters and their proper heirs should inherit; and, on failure of such, the nearest relations and their heirs. The extinction of the house of *Hanau* gave rise to a contest betwixt the houses of *Hesse-Cassel* and *Hesse-Darmstadt*, whether the prefecturate of *Babenhausen* belonged to the county of *Hanau-Munzenberg* or *Hanau-Lichtenberg*; but in the year 1754 they came to an agreement. The principal places in it are

*Babenhausen*, or *Bobenhausen*, a small town, containing a castle, seated on the river *Gernsprinz*. This place was for some time the residence of the counts of *Hanau*, and had originally a mint; but both these were afterwards removed to *Hanau*.

*Dudenhofen*, a town, two thirds of which belong to the prefecturate and one third to the counts of *Schonborn*, nevertheless as a fief of *Mentz*.

*Schafheim*, a large village, to which, in the year 1368, the Emperor *Charles IV.* granted a charter of the same kind with that of *Hanau*, but it has not risen to be a town. This place, by virtue of the feudal law of *Fulda*, is a fief of the Palatinate. On the death of the last count of *Hanau*, *Hesse-Darmstadt* took possession of this village, as also of *Schlierbach* and *Dietzenbach*.

14. *Assenheim*, a little town, containing a castle, lies at the conflux of the *Nidda*, constituting the *Wetter*, formerly a part of the old *Munzenberg* estate. *Hanau* has half of it, the remainder belonging to *Solms-Rodelheim* and *Isenburg-Wachtersbach*.

15. The prefecturate of *MUNZENBERG* forms also a part of the ancient *Munzenberg* inheritance; but, in the year 1684, descended to *Hanau* from the Elector of *Mentz*. This prefecturate is an Imperial fief. To it belongs

*Munzenberg*, a small town, having an old castle on the *Wetter*. Three eighths of it appertain to *Hanau* ever since it acquired the Elector of *Mentz*'s part in exchange for *Königstein*. Of the remainder the house of *Solms* is proprietor. The ancient family of *Munzenberg* became extinct in *Ulrich II.* about the year 1236 or 1250; when his sisters divided the *Munzenberg* lands; and thus one sixth of them devolved to the house of *Hanau*, *Adelbeida*, daughter of *Ulrich I.* lord of *Munzenberg*, by his first wife, being married to *Reinbard*, lord of *Hanau*.

*Treyß*, a village, one half of which is a fief of *Fulda* belonging to *Hanau*, and the other to *Solms-Braunfels*.

*Heuchelheim*, a small village, of which *Hanau*, after acquiring the *Mentz* part

part in the year 1684, now enjoys seven twelfths, and *Stolberg-Rosla* five. This village is an Imperial fief.

The town and castle of *Rieneck* and the village of *Schaibach*, in the county of *Rieneck*, one fourth of which is held by *Hanau* as a fief of *Mentz*.

*Gelnhausen*, a town, seated on the river *Kinzig*, was formerly an Imperial town; but, in the year 1349, the Emperor *Charles IV.* mortgaged it to *Gunther*, count of *Schwarzburg*. This mortgage Count *Henry* of *Schwarzburg* disposed of, in the year 1435, to the Elector-Palatine and *Hanau*; which transfer was confirmed by the Emperor *Sigismund* in the same year, and also by the Emperor *Maximilian* in the year 1499; the latter of whom further borrowed on this mortgage the sum of 6000 *Rhenish* guilders of *Philip* and *Reinhard*, counts of *Hanau*. This long mortgage of the town afterwards gave rise to a dispute, whether it still continued an immediate and free Imperial town. The Elector-palatine and the counts of *Hanau* urged their right to it as mortgagees and patrons; notwithstanding which, in the year 1734, the Aulic Council declared the town immediate, but without prejudice to the rights of the mortgagees; and accordingly, in the year 1735, it took its seat and voted in the college of Imperial towns. On this the mortgagees moved for a second hearing against the sentence of the Aulic Council; but the town, already exhausted by the length of the former process, and other grievances, rather than run itself into fresh expences, the issue of which was uncertain, in the time of the Emperor *Charles VII.* submitted itself entirely to the two mortgagees; and, in 1746, *Hesse-Cassel*, as proprietor of the county of *Hanau-Munzenberg*, purchased the Elector-palatine's part for 12,000 florins. The castle near the town, which is said to have been erected by the Emperor *Frederick I.* for his residence about the year 1144, belongs to certain coheirs.

18. The share of *Hanau*, in the *Dreycher Wildbann*, is derived from the *Munzenberg* inheritance, which, towards the middle of the thirteenth century, on the failure of the male-line of *Munzenberg*, devolved to *Hanau*, by *Adelbeida*, heiress to *Munzenberg*. A further account of this *Wildbann*, or chase, will occur under the county of *Ysenburg*, which holds it in common with the county of *Hanau*.

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*The* LORDSHIP of  
*HANAU-LICHTENBERG.*

§. 1. **T**HE lordship of *Lichtenberg* lies, for the most part, in *Upper-Alsace*. An accurate delineation of it may be seen in the beautiful map of *Alsace*, as published by *Homann's* heirs, which makes the ninety-eighth in the *Atlas of Germany*.

§. 2. This lordship formerly enjoyed lords of its own, who failed in the year 1481 in the person of *James*, lord of *Lichtenberg*; on which *Anne* and *Elizabeth*, the surviving daughters of his brother *Lewis*, made a partition of the estate among themselves. The former of these was married to *Philip the Elder*, count of *Hanau*, who thus became proprietor of one half of the lordship of *Lichtenberg*; and his great-grandson, by his marriage with *Margaret Louisa*, daughter to *James I.* count of *Ochsenstein* and *Bitsch*, arrived, in the year 1560, to the possession of the other half, devolved from *Elizabeth*. On the extinction of the male line of *Hanau-Munzenberg*, in the year 1642, by the decease of Count *John Ernst*, the *Lichtenberg* line, by virtue of a compact made in the year 1610, and the support of *Hesse-Cassel*, obtained the whole county of *Hanau-Munzenberg*; to which was transmitted not only the third, ceded to Count *Philip I.* but also the lordship of *Lichtenberg*. In the year 1680, Count *Frederick Casimir* of *Hanau* made over to his cousin, Count *Philip Reinhard*, and the male-heirs of his body, the lordship of *Hanau-Lichtenberg*, but retained the prefecturate of *Babenhausen* as an ancient part of the county of *Hanau-Munzenberg*. This count dying without heirs, and being succeeded in the county of *Hanau-Munzenberg*, by Count *Philip Reinhard*, the latter conferred the lordship of *Hanau-Lichtenberg* on his brother Count *John Reinhard*, who surviving him also became possessor of the county of *Hanau-Munzenberg*. His daughter, *Charlotta Christina Magdalena Jobanna*, was married to *Lewis*, hereditary Prince of *Hesse-Darmstadt*. The male-line of *Hanau* failing in this Prince, in the year 1736, the lordship of *Hanau-Lichtenberg* escheated to the house of *Hesse-Darmstadt*.

§. 3. The greatest part of this lordship lying in *Alsace*, it has, together with that province, been unhappily dismembered from the *German Empire* and passed into the dominion of *France*; but a part of it still lies within the territories of the Empire; and for this the house of *Hesse-Darmstadt* pays, by agreement, to the Circle of the *Upper-Rhine*, the yearly sum of five hundred florins; to the chamber at *Wetzlar* fourteen rixdollars, and thirty-eight kruitzers and a half.

§. 4. That

§. 4. That part of this country which is subject to the *French*, I omit as described before, and therefore shall only mention the prefectures which still continue annexed to the Empire. These are,

1. The prefecture of LICHTENAU, which lies in *Swabia*, on the east side of the *Rhine*, and contains

*Lichtenau*, a large handsome village, formerly a town.

The church-villages of *Bodersweyber*, *Leutelsheim*, commonly called *Leben-Lutzen*, *Linx*, *Freystatt* and *Bischofenam* *Hohen-steg*, in which the last count of *Hanau* built him a very fine seat.

2. The prefecture of WILSTADT, which together with the foregoing lies on the river *Kinzig*, and includes

*Wilstadt*, a considerable village.

The church-village of *Eckarts Weyber*, *Old and New-Sandkorf*, *Legels-bursh*, *Bolzbursh* and *Auenheim*.

### *The Lands belonging to the*

### PRINCES of S O L M S.

§. 1. THESE lie in the *Wetterau*, and of the particular situation, extent, and nature of each, a description shall be given in the sequel.

§. 2. The counts of *Solms* are supposed to be a branch of the counts of *Nassau*, and thus probably are descended from *Otho* brother to King *Conrad I.* whose hereditary estate appears from records to have lain in this country and at *Weilburg*. In this ancient house are two principal branches, namely, that of *Solms-Braunfels* and that of *Solms-Lich*. The former of these was once divided into the three collateral lines *Braunfels*, *Hungen* and *Greifenstein*. The two first of these are become extinct, but the latter, which is still existing, was in the year 1742 created a Prince of the Empire. The *Solms-Lich* line has two collateral ones, namely, 1. That of the *Lich-Lich* branch failed, but of which the branch of *Lich-boben-Solms* is still in being. 2. That of *Solms-Laubach*, of which 1. the branch of *Laubach-Laubach* is no more. 2. The branch of *Laubach-Sonnenwald* is divided into the two collateral lines of *Sonnenwald-pouch* and *Sonnenwald-Sonnenwald*. 3. The branch of *Laubach-Baruth* has three other branches belonging to it, namely, *Baruth-Affenheim*, *Rodelheim*, *Baruth-Wildenfels*, and *Wildenfels-Laubach*, *Wildenfells-Utph*, *Wildenfels-Wildenfels*, and *Baruth-Baruth*; the branches of *Solms-Laubach-Sonnenwald*, and *Solms-Laubach-Baruth*, which with their collateral lines have their estates in *Lusatia* and the Electorate of *Saxony*.

§. 3. The common title of this house is count of *Solms*, lord of *Munzenberg*, *Wildenfels*, *Sonnenwald*, &c. and the arms for *Solms* are topaz  
a lion

a lion saphire; for *Munzenberg*, party *per fess* topaz and ruby; for *Wildenfels*, topaz a rose-diamond; for *Sonnenwald*, diamond a lion pearl.

§. 4. The house of *Solms* has a matricular assessment of two hundred and fifty-one florins in the following divisions, *viz.* *Hoben-Solms* pays for *Solms* forty-eight florins; for *Lich* twenty-four florins; for *Braunfels* one hundred and twenty florins; for *Rodelheim* twenty-four florins, and for *Laubach* thirty-five florins. To the chamber at *Wetzlar*, *Hoben-Solms* is taxed at thirty-seven rathlr. twenty-one kruitzers; *Braunfels* at fifty-nine rathlr. forty-five kruitzers; *Rodelheim* at eighteen rathlr. fifty-three kruitzers, and *Laubach* in the like sum. The Princes and Counts of *Solms* belong to the college of the Imperial counts of the *Wetterau*, and have four votes in it, as also a like number in the Diet of the Circle of the *Upper-Rhine*.

§. 5. From the seniorship customary in this house are excluded the *Saxon* counts of *Solms*. The senior, for the time being, is always the fiefholder, but this does not take place in all the fiefs. The lines of *Braunfels* and *Hoben-Solms* are Protestants, *Sonnenwald* is Catholic, and all the rest profess *Lutheranism*.

§. 6. With respect to the distinct ruling-houses, the possession of *Solms-Braunfels* are,

1. The greatest part of the proper county of *Solms*, which lies on both sides the *Lahn*, and borders on the territories of *Nassau* and *Hesse*, and the district of the city of *Wetzlar*, being six hours in length and four broad. This county abounds in grain and cattle, and has every where iron-mines which employ several founderies and other works. Its mines of copper and silver are not sought after; but its woods, though declining, are still an article of great profit. This county was formerly divided into the *vordure* and *hintere-land*. In the former are the prefectures of *Braunfels* and *Greifenstein*, the latter of which contains also those of *Hoben-Solms* and *Konigsberg*, which belong to *Hesse-Darmstadt*. The name of the *hintere-land* is still in use here. This county is also divided according to its rivers, into the *Labntball*, the land on the *Solms* and the *Mutt*, the *Wetzthal*, *Ulmthal*, *Dillthal*, *Lemphthal*, and land on the *Aar* and *Kins*. In the last of these stood *Ardebe-Gau*. The Prince's prefectures here are,

1. The prefecture of *BRAUNFELS*, containing two towns, one convent, twenty villages and three mansion-houses. The most remarkable places in it are,

*Braunfels*, the Prince's palace, which stands on a very high hill, and is of great strength, according to the ancient manner of fortification, and contains in it one church, which also serves the inhabitants of the town. Without it is the town, which is called *Thal*, as also a place called *S. George* which lies beneath it. The palace and town are supplied with water by works erected at the foot of the mountain. In the 17th century the town was twice destroyed by fire.

*Leun,*

*Leun* or *Lein*, a small town seated on the *Labn*, but very ancient, being known so early as the year 912, and in 1664 it obtained its charter as a town. In the year 1752, one half of it was destroyed by fire, but it has been since handsomely rebuilt. This place contains an ennobling estate.

*Altenburg*, or *Altenberg*, a *Præmonstratensian* monastery, instituted for ladies, stands on a hill near the river *Labn*, and was formerly the residence of the counts of *Solms*, during which it was called *Dalheim*. Near it stood a village of the same name. Not far from this convent is annually held the highest court of the county of *Solms*, and according to ancient custom, in the open air, unless in rainy weather, when the convent is the place for it.

The villages of *Upper* and *Lower-Biel*, the former of which is a church-village.

*Burg-Solms*, a church-village, in which once stood the original house of the counts of *Solms*.

*Upper-Dorf*, formerly *Upper-Solms*, but more anciently *Sulmisheim*, a village annexed to the former parish, once made a great deal of wine.

The church-villages of *Bonbaden* and *Croftelbach*, together with an old fort; and *Upper-Wetz*, in the neighbourhood of which are some appearances of a silver ore, as also *Naubern*; but of this, as likewise of the village of *Lower-Wetz*, a part belongs to *Nassau-Weilburg*.

*Schwalbach*, or *Little-Schwalbach*, a village containing a medicinal spring.

*Munchholzhausen*, a village mortgaged to the barons of *Schwalbach*.

*Schwobach*, *Homburg* and *Magdalenenhausen*, or *Meinhausen*, farms belonging to the lord of the country.

2. The prefecturate of *GREIFENSTEIN*, in which is one town, twenty-two villages, and two mansion-houses belonging to farms, viz.

*Greifenstein*, a little town containing a castle, which was once very strong, but now lies in ruins.

*Edingen*, a village with a farm, belonging to the lord of the country.

*Katzenfurt*, a village seated on the *Dill*, and said to take its name from the *Catti*.

*Dabhausen*, a large village containing a parish-church, had formerly some copper-works, and thrives at present by means of a colony of industrious *French* refugees.

*Greifenthal*, a village containing also a *French* congregation.

The church villages of *Dilheim*, *Kolschhausen wehrdorf*, in which is a seat belonging to the lord of the country; *Affelar*, *Ulm Biskirchen*, or *Bischofskirchen*.

*Heisterberg* and *Elgershausen*, farms belonging to the sovereign of the country.

II. A part of the ancient lordship of *Munzenberg*, being a very fruitful country about four hours in length. To it belongs,

1. The prefecturate of *HUNGEN*, which from the year 1592 to 1678, belonged

belonged to a particular line of *Solms-Braunfels*, and contains in it one town, a convent, and nine villages. Its most remarkable places are,

*Hungen*, a small town seated on the *Horloff*, the charter of which was conferred on it in the year 1361. The count's palace here is large and built in a good taste. It contains also an old palace, at present called the *Braubof*, and a mansion-house conferring the degree of Nobility. Without the town is a park for deer.

*Langsdorf*, a large village having a parish-church, and an ennobling mansion-house.

The church-villages of *Bellersheim*, in which are three ennobling castles; *Muschenheim*, also containing an ennobling castle, and *Villingen*.

*Arnsburg* or *Arenspurg*, a rich abbey of *Bernardines*, seated on the *Wetter*, and originally the residence of the lords of *Munzenberg*, during which it was called *Altenburg*, but in the year 1149, *Cuno*, Lord of *Munzenberg*, conferred it on the church as a convent. Its annual revenues are said to amount to no less than 30,000 florins; to it belongs the village of *Wickstatt*, together with the farms of *Kolnbausen* and *Dorfgull*. It has also estates at *Franckfort*, *Friedberg* and *Mentz*. In ecclesiastical affairs it is subject to the archbishopric of *Mentz*.

2. The prefecturate of *WOLFERSHEIM*, containing

*Wolfesheim*, a small town: the old castle here has been converted into a large stately church.

*Weckesheim*, a village containing a chapel of ease.

*Obernbofen*, a church-village, containing an ennobling mansion-house.

3. The prefecturate of *GAMBACH*, in which is

*Gambach*, a country-town containing a parish-church, and which suffered by fire in the years 1703, 1715, and 1717.

*Griedel*, a church-village, containing an old castle belonging to the sovereign of the country, as also an ennobling estate.

The church-villages of *Holzheim* and *Dorfgull*.

*Gruningen*, a small town, which, a few houses excepted, was destroyed in the thirty years war.

4. The community of *Manzenberg*.

Of the small town of *Munzenberg*, *Solms-Braunfels* possesses  $\frac{1}{3}$  parts, and one half of the village of *Treys-Munzenberg*.

The house of *SOEMS-HOEN-SOLMS*. Belonging to it is

I. A part of the proper county of *Solms*, consisting of the prefecturate of *HOEN-SOLMS*, and containing one town and nine villages. The vassals here are all *Lutherans*, the inhabitants of the residence excepted, who are *Protestants*. By an agreement made in the year 1638, the house of *Hesse-Darmstadt* has retained a share of the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of this prefecturate.

*Hoben-Solms*, the residence of the counts, and an antique structure stand-

ing on a high hill, beneath which lies a small town called *Imtbale*. Both the castle and town are fiefs of *Hesse*.

The castle of *Old Hoben-Solms*, commonly called *Altenberg*, stood one quarter of an hour from *Hoben-Solms*, but in the year 1349 was entirely destroyed.

The church-villages of *Altenfletten* and *Altenkirchen*, known in the year 912, as also *Blasbach*, containing a quarry of good marble.

II. A part of the former Lordship of *Munzenberg*, once belonging to a particular line of the house of *Solms*, which failed in the year 1718. This territory contains,

1. The prefecturate of *LICH*, consisting of one town and seven villages, the inhabitants of which are all *Lutherans*. In it is

*Lich*, a town seated on the *Wetter*, the charter of which was conferred on it in the year 1306, by the Emperor *Albert*. This place contains a collegiate church founded in the year 1307; the castle belonging to it is very old; and near this town are some ennobling estates.

The parish-villages of *Munster*, *Wombach*, or *Wohnbach*, the latter of which was mortgaged by it to *Solms-Laubach* and *Sodel*; the last of these parishes is in the gift of the convent of *Ilmsstadt*, but the house of *Solms* nominates the vogt or justice. At *Sodel* is also an ennobling estate.

2. The prefecturate of *LOWER-WEISEL*, in which are four villages, the inhabitants Protestants. In it is

*Lower-Weisel*, a parochial village, in which are both the prefecturate-house and a commandery.

*Eberstadt*, also a parochial village.

3. A part of the community of *Munzenberg*, of which *Solms-Hoben-Solms* possesses  $\frac{1}{4}$ ths.

The house of *Solms-Laubach*, comprehending

1. The prefecturate of *LAUBACH*, containing one town and six villages. In it is

*Laubach*, a town created such in the year 1419, and the residence of the counts. Not far from it rises the river *Wetter*. Its neighbourhood also affords a good fuller's earth.

The parish-villages of *Wetterfeld* and *Ruppertsburg*.

*Freyenseen*, a parish-village, formerly an Imperial town, to which the Emperor *Charles V.* in the year 1555, granted a municipal charter and patronage, which was also conferred on it by the Emperor *Leopold* in the year 1659, and by the Emperor *Charles VI.* in 1713. With respect to its Liberties, this place is subject to the protection of *Hesse-Darmstadt*; but agreeably to the convention of *Marburg* in 1639, acknowledges only the counts of *Solms-Laubach* for its lords, and as such performs homage and other duties to them. The counts, on their side, have also promised to preserve them in the quiet enjoyment of all their rights, privileges, immunities,

usages and acceptance of the public offices, as namely, those of the burgo-master, architect, bellman, huntsman, and shepherds.

2. The prefecturate of UTPHE. In it

*Utphe*, a large village, situate on the *Horlof*, and containing the seat of the counts.

*Treyfzborlof*, a church-village.

*Inbeyden*, a village.

3. A part in the community of *Munzenberg*, consisting of  $\frac{1}{11}$  parts in the town of *Munzenberg*.

1. The prefecturate of the house of SOLMS-RODELHEIM, formerly belonged to the lordship of *Kronenburg*, and came to count *John* the founder of the line of *Solms-Lich* by his wife. It contains one town, five villages, and one princely seat. In it is

*Rodelheim*, a large country-town lying on the *Nid*, and containing the seat of the counts.

The village of *Praunheim*, one half of which belongs to *Hanau*, and the village of *Lewer-Ursel*, which *Solms-Rodelheim* holds jointly with the city of *Frankfort*.

2. The prefecturate of ASSENHEIM, formerly belonging to the lordship of *Munzenberg*. In it

*Assenheim*, a small town, having a castle seated at the conflux of the *Nidda* and *Wetter*. The castle, which belongs solely to *Solms-Rodelheim*, in the year 1696 was fitted up as a residence with very elegant improvements. Of the town some parts also belong to *Hanau* and *Iffenburg-Wachtersbach*.

The villages of *Ossenheim* and *Barnubeim*.

*Peterweil*, a village and seat, of which *Hesse-Darmstadt* has a share, but the advowson of it belongs solely to *Solms*.

*New-Herberg*, together with a farm and an inn. This house has also an estate in the Imperial city of *Frankfort*, and holds the town and castle of *Burg Graffenrod*, in conjunction with a count of *Elz*, but its share in it is contested by *Solms-Braunfels*.

## The C O U N T Y of K O N I G S T E I N,

LIES in the *Wetterau* along a Ridge of Mountains called the *Hoke*, and was at first an appurtenance belonging to the county of *Nuringen*, which afterwards descended to the lordship of *Munzenberg*. In the thirteenth

teenth Century, on the failure of the male line of the *Munzenberg* family, the five sisters, who were married to the houses of *Hanau*, *Falkenstein*, *Weinsberg*, *Schonberg* and *Pappenheim*, succeeded to the whole *Munzenberg* estate, which they at first governed in common, till four of them, namely, *Weinsberg*, *Schonberg*, *Pappenheim* and *Hanau*, made over their parts to the counts of *Falkenstein*, *Hanau* reserving to itself one sixth. The *Falkenstein* line also became extinct, and the inheritance of its lands descended likewise to five sisters, who were married in the houses of *Solms*, *Sayn*, *Virneburg*, *Epstein* and *Ysenburg*; among whom a partition was made, by means of which the house of *Epstein* acquired one third of the whole inheritance, and particularly the *Konigstein* seat, in which a lord of *Epstein* fixing his residence, took the title of count of *Konigstein*. *Eberhard*, the last count of the *Epstein* line, who died without heirs in the year 1535, made, with the consent of his sister *Anne*, wife to *Botbo*, count of *Stolberg*, a will, which was confirmed by the Emperor *Charles V.* in which he named their third son, Count *Lewis*, sole heir; but in case he died before him, the succession was to devolve to *Philip*, the fifth son; and in the like case to *Christopher* the eighth. On his decease Count *Lewis* possessed himself of this county, though his mother had expressly reserved the right of inheritance for herself and her other children in case her brother should alter his will or nominate strangers heirs, or her sons who had been appointed heirs should die without male-issue. Count *Lewis* died in the year 1574 without male-issue, on which his brother *Christopher* became proprietor of *Konigstein*; but he also dying without heirs in the year 1581, the seventh brother, Count *Albert George* of *Stolberg*, and *Christopher*, younger son to his brother *Henry*, seized on the county of *Konigstein*; but *Daniel*, Elector of *Mentz*, made himself master of all the lands which had belonged to the late Count *Christopher* of *Stolberg*, a few places only excepted which remained to the counts of *Stolberg*. That Elector had procured to himself a commission for seizing, in the Emperor's name, rendering tributary and holding, till further orders, the house and castle of *Konigstein*, together with those parts of the lordships of *Epstein*, *Falkenstein* and *Munzenberg*, which the counts of *Konigstein*, and after them the Counts *Lewis* and *Christopher*, had held as fiefs of the Empire and Emperor, and by the deaths of those counts were become vacant and escheated to the Empire. In the year 1590, the counts of *Stolberg* found themselves under a necessity of compromising matters with *Mentz*, and of ceding to it nearly the whole of the *Epstein* inheritance, which is commonly (though according to *Stolberg* erroneously) called the county of *Konigstein*; the Elector of *Mentz* engaging to pay them, at several times, 300,000 florins: but soon after the counts of *Stolberg* declared the compact unjust, and complained that the Elector of *Mentz* had not fulfilled it; and the process, which ensued hereupon, is still depending before the Aulic Council.

In

In the mean time the Elector of *Mentz*, by virtue of that part of the nominal county of *Königstein*, of which he possessed himself, votes in the Diet of the *Upper-Rhine*, as also does the house of *Stolberg* for the small part remaining to it. Both are likewise members of the college of the Imperial *Wetterau* counts; but the Elector of *Mentz* has separated himself from it. Of the assessment for *Königstein*, in the *matricula* of the Empire, *Mentz* pays eighty florins and *Stolberg* twenty. The contingency of *Mentz* towards the chamber at *Wetzlar*, is included among the general sums payable by that Elector, but that of *Stolberg* is discontinued.

The Elector of *Mentz*'s part consists of the upper prefecture of *Königstein*, in which is

*Königstein*, a small open town and a demesne: but its castle, which stands on a high rock, is a fief of the Empire.

*Upper-Ursel*, a little town and a demesne, which, in the year 1625, suffered greatly by fire. Near it is the *Kreuzkapelle*, or Chapel of the Cross, to which, on the days of the invention and exaltation of the cross, crowds of pilgrims resort.

The *Kellerey* of *Neuenbayn*, the places of which were, on the death of Count *Christopher* of *Stolberg*, seized by the Elector-palatine as administrator of the convent of *Limpurg*; but, in the year 1650, he ceded them to *Mentz*.

*Neuenbayn*, a parochial-village.

*Sulzbach* and *Soden*, free Imperial villages, in which the Elector of *Mentz* and the Imperial city of *Frankfort*, jointly appoint the chief magistrates. The last of these has some salt-pits and a medicinal bath.

The *Kellerey* of *Vilbel*, which is held in common with that of *Hanau*.

The little town of that name lies on the river *Nid*.

The *Kellerey* of *Epstein*, to which belongs one half of the town and castle of *Epstein* and the other half to *Hesse-Darmstadt*. The castle in it is a fief belonging to *Mentz*, but the town is a demesne.

The *Kellerey* of *Rockenberg* lies along the *Wetter*. In it is

*Rockenberg*, or *Rockenburg*, a parochial-village and castle, situate in a rocky territory on the *Wetter*, and a demesne. Near it stands *Marienschloß*, a nunnery of *Cistercians*.

The *Stolberg* part of the county of *Königstein* is divided betwixt two houses.

1. The princely house of *Stolberg-Geudern* possesses.

*Geudern*, or *Gedern*, a town which is the Prince's residence.

*Ranstatt*, a town, together with the villages of *Volkersheim* and *Ufenborn*.

2. To the count of *Stolberg-Rosla* belong

Two thirds of the town and castle of *Ordenburg*.

Of the town and castle of *Munzenberg*,  $\frac{2}{3}$ .

Five villages and  $\frac{1}{11}$  of the village of *Heuskelheim*.

*The* COUNTY of  
*U P P E R - Y S E N B U R G,*

§. 1. **L**IES in the *Wetterau*, and is well represented in the above-mentioned map of the county of *Hanau*. It is called *Upper-Isenburg*, or *Isenburg*, by way of distinction from the county of *Lower-Isenburg*, in the Palatinate; and consists properly of the lordship of *Budingen*, which, in the year 1442, was raised to a county. Exclusive of the *Reichsfort* at *Dreyeichen*, which lies on the south side of the *Mayne*, this county extends from the prefecturate of *Buchertal*, in the county of *Hanau* as far as *Vogelsberg*. It is a fine corn country, containing also good pasturage, and some parts of it likewise produce wine. In it too are some considerable woods. That of *Budingen* in particular is one of the best Imperial fiefs belonging to the counts of *Isenburg*. These counts have likewise purchased the post of great-forrester of *Gelnhausen*. The country is watered by several little streams; as, namely, the *Kinzig*, *Semen* and *Nidder*.

§. 2. The counts of *Isenburg*, whose residence and estate lay in the territories of the *Middle-Rhine*, are descended from *Henry*, lord of *Isenburg*, who lived in the thirteenth century. His sons, *Lewis* and *Gerlach*, being the founders of the *Isenburg-Budingen* and *Isenburg-Grensau* lines. Count *Lewis* married *Helwiga*, eldest daughter of *Gerlach*, last lord of *Budingen*, and by her inherited part of the lordship of *Budingen*, and his descendants, as coheirs, or by purchase, are in possession of other parts of it: that is to say, towards the beginning of the fourteenth century, on failure of the male-line of *Budingen*, the whole succession became divided among *Isenburg*, *Braunek*, *Breuberg* and *Trimburg*, as husbands of the four daughters of *Gerlach*, the last lord of *Budingen*; but the house of *Brauneck* failing in the year 1390, its part, by virtue of a stipulated succession, devolved to the other three heirs; and, on the subsequent extinction of the male-line of *Breuberg*, the lord of *Isenburg* and a lord of *Epstein* being married to the two coheiresses of *Breuberg*, who were countesses of *Wertheim*, one half of the *Breuberg* share devolved to the lord of *Isenburg* and the other half to *Epstein*, and is still in the possession of the house of *Stolberg*. *Trimburg* also dying afterwards without heirs, his share, by coheirship and purchase, became divided among the houses of *Isenburg*, *Rodenstein* and *Hanau*. The last of these has also purchased another part, and *Hesse-Darmstadt* holds the *Rodenstein* estate by right of conquest.

The house of *Isenburg* is at present divided into two lines; viz.

1. that of *Isenburg-Offenbach-Birstein*, of which *Isenburg-Philips-Eich* is  
a col-

a collateral branch. The former of these, in the year 1744, was created a Prince of the Empire; the latter still continues counts. 2. That of *Isenburg-Budingen*, which is divided into *Isenburg-Budingen*, *Isenburg-Wachtersbach* and *Isenburg-Meerholz*.

§. 3. The present counts of *Isenburg* style themselves counts of *Isenburg* and *Budingen*. Their arms are *pearl* two bars *diamond*; and the *Budingen* coat, which is *sapphire*, a lion *topaz*, is not borne by the house of *Isenburg*.

§. 4. The four ruling lines of the house of *Isenburg* sit in the college of the Imperial counts of *Wetterau*, and also in the Diets of the Circle of the *Upper-Rhine*. Of this county's matricular assessment *Isenburg-Birstein* pays sixty-nine florins, fifty-six kruiters; *Isenburg-Budingen* twenty-three florins, forty-two kruiters and a half; *Isenburg-Wachtersbach*, twenty-two florins sixteen kruiters; *Isenburg-Meerholz*, fourteen florins, nineteen kruiters and three quarters, and *Hesse-Darmstadt* twenty-eight florins. Towards the contingent of the Circle, the several houses of *Isenburg* furnish two companies. To the chamber at *Wetzlar*, *Birstein* pays forty-seven rixdollars, thirty-five kruiters and a half; *Budingen*, sixteen rixdollars, five kruiters and a half; *Wachtersbach*, fifteen rixdollars, eight kruiters; *Meerholz*, nine rixdollars, sixty-four kruiters; and *Hesse-Darmstadt*, for *Isenburg*, twenty-five rixdollars, thirty-three kruiters and three quarters.

§. 5. Of this county

The princely line of *Isenburg-Birstein* possesses,

1. The district of *Birstein*, containing

*Birstein*, a town with the Prince's palace in it and very good iron-mines in its neighbourhood.

2. The district of *Reichenbach*, which is a fief of *Fulda*. In it are

The villages of *Upper* and *Lower-Reichenbach*, with some others. Several grievances presented by the vassals against the lords were, in the year 1654, redressed by a decree of *Fulda*.

3. The district of *Wenings*. In it is

*Wenings*, a small town, containing a seat of the Princes.

4. The district of *Selbold*, containing

The church-village of *Langen-Selbold*, in which formerly was a convent, and noted for good wine, particularly for that sort called *Eisenberg*.

5. The district of *Langen-Diebach* borders on the prefecturate of *Buchersthal* in the county of *Hanau*. In it is

*Langen-Diebach*, anciently called *Katzen-Diebach*, a country-town.

6. The upper prefecturate of *OFFENBACH*, in which is

*Offenbach on the Mayn*, a small town, belonging to the *Bieger-Mark*, and containing a palace which was once the residence of the *Isenburg* line till its extinction in the year 1718, as also a *German* Protestant, a *French* Protestant and a *Lutheran* church, the first stone of the last of which was laid in the year 1739. In this town too are several flourishing manufactures.

*Hayn-zur Dreyeichen*, or *im Hayn*, a little town, seated about three hours from *Frankfort*. Its castle was formerly called *Hagen*, and was the residence of the lords of *Hagen*, who afterwards, in the year 1174, removing to *Munzenberg*, assumed the title. This place is the centre of the old Imperial forest of *Dreyeichen*, in which the ancient Emperors used frequently to hunt. It formed a considerable parcel of the Imperial demesnes about the *Rhine* and *Mayn*, and comprehended within its circuit a great part of the *Rheingau*. The places in it, which still pay the fees for the *Dreyeicher* chace, being in ancient records and narratives placed in the *Pagus Rheinensis*. It also included a large part of the ancient *Mayngau* and *Niedgau*; and within it, at present, lye the woods of *Bieg*, *Roder*, *Diepurg* and the marcs of *Anheim*, as also the villages in them, which pay their yearly hunting-tax to the forest-offices at *Dreyeichen*, belonging to the two lordships of *Isenburg* and *Hanau*. With respect to the ancient superintendency at *Hagen* or *Munzenberg*, or the patronage over the Imperial forest of *Dreyeichen*, on the extinction of the male line of the lords of *Hagen* or *Munzenberg*, who had held it as a fief of the Empire, it descended all but one sixth, which *Hanau* reserved, to the house of *Falkenstein*, and afterwards jointly to *Sayn* and *Isenburg*; but, in the year 1648, Count *Lewis* having made an absolute purchase of the part of *Sayn*, which had been before mortgaged to him, he procured the Emperor's patent as sole forrester. This country continues still, in a particular sense, to be termed *Das Reich. i. e.* 'the Kingdom, or Empire.'

*New-Isenburg*, a new and regular built town, founded by a colony of French Refugees.

*Sprendlingen*, or *Sprenglingen*, a country-town.

*Philips-Eich*, the residence of an appenaged line of *Isenburg*.

*Geinsheim*, a village, seated on the *Rhine*, the government or patronage of which is lodged in the house of *Isenburg*, but as a fief of the convent of *St. Jacob's-Berg* at *Mentz*.

### *The Line of the Counts of Isenburg-Budingen.*

To it belongs, 1. The district of *Budingen*, containing

*Budingen*, a small town, but the capital of the whole county, which obtained its charter in the year 1353. The palace here has a fine parterre, contiguous to which is the orphan-house, in which a woollen manufacture is carried on. The free-school here was founded in the year 1606 by Count *Wolfgang Ernest*. Exclusive too of the new suburb, without the town lies also a place called

*Great-Dorf*, in which is an ennobling mansion-house, and not far from it a seat with a park for deer, and salt-works. In its neighbourhood also grows a good sort of wine.

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*Hernbag*;

*Hernbag*, a place built by the *Herrnbuters*, or *Moravians*, on an estate which is exempt from all imposts or services whatever; but by a subsequent order of the Prince, in the year 1750, all persons refusing to renounce that sect were to depart the place.

*Christinenhof*, a mansion-house containing a farm belonging to the Prince.

2. The district of *Dudelsheim*, or *Dilsheim*, containing

*Dilsheim*, a church-village, of which the half belonging to this district is called *Oberndorf*.

3. The district of *Mockstatt* is properly a fourth of the coheritage of *Staden*, the juridical and usufructuary possession of which, devolved in the year 1662, entirely to this house, but the district itself is a fief of *Mentz*. In it are

The villages of *Upper* and *Lower-Mockstatt* and *Heegheim*; in the first of which is a collegiate foundation dedicated to *St. Martin* and *St. Donatus*.

### *The Line of the Counts of ISENBERG-WACHTERSBACH.*

1. The district of *Wachtersbach* contains

*Wachtersbach*, a small town, containing a residentiary castle.

*Streitberg*, *Spielberg*, *Witgenborn* and other villages.

2. The district of *Wolfsborn*, in which is the church-village of that name with many others.

3. *Ronneburg*, an old castle standing on a very high hill.

4. The district of *Affenheim*, to which belongs the share of this house in the town of *Affenheim*, which has been mentioned twice already.

### *The Line of the Counts of ISENBURG MEERHOLZ.*

1. The district of *Meerholz*, in which is the hill of *Rauenberg*, at the foot of which lie the following places; viz.

*Meerholz*, or *Morholz*, a village, seated on the river *Kinzig*, and the residence of the counts, with a mansion-house in it belonging to the *Gunderod* family.

*New-Hassel*, or *Haslau*, a village.

2. The district of *Grundau*, a good wine country. In it are

The villages of *Lower-Grundau*, *Liebos*, *Rotenberg*, *Rodt*, *Neue-Herberg*, an inn and the hunting-seat of *Jetterbach*. At *Middel-Grundau*, a village dependent on *Budingen*, *Isenburg-Meerholz* has two free estates; one purchased from *St. Peter's* abbey, at *Mentz*, and the other from *Hesse-Darmstadt*.

3. The district of *Eckardshausen*. In it

*Eckardshausen*, or *Eckertshausen*, a large church-village.

*Marienborn*, a seat of a line of *Isenburg*, which failed in the year 1717, was originally a nunnery. Near it is a farm-house and other buildings, which a congregation of *Moravians* have settled.

*Of the WILD and RHINE-GRAVES in general.*

§. 1. THE county and lordships of the *Wild* and *Rhine-graves* are to be seen in the second and a part on the first leaf of *Homann's* map of the course of the *Rhine*, betwixt *Basel* and *Bonn*, lying dispersed.

§. 2. The number of *Wald*, or *Wild*, or *Rau-graves*, in *Latin* called *comites saltuarii, forestarii, silvestres & birsuti*, was formerly greater than at present, and they were so called from their rude and woody territories: See *Baron Senkenberg's Meditat. fasc. i.* page 6. *Conrad*, the founder of the *Wildgraves* in question here, lived in the twelfth century, and his brother was *Emich*, *Raugrave* of *Bomenburg*, from whom are descended the *Rau-graves*, whose estates were *Old* and *New-Bamberg*, or *Baumberg*, *Stolzenberg*, *Simmern*, *Stromberg*, &c. which are now in different hands. *Gerhard*, son to the *Wild-grave Conrad*, had a son named *Conrad*, who also had two sons, *Emich* and *Godfrey*. In the former of these commenced the ancient line of the *Wildgraves* of *Kirburg*, and *Godfrey* was the founder of that of *Dbaun*; but in the year 1349 or 1350, the latter failed in the person of the *Wild-grave John*; on which, agreeably to a convention and the consent of the *Wild-graves* of *Kirburg*, in the year 1555, the effects, lands, titles and arms belonging to it devolved to the *Rhine-grave* house, *Hedwig*, sister of *John*, the last *Wild-grave*, being married to the *Rhine-grave John I.* The *Kirburg* line came to a period in the year 1409, by the decease of the *Wild-grave Otbo*, and his father *Frederick* having, in the year 1355, entered into a compact relating to the succession with *John III.* who was also married to *Adelbeida*, daughter to the *Wild-grave Gerhard II.* the whole estate of the *Wildgraves*, whether property or fiefs, fell to the *Rhine-grave* family, whose origin is deduced from the *Rhine-grave Adelheim*, who lived in the eighth century; but its genealogical register, which begins with the *Rhinegrave Sigfrid*, who lived in the twelfth century, is the most authentic voucher. *John VI.* now both *Wild* and *Rhine-grave*, who died in the year 1499, left two sons, of whom the eldest gave origin to the second line of *Hanau*, and *John*, the youngest, was the patriarch of the second *Kirburg* line. The latter, in the year 1688, failed in the fifth degree, in the person of *John X.* but the former, which was propagated by *Philip Francis*, son to *Philip*, became, by his three sons, divided into three other lines, *Frederick* the eldest founding *Salm*; *John Christopher*, the second, that of *Grumbach*; and the third son, *Adolphus Henry*, the particular line of *Dbaun*. Of the *Salm* line, which, by *Philip Otbo* and *Frederick Magnus*, sons to *Frederick*, became divided into the princely line of *Salm* and the collateral one of *Flanders*; the latter of which now enjoys the estate and title of the former, and is subdivided into those of *Hoogstraat* and *Loes*; an

account has been given in p. 84. The *Grumbach* line has been continued by *John*, son to *John Christopher*, and his grandson *Adolphus*; whose son, *Leopold Philip William*, was the founder of this particular line of *Grumbach*, as his other son, *Frederick William*, was of that of *Stein*. The particular *Dhaun* line failed, in the year 1750, in *Frederick William*.

§. 3. Ever since the *Rhinegrave* house devolved to the possession of the *Wildgraves* estates, all its branches have borne the title and arms, as *Wildgraves* of *Dhaun* and *Kirburg*, *Rhinegraves* of *Stein*, and *Counts* of *Salm*, though each in reality possesses but one of these counties. They also stile themselves from the lordships of *Pinzingen* and *Putzingen*. The family arms of the *Wildgraves* are diamond a lion rampant, crowned pearl; and of the *Rhinegraves*, topaz, a lion ruby, with a crown saphire; for *Kirburg* they bear ruby three lions topaz; for *Salm*, ruby two falcons pearl, with four crosslets; for *Vinsingen*, a fess pearl.

§. 4. Every reigning house sits and votes both in the college of the Imperial counts of the *Wetterau* and in the Diets of the Circle of the *Upper-Rhine*. In the matricula of the Empire, their assessment is four horsemen and twelve foot, or ninety-six florins; but other estimates make it only seventy-five florins, forty-five kruiters, which are divided in the following manner, viz. *Stein* pays twenty-three florins, *Grumbach* nineteen florins fifteen kruiters, *Dhaun* twenty-one florins thirty kruiters, and *Diemringen* twelve florins. To the chamber at *Wetzlar*, *Dhaun* is taxed in fifteen rix-dollars eighteen kruiters and a half, *Grumbach* in seven rix-dollars fifty-four kruiters and one fourth, *Stein* in a like sum; *Salm* for *Kirburg*, in ten rix-dollars thirty-two kruiters and three fourths; *Dhaun* for *Kirburg* in six rix-dollars sixty-two kruiters; *Grumbach* for *Kirburg*, in the same sum as *Stein* is for *Stirburg*.

§. 5. The *Wild* and *Rhine-grave* lands are principally fiefs, some of which are held of the archbishops of *Mentz* and *Triers*, some of the Elector-palatine and the house of *Deuxponts*, and others of the abbey of *St. Maximin* near *Triers*, and that of *Tholey* near *Ottweiler*. At the treaty of *Venery*, in 1698, a perpetual compact of succession was entered into betwixt the Elector-palatine, the princely house of *Salm*, and the *Wild* and *Rhine-grave* house. The part of marshal they hold as a fief of the Elector-palatine. The fiefs held in common by the *Wild* and *Rhine-graves* are conferred jointly by them; they have also a joint court of fiefs, in which the eldest branch presides. Edicts relating to the whole country are issued in the names of all the lords collectively, who also jointly nominate an ecclesiastical inspector. By the lineal conventions made in the years 1514, 1520, and 1696, and the family contract of 1695, no head of a line can directly or indirectly alienate any part of the joint lands and estates without the consent of the rest of the proprietors; and though such alienation be admitted, yet shall a right of redemption remain to every head of a line without distinction of degree.

The

*The Line of the Counts of GRUMBACH, possesses,*

1. The lordship and prefecturate of *Grumbach* on the river *Glan*, which runs into the *Nabe*. In this territory are found amethysts, agate, cornelians and mocha-stones.

*Grumbach*, the capital, is a municipal town seated in a valley not far from *Lautereck*, and above it on a rock is the residuary seat of the line of *Grumbach*.

*Sulzbach* is a village in it, and the place of interment of the *Grumbach* family.

2. Of the estate of the late line of *Kirburg*, the house of *Grumbach*, pursuant to an act of partition made in 1701, possesses,

The lordship of *Tronecken*, or *Dronecken*, which lies on the *Hunfruck*, constituting a prefecturate of fourteen villages; two of which are Catholic and twelve *Lutheran*. Its yearly produce is computed at about 2400 florins. In it we shall take notice of *Tronecken*, a seat and village situate on the rivulet of *Tron*.

*Talsang*, a market town, in which the *Lutheran* vassals of this lordship have their church. The tythes of this place are payable to the abbey of *St. Maximin* at *Triers*, which has assigned one third to the convent of *St. Anne* in *Triers* and the *Romish* priests of this town.

*The Line of the RHINEGRAVES of STEIN, possesses,*

1. The *Rbinegraveate* of *Stein*, or as it is also called the county of *Rbinegrafenstein*, lying on the *Nabe*. In it is

*Rbeingrafenstein*, once the residuary castle, and standing on a high rock on the *Nabe*. It was formerly a very strong and formidable place, but in the year 1688, the *French*, incensed at the firmness of the *Rbinegrave Frederick William*, demolished it. Near this castle formerly stood the *Affenstein*, or *Ape-stone*.

*Munster-am-Stein*, a small village lying between the castle on the other side of the *Nabe*, and containing salt-works.

*Under*, or *Gau-Gresweiler*, or simply *Grebweiler*, seated near the little river *Appel*, on the demolition of the castle of *Rbeingrafenstein*, became the residence of the *Wild* and *Rbinegraves* of *Stein*, who in the year 1747 built there a very stately seat. This little place was endowed with so many privileges and so greatly improved by the counts *John*, *Charles Lewis*, and *Charles Magnus*, that it is now grown to a little town. In the year 1501, the *Palsgrave John* purchased three fourths of it from *Frederick Derne*, and in 1553 sold it again to *Carstilius Beyer* of *Bellenhofen*, who also made a purchase of the other fourth from the family of *Gronenberg*, whose descendants

sold it absolutely and hereditarily to the *Wild* and *Rbine-graves* for 10,000 florins. In 1698, the Elector-palatine divested himself of the hereditary right of hunting here.

*Hochstetten*, *Lower-Hausen*, *Munster-Appel*, *Upper-Hausen*, *Alsenz* and *Winterborn*, in all which the Elector-palatine enjoyed the right of hunting and villenage; but in the year 1698 resigned them.

2. Of the inheritance of the late lines of *Kirburg* this house by a decree of partition made in the year 1701 obtained.

1. The lordship and prefecturate of *WILDENBURG* on the *HUNSRUCKE*, and a fief of *Triers*; its produce about 1700 florins *per annum*. In it is

*Wildenburg*, a castle standing on a high hill in a forest, and built in the beginning of the 14th century by the *Wildgrave Frederick*. The little village which once stood in the valley below it is at present destroyed.

The villages of *Keffeld*, *Schauen*, *Bruchweiler*, *Seisweiler*, *Veitzrath*, *Kirschweiler*, *Breiderthal*, *Sonnschied*, *Hottenbach*, *Ellershausen*, *Upper-Hufsenbach*, *Herborn*, *Aszbach*, *Stipshausen* and *Hirschfeld*.

2. The precinct of *Worstatt* in the upper prefecturate of *Alzey* in the Palatinate, which annually brings in about 1300 florins, and exclusive of the large village of *Worstatt* contains also those of *Eichloch*, *Steinbockenheim*, and *Wendelsheim*, in all which places the Elector-palatine had a right of hunting, till in the year 1698 he resigned it for other considerations.

#### *The DHAUN Line, possesses*

1. The *Wildgravate* of *Dbaun* on the *Hunfrucke*, along the river *Simmern*, near its influx into the *Nabe*. To it belongs

*Dbaun*, a fine seat standing on a high hill near the river *Simmern*, where the family of *Dbaun*, which is at present become extinct, resided. Near it formerly stood the *Wildgrave* castle of *Brunkenstein-am-Rotenburg*, but a lord of *Oberstein* having made himself master of it, the *Wildgrave Frederick*, at length caused it to be razed.

St. *Johannesberg*, a church situate near *Dbaun*, and the place of interment of the *Wild* and *Rbine-graves* of that family. *Baldwin*, archbishop of *Triers*, in the year 1342, conferred the house of St. *Johannesberg*, as a fief on the *Wildgrave John* of *Dbaun* on his demolishing the castle of *Brunkenstein*, which however was not long after rebuilt.

2. A part of the *Kirn*, a small town seated on the *Nabe*.

3. Of the *Kirburg* estate, the line of *Dbaun*, in the year 1701 inherited.

The villages of *Flonheim* and *Ustbofen*, and in exchange received *Bornheim* and *Upper-Saulheim*, all lying within the upper prefecturate of *Alzey*, belonging to the Palatinate; but the Elector, in 1698, renounced his right of hunting in these grounds. The annual produce of them is above 3000 florins. In it lies

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The lordship and prefecturate of DIEMRINGEN or DIMMERINGEN in *Westreich* in the county of *Saarwerden*. In the year 1718 the *Dbaun* line took possession of it, though both the house of *Grumbach* and also that of *Stein* laid claim to one third. *Diemringen*, the principal place in it, is a market-town.

4. In the principality of *Salm*, one half of *Blessa*, *Gesell*, *Gutbrunn*, *Saffi*, and *Wagenbach*; but of *Steintbal* and *Deutsch-Rumpach* only one third.

5. The lordship of *Puttlingen*, in French *Putelange*, in *Westreich*, being an old fief of the bishopric of *Mentz*, and which from the barons of *Erichingen*, devolved to the *Kirzburg* line of the *Wild* and *Rbine-grave* house, on the extinction of whom the *Dbaun* line succeed to it. That line failing in the year 1750, in the person of *Frederick William*, the *Rbinegrave* houses of *Grumbach* and *Stein* put themselves into possession of one half of the country, and the other part devolved to the Princes of *Salm-Salm* and *Salm-Kirburg*. The last of these insisted on the whole estate, whilst the former required only one half, and the grounds of their claim were these: The right of community implies a right of inheritance and succession to the fiefs; both the houses of the *Wildgraves* were in community with the extinguished line, consequently both are entitled to the inheritance and the succession to the fiefs without any regard to the degree of consanguinity. But this claim, derived from community, the Princes of *Salm* will not admit, and in some respects even call in question the community of the two *Rbinegrave* families, affirming that in the inheritance the degree of consanguinity is to take place of all other considerations. The process is still depending.

Obs. 1. The upper prefecturate of MEDDERSHEIM on the *Nabe* is jointly held by the Prince of *Salm-Kirburg* and the *Rbinegrave* of *Grumbach* and *Stein*.

2. Of the *Wild* and *Rbine-grave's* share in the lordship of *Rbaunen* which is environed by the posterior lordship of *Spanbeim* some account has already been given.

3. The lordship or county of *Morchingen*, by the French called *Morange*, by the Germans *Lorraine*, was brought by *Johanna* or *Jobannetta*, daughter of *Simon* Count *Salms*, to her husband *John V. Wild* and *Rbine-grave*, and afterwards descended to *John VII.* founder of the *Kirburg* line. On the failure of its male branches the *Wild* and *Rbine-grave* house endeavoured to retain the lordship, but by a decree of the Council of State of *Luneville*, in the year 1729, it was adjudged to the descendants of the daughters of *John Casimir* and *George Frederick*, counts of *Kirburg Morchingen*. The principal place in it is a market-town.

*Of the COUNTY and HOUSE of  
L E I N I N G E N in general.*

§. 1. **T**HE best view of the county of *Leiningen* is to be had in *Hermann's* map of the archbishopric of *Worms*. It lies in the ancient *Wormsgau*, not far from the *Upper Rhine*, and even partly on it, and is mostly environed by the Palatinate, excepting that part which borders on the lordships of *Kirchheim* and *Stauf* and belongs to *Nassau Weilburg*. A small part also joins the territories of *Worms* and *Spires*. The soil here is very fertile, abounding in wood and game, and having also copper and iron mines, with good quarries of stone.

§. 2. The first count of *Leiningen*, of whom we have any certain account, is *Emich*, who lived in the 12th century. Of another *Emich*, perhaps his son, a record is still in being in which he styles himself, *by the Grace of God*, a phrase used by his descendants. In the beginning of the 13th century *Frederick* count of *Leiningen* inherited from his brother *Sigismund* lord of *Altorf*, the county of *Dachsburg*, which had descended to the latter as the portion of his wife *Gertrude* daughter to *Albert* the last count of *Dachsburg*. In the years 1317 and 1318 a partition of the *Leiningen* estates was made betwixt *Frederick IV.* and his brother *Godfrey*, so as to give rise to two separate houses.

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*Of the antient family of the Counts of LEININGEN,  
and that of WESTERBURG which succeeded it.*

§. 1. **T**HE ancient house of *Leiningen* derives its origin from the above-mentioned Count *Frederick IV.* and obtained from the Emperor the dignity of Landgrave, at that time synonymous with that of Prince, in which *Hesse* was confirmed by the Emperor *Frederick III.* But in 1467 the Landgravate house of *Leiningen* failed on his decease. He left, however, a sister behind him named *Margaret*, who was married to *Reinhard II.* lord of *Westerburg*, and succeeded to all her brother's lordships, most of which were patrimonial. But the Elector-palatine and the bishop of *Worms* re-assumed all the male fiefs, which the, at present, extinct line of *Leiningen* had held of them; and *Margaret* the heiress unable to assert her claim against her competitor Count *Emich VII.* of the younger or *Hartenburg* house, put herself under the protection of the Elector-palatine and in re-

turn for his assistance made over to the electoral-house a considerable part of the patrimonial estates. From the years 1468 to 1608 the counts of *Hartenburg* made no further pretensions to the Landgrave *Hesse's* succession; but in the last year renewed them. From 1618 to 1627 a process was carried on with great vehemence by both houses; and in 1705 it broke out anew with the same animosity.

The *Westerburg* house, which, in the manner above-mentioned had succeeded to the name and estate of the old *Leiningen* line is descended from the house of *Runkel*, for *Sigfrid*, lord of *Runkel* in the year 1226 made a convention betwixt his two sons, who were the founders of the *Westerburg* and *Runkel* lines; but a perpetual variance prevailing among them, whilst they held the estate in common, in the year 1288 they came to a partition, by which the old line obtained *Westerburg* and *Schadeck*, and *Runkel* became the portion of the younger. In the year 1290 the former acquired by marriage the lordship of *Schauenburg* on the *Lahn*, and a part also of *Kleeberg* and *Huttenberg*; and in the year 1467, *Reinhard II.* of *Westerburg*, by his spouse *Margaret*, arrived to the possession of the lordships of the ancient house of *Leiningen*, at that time but just become extinct. His sons *Philip George* and *Reinhard IV.* agreed on a division of the estates; *Leiningen* to fall to the share of the eldest; the second to have *Schauenburg* and *Kleeberg*; and *Westerburg* and *Schadeck* to descend to the youngest. In the year 1557 they also entered into an act of succession, by which the daughters were excluded. The two first lines failing, their possessions escheated to the last, which ever since the year 1694 is again become divided into two lines, namely, the *Christopher* line founded by *Christopher Christian*, son to Count *George William*, and the *George* line which began in *George*. The residence of the former of these is at *Grunstadt*, and that of the latter at *Westerburg*; though these places being held in common, both lines have their respective houses at them.

§. 2. The title of this house is *Count of Leiningen, Lord of Westerburg, Grunstadt, Upper-Brunn and Forbach, and Baron of the Sacred Roman Empire*. The arms of *Leiningen* are saphire, three eagles pearl, and the crest a linden-tree; those of *Westerburg*, ruby, a cross topaz *semee* with crosslets, and the crest a red-wing.

§. 3. This house votes at the general Diet among the *Wetterau* counts of the Empire, and likewise in the Diet of the Circle of the *Upper Rhine*. Its assessment in the *matricula* of the Empire is two horse and four footmen, or forty florins *per* month; but in another place I find it only thirty-six florins twenty-six kruiters. To the chamber of *Wetzlar* it pays forty rix-dollars thirty-four kruiters and three fourths.

§. 4. Its possessions are,

1. A part of the county of *Leiningen*, of which
- I. Both the present lines jointly possess

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*Grunstadt*,

*Grunstadt*, a pretty large town with streight streets in it and handsome houses. This place lies in a plain near a high mountain. In it are two residences belonging to the counts which were built since the decay of the old *Leiningen* seats, and called the *Upper* and *Lower-Courts*. The former of these belongs to the *George* line, who rebuilt it quite anew. The latter, of which the *Christopher* line is owner, was formerly an abbey, but purchased of the abbot together with all its appurtenances, which at that time were very considerable. The ancient great church here is in the hands of the *Lutherans*. The Protestants, after much opposition, have obtained permission by consent of the two lines and the burghers to build themselves a church; and in 1673 the exercise of their religion was also granted to the *Roman Catholics*. In 1703 a *Capuehin* convent was erected just without a gate of the town. In the suburbs is an orphan-house, and to the town belongs a large tract of corn-land and vineyards, which with its markets and fairs give it a very thriving traffic.

*Hunningen*, anciently *Monasterium Hegenense*, and a convent of *Augustines*, lies in *Leiningen* vale, and ever since the year 1450 has been called *Hayn*. This convent was founded in the 12th century, and at the time of the Reformation the Monks one and all voluntarily embraced *Lutheranism*. The *Latin* school here was brought to a period by the thirty years war. The county-pastors and schoolmasters are now paid out of the revenues of the convent. To it belongs *Neubof*, a neighbouring mansion-house, with its grounds.

*Wattenheim*, a village mortgaged to the family of *Blumenkron*.

The church-villages of *Munchweiler* and *Gambach*, which in the year 1705 Count *Wieser* possessed himself of under a pretext of their being allodial, and which has occasioned a process before the aulic council.

*Hoch-Speyer*, a parochial village, of which only two thirds belong to the joint-tenure, but the house of *Leiningen-Hartenburg*, taking possession of them, a process commenced also for this part before the aulic council.

*Quirnheim*, a village held as a fief by the *Merz* family. To it belongs the farm of *Busbar*, or *Buschweiler*.

Obf. The inhabitants of *Rodenbach* were formerly subject to *Leiningen-Westerburg*, but the Elector-palatine has assumed the sovereignty over them.

II. The *Christopher* line possesses

*Old-Leiningen*, a castle standing on a high hill in the vale of *Leiningen*, and which was destroyed by the *French*. Beneath it in the vale lies a church-village of the same name.

*Hertlingshausen*, a village, in which once was a nunnery, but it went to ruin long before the Reformation.

The *Hintere Gericht*, as it is called, comprehending the church-villages of *Dieffenthal*, *Ebertsheim*, and *Wachenheim*, in which is an old ruined castle and an ennobling mansion-house, together with the villages of *Merzheim*.

*tesheim*. The chapel in the last of these since the year 1680 has been in the possession of the *Capuchines*.

*Kirchheim*, *Saussenheim*, and *Biffersheim*, three church-villages.

*Neubof*, *Wilbelminhof*, and the mansion-house near the castle of *Old-Leiningen*, belong to the reigning family.

III. The *George* line is sole proprietor of

*New-Leiningen*, a little town, lying in the vale of *Leiningen*, and held in common with the bishop of *Worms*, whose half it possesses as a fief. In this place once stood a castle which was demolished by the *French*.

*Affelheim*, *Albsheim*, *Lautersheim* and *Monsheim*, all parochial-villages.

*Obrigheim*, a considerable village.

A great number of farms on the *Matzenberg* and in the vale of *Leiningen*, as also *Nackerhof* and those of *Peckenkaufen*.

## The LORDSHIP of W E S T E R B U R G.

§. 1. THE best view of it is taken in the third leaf of *Homann's* map of the dominions of *Hesse-Darmstadt* and the lands adjacent. This lordship lies in the *Westerwald*\*, betwixt *Montabaur*, a prefecturate of the Elector of *Triers* and the territories of *Nassau*, being about two hours in circumference.

§. 2. In it are fine pastures and consequently excellent sheep and horned cattle. It produces also rye, barley, oats and pulse, with plenty of very fine earth-nuts, as also all kinds of fruits. The woods here are thinned, but it has a remarkable mine of wood-coal, which suffices of itself to furnish the neighbourhood with fuel. The colour, filaments and twigs of the coal manifest it to be real wood, and the depth of the vein is about twenty feet. It breeds deer and other game, and its rivers abound in trout and cray-fish, its ponds in pike, carp and other kinds.

§. 3. This lordship commenced, in the year 878, together with the abbey of *Gemunden*. Of the lords of *Westerburg* an account has been given above.

§. 4. The lordship contains

\* That is according to the present extensive import of the word *Westerwald*; for, originally, the lordship of *Westerwald*, consisted only of the three church-villages of *Emmericken-bayn*, *Marienberg* and *Neukirchen*, belonging to the *Nassau* family; but these names have been extended to the neighbouring countries. The ancient name of *Westerwald* was *Nistria*, which it derived from the river *Nister*, and by degrees was altered to *Wister*, and at length to *Wester*.

I. *The joint part of both the houses, which consists of*

*Westerburg*, which stands on a mountain and received its charter from the Emperor *Adolphus of Nassau*. One third of it belongs to the *Christopher* line, and the *George* line owns the other two thirds, besides its very ancient castle; and the former, in lieu of its share, is sole proprietor of the seat of the counts which stands in the town. Here is still a *Burgsitz*, or fortified house, known by the name of *Steinknut*. In the vale lies a large suburb called *Lebergasse*.

II. *The separate part of the Christopher Line, includes,*

*Wilmenroth*, a parochial-village; *Berzbann*, a large village, and *Gersaffen*, a village, with a mansion-house in it belonging to the lord of the country, together with a part of *Gerkenroth*.

III. *The part separately belonging to the George Line contains,*1. The jurisdiction of *Gemunden*, including

*Gemunden*, a large parochial-village with a yearly fair. To this church anciently belonged twenty-four prebendaries, who were instituted in the year 878.

*Winnen*, a village; in it a mansion-house belonging to the Count.

*Wengeroth*, a village, in which the count has a delightful villa.

*Nirnhausen*, a small village.

2. The upper territory, to which belong the villages of *Hergeroth*, *Halbs* and *Stahlhofen*.

§. 5. In this lordship are also reckoned

*Weltersburg*, or *Waltersberg*, a walled country-town, of which both houses are joint-proprietors. This place was formerly a lordship belonging to the house of *Sayn*, and which, by virtue of a marriage, in the year 1355, descended in part to the house of *Westerburg*. The town itself enjoys some privileges, though the inhabitants are subject to the right of villenage, and contains a church which is incorporated with the abbey-church of *Salz*. Its castle, which stood on the summit of a mountain, lies at present in ruins; but in the town are two burghauses.

*St. Leonard*, a chapel lying in its neighbourhood and on the frontiers of this lordship, being very famous and much resorted to.

The lordship of *Schadeck on the Labn*, opposite to the town of *Runkel*, belongs also in common to the two lines. It consists of the ancient castle and town of *Schadeck*, both standing on a hill, and of several estates and manors.

The

The castle here was built about the year 1250, in the time of the feuds betwixt the two lines of *Westerburg* and *Runkel*. It is the usual residence of the dowagers. The town has its own parochial-church. The greatest part of this lordship, with respect to its sovereignty and pasturage, is common also to the counts of *Wid-Runkel*; and within this common tract is an ancient sepulchral-church called *Wenigen-Vilmar*, in which both *Schadeck* and *Runkel* inter their dead. Near it is also the place where, in *May*, the *Schultheissen* and *Scheffen*, or principal civil-officers, hold a court in the open air. The whole lordship is mortgaged for 1000 florins.

Obs. The lordship of *Forbach*, which constitutes a part of the titles of the house of *Leiningen-Westerburg*, lies in *Westreich*, not far from *Saarbruck*.

*The youngest Line of the house of Leiningen.*

§. 1. The youngest line of the *Leiningen* house of *Leiningen-Hartenburg* is descended, in the manner above-mentioned, from Count *Jeffery*, or *Godfrey*, whose great-grandson, *Emich VII.* on failure of the male-stock of the old line, claimed the inheritance of their lands; and from that time both he and his house assumed the name of *Dachsburg*, which had been borne before by the old *Leiningen* line. *John Philip* and *Emich X.* sons to his grandson, *Emich IX.* founded two lines; the former that of *Leiningen-Dachsburg-Hartenburg*, and in *Emich X.* commenced the other, called *Leiningen-Dachsburg-Heydesheim*, or *Falkenburg*. The first of these lines became divided in *Frederick the Great* and *Charles Lewis*, sons to Count *John Frederick*, into the *Durkheim* and *Bockenheim* branches; but the second into three, by means of the sons of Count *Emich XI.* by two venters; *George William* propagating the still existing branch of *Leiningen-Dachsburg-Heydesheim*; *Emich Christian* that of *Leiningen-Dachsburg-Dachsburg*, which, in the year 1708, came to a period in his son *Charles Frederick*; and *John Lewis* the branch of *Leiningen-Dachsburg-Guntersblum*, which also still exists.

§. 2. The present title of this house is *Counts of Leiningen and Dachsburg, lords of Aspremont, Oberstein, Bruch, Burgel and Reipolzkirchen, &c.* The arms for *Leiningen* are saphire, three eagles pearl, a bridge ruby and three columns ruby; for *Dachsburg*, pearl, three lions ruby *semee*, with eight lillies; and for *Aspremont*, ruby, a cross pearl.

§. 3. This house enjoys one vote in the college of the counts of the *Wetterau*, and likewise in the Diets of the *Upper-Rhine*. Its assessment in the *matricula* of the Empire is nine horse and nine footmen, or seventy-two florins; but in another list it stands only at fifty-nine florins twelve kruiters, which are divided in the following manner; viz. for *Hartenburg* thirty florins, for *Heydesheim* twelve florins, and for *Guntersblum* seventeen florins,

florins, twelve kruitze's. The contingency of this house to the chamber at *Wetzlar* is twelve rixdollars, fifteen kruitzers and a half.

§. 4. The principal places belonging to it, in the county of *Leiningen*, are

*Hartenburg*, anciently the residuary seat, and still the distinguishing title of this line.

*Durkheim an der Hart*, a little town, which the counts making their residence the public offices are kept there.

*Limburg*, originally a convent of *Benedictines*, but destroyed by Count *Emich* in the year 1503, during the palatinate war, and afterwards the revenue belonging to it sequestrated.

The villages of *Frankenstein*, *Hochspeyer* and a part of *Steinbach*.

*Great and Little-Bockenheim*, villages belonging to a collateral-line, which takes its title from them, and is also proprietor of *Bechtheim* and other villages.

*Heydesheim*, or *Hedesheim*, a village, containing a seat of the counts.

*Butesheim* and *Guntersblum*, lying not far from the *Rhine*, *Ilversheim*, *Dolgelsheim* and *Walertum*, all villages belonging to the line of *Leiningen-Dachsburg-Guntersblum*.

Obf. The places in *Upper-Alsace*, belonging to this house, are mentioned in vol. II. p. 601. The lordship of *Bruch* lies in the dutchy of *Berg*.

## M U N Z F E L D E N.

**M**UNZFELDEN, *Minsfelden*, *Mensfelden*, an Imperial castle and village lying betwixt *Dietz* and *Kirchberg*, two towns belonging to branches of the house of *Nassau*, which has been already mentioned in the fourth Volume. *Trier* and *Nassau-Usingen* (not *Dietz*, as in those places) are joint owners of it, the former of two thirds and the latter of one. That part at present belonging to the Elector of *Triers*, was formerly included in the lordship of *Schadeck*; and thus became the property of the counts of *Leiningen-Westerburg*; but has since been ceded, with reserve of redemption and the contributions, to the house of *Waldeck*, from whom it has passed to the Elector of *Triers*; and the house of *Leiningen-Westerburg* no longer receives the contribution. This territory gives a seat and vote in the Diet of the Circle of the *Upper-Rhine*. Its quota to the Circle is fifty-four kruitzers.

*The* C O U N T Y *of*  
W I T G E N S T E I N.

§. 1. **T**HIS county is to be met with in the fifth and third leaf of *Hermann's* maps of *Hesse-Darmstadt* and the land adjacent, and borders on the prefecturates of *Battenberg* and the estate of *Breidenbach, Biedenkopf*, belonging to *Hesse-Darmstadt*, the Principality of *Nassau-Dillenburg*, and the dutchy of *Westphalia*. Its length about four German miles and a half, and its greatest breadth somewhat above three.

§. 2. Some parts of it are very mountainous, yielding plenty of wood, and mines of silver, copper and iron, which last being melted in the founderies of *Bauffer*, is sent to the flatting-mills at *Laasphe* and *Saßmannshausen*. It deals largely in grafiery, but produces little grain, and that chiefly oats. The rivers *Lahn* and *Eder*, the sources of which are in the territories of *Nassau-Dillenburg*, not far from the borders of *Wetgenstein*, run through this county into the abovementioned prefecturates of *Hesse*.

§. 3. The present counts of *Sayn* and *Witgenstein* are descended from *Godfrey*, count of *Sayn*, whose sons, *John* and *Engelbert*, founded two lines. The *John* line obtained the county of *Sayn*, and the portion of the *Engelbert* line was the lordships of *Homburg* and *Vallendar*. Count *Salentin Engelbert* grandson, succeeded the last count of *Witgenstein* in right of his wife *Elizabeth*, daughter of the said count and heiress to his territories; and all the present counts of *Witgenstein* are his descendants. See p. 666. On the prospect of the failure of the *John* line in Count *Henry*, in 1593, Count *Lewis* of the *Engelbert* line, with his concurrence and that of the lords of the fiefs, made an order that the reigning lords should be only two, and *George*, his eldest son, was to have the seat and prefecturate of *Berleburg*, together with the lordship of *Neumagen*; and that the second son should inherit the county of *Witgenstein* and the lordship of *Vallendar*; but that, on the extinction of the *John* line, the county of *Sayn* should devolve, by consanguinity, to his line, and that Count *William* should enjoy it; the county of *Witgenstein*, together with that of *Vallendar*, to go to *Lewis*, his third son; all which fell out accordingly at the decease of Count *Henry*, in the year 1606. Thus the county of *Witgenstein* became divided into the two houses of *Sayn-Witgenstein* of *Witgenstein*, and *Sayn-Witgenstein* of *Berleburg*.

§. 4. The title of the *Witgenstein* house is *Count of Sayn, Witgenstein and Hohenstein*,

florins, twelve kruitzen. The contingency of this house to the chamber at *Wetzlar* is twelve rixdollars, fifteen kruitzen and a half.

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§. 1. THIS county is to be met with in the fifth and third leaf of *Hermann's* maps of *Hesse-Darmstadt* and the land adjacent, and borders on the prefectures of *Battenberg* and the estate of *Breidenbach, Biedenkopf*, belonging to *Hesse-Darmstadt*, the Principality of *Nassau-Dillenburg*, and the dutchy of *Westphalia*. Its length about four German miles and a half, and its greatest breadth somewhat above three.

§. 2. Some parts of it are very mountainous, yielding plenty of wood, and mines of silver, copper and iron, which last being melted in the founderies of *Bauffer*, is sent to the flattening-mills at *Laasphe* and *Sassmannshausen*. It deals largely in grafiery, but produces little grain, and that chiefly oats. The rivers *Lahn* and *Eder*, the sources of which are in the territories of *Nassau-Dillenburg*, not far from the borders of *Wetgenstein*, run through this county into the abovementioned prefectures of *Hesse*.

§. 3. The present counts of *Sayn* and *Witgenstein* are descended from *Godfrey*, count of *Sayn*, whose sons, *John* and *Engelbert*, founded two lines. The *John* line obtained the county of *Sayn*, and the portion of the *Engelbert* line was the lordships of *Homburg* and *Vallendar*. Count *Salentin Engelbert* grandson, succeeded the last count of *Witgenstein* in right of his wife *Elizabeth*, daughter of the said count and heiress to his territories; and all the present counts of *Witgenstein* are his descendants. See p. 666. On the prospect of the failure of the *John* line in Count *Henry*, in 1593, Count *Lewis* of the *Engelbert* line, with his concurrence and that of the lords of the fiefs, made an order that the reigning lords should be only two, and *George*, his eldest son, was to have the seat and prefecture of *Berleburg*, together with the lordship of *Neumagen*; and that the second son should inherit the county of *Witgenstein* and the lordship of *Vallendar*; but that, on the extinction of the *John* line, the county of *Sayn* should devolve, by consanguinity, to his line, and that Count *William* should enjoy it; the county of *Witgenstein*, together with that of *Vallendar*, to go to *Lewis*, his third son; all which fell out accordingly at the decease of Count *Henry*, in the year 1606. Thus the county of *Witgenstein* became divided into the two houses of *Sayn-Witgenstein* of *Witgenstein*, and *Sayn-Witgenstein* of *Berleburg*.

§. 4. The title of the *Witgenstein* house is Count of *Sayn*, *Witgenstein* and *Hohenstein*,

Hohenstein\*, lords of Homburg, Vallendar, Neumagen, Lohra, Klettenberg, &c. but the counts of the house of Berleburg style themselves *Counts of Sayn and Witgenstein-Berleburg*, lords of Homburg and Neumagen, &c. Their arms for *Sayn* are, ruby, a lion rampant, guardant, double-queue topaz; for *Witgenstein*, pearl, two pallets diamond; for *Homburg*, ruby, a castle argent.

§. 5. Each house has a distinct vote both in the college of the *Wetterau* counts of the Empire and in the Diet of the *Upper-Rhine*; but their precedence is a subject of debate among them. To the matricular taxation of this county, which is one horse and four foot, or twenty-eight florins, *Witgenstein* pays sixteen florins, forty-eight kruitzers; and *Berleburg* eleven florins, twelve kruitzers.

§. 6. The joint revenue of the county of *Witgenstein* and *Berleburg*, and the lordship of *Homburg*, is computed at 50,000 rixdollars.

*The house of Sayn-Witgenstein, of Witgenstein, possesses,*

1. The county of *Witgenstein*, in a limited sense, which constitutes only the greatest part of the county of *Witgenstein* in its more extensive meaning; and in which, besides the town of *Laasphe*, the clergy, civil officers and other freemen, are three hundred and thirty-two vassals. The ordinary produce of this county amounts to 2100 rixdollars *per annum*, and the extraordinary to six hundred. This county contains

*Witgenstein*, a residence of the counts, which is seated in a high mountain and is the patrimonial-house of the ancient counts of *Witgenstein*. Below it lies

*Laasphe*, a little town, situate on the *Labn*.

The thirty-eight villages and farms of this county are divided into the four districts of *Banf*, *Faydingen*, *Arfelden* and the vogtey of *Elsoff*; to the latter of which belong the three villages of *Elsoff*, *Alertshausen* and *Bettelhausen*, it being separated from *Battenberg*, a prefecturate of *Hesse-Darmstadt*, by the river *Elsoff*. A part of the lands of the *Witgenstein*, which are vassals to this vogtey, lie on the other side of the *Elsoff*, being subject to the jurisdiction of *Hesse*. *Battenberg* was once a part of the county of *Wit-*

\* The county of *Hohenstein* was by the Elector *Frederick William* of *Brandenburg* granted, in the year 1649, to *John*, count of *Witgenstein*, in the manner he had possessed it; but, in 1699, re-assumed by the Elector *Frederick*, who, in the year 1702, was pleased to notify to Count *Augustus* of *Witgenstein*, that he would liquidate all the debts of the family of *Witgenstein*, and others of a longer date chargeable on it; pay at once the sum of 100,000 species rixdollars, besides another 20,000 advanced by Count *Augustus* to his father Count *Gustavus*, for discharging some debts with which the county was encumbered. The counts of *Witgenstein*, however, still continue to assume the title and arms of *Hohenstein*, *Lobra* and *Klettenberg*.

*genstein*,

genstein, but in the thirteenth century was mortgaged to the Elector of Mentz, who, in the year 1715, transferred it to Hesse.

2. The lordship of *Vallendar*; but the sovereignty of this lordship belongs to the house of *Triers*. The part and rights of the counts of *Witgenstein* in it have been mentioned before. The present proprietor is a collateral branch of *Witgenstein*.

*The house of Sayn-Witgenstein Berleburg possesses,*

1. The nominal county of *Berleburg*, which is, properly, only a part and a prefecturate of the county of *Witgenstein*. This county contains

*Berleburg*, a small town, lying on the little river of *Berlen*, which near it runs into the *Eder*. In the town is a fine palace and two other houses belonging to the count.

Twenty-two villages.

2. The lordship of *Neumagen* on the *Mosel*, but the sovereignty is in the hands of *Triers*. This lordship produces excellent wine.

3. The lordship of *Homburg* is on all sides environed by the dutchy of *Berg* and the county of *Mark*. An account of which hath been already given.

## *The COUNTY of*

## F A L K E N S T E I N,

§. 1. **T**ERMINATES, to the north, on the upper prefecturate of *Alzey* in the palatinate; westward, on the under prefecturate of *Landsberg*, belonging to *Deuxponts*; southward, is bounded by the dutchy of *Lautern*, and, eastward, by the county of *Warttemberg* and the lordship of *Kirchheim* in the territories of *Nassau-Weilburg*; from which it is separated by *Donnersberg*, a ridge of mountains which is covered with oak, beech and chefnut-trees.

§. 2. The genealogy and history of the ancient lords of *Falkenstein* is very obscure, *Philip* of *Polant*, who lived from the year 1239 to 1275, first assumed this title from *Falkenstein* castle; and by his wife, a coheirefs of *Munzenberg*, inherited a great part of the *Wetterau* and other lordships. His descendants divided themselves into two lines, the founders of which were the two brothers *Cuno* II. and *Philip* VII. Of the first line was *Philip* X. who dying in the year 1407, his lands fell to his cousin

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*Philip* XI.

*Philip XI.* whom the Emperor *Wenceslaus* had before, namely, in the year 1397, created a count, and who was the first and last of his family who bore that title. On his decease, in 1410, he was succeeded by *Warner*, youngest brother to *Philip X.* and archbishop of *Trier*; and from him the *Falkenstein* estate descended to the sisters children of *Philip X.* These sisters were *Luitgard*, married to *Eberhard*, lord of *Epfstein*; and *Agnes*, spouse to *Otto*, Count *Solms*, by whom she had two daughters, one of whom was married to *Rupert*, count of *Virneburg*, whose grandson, *William*, took the name of *Falkenstein*; and in him commenced the second branch of that family. *Margaret*, one of his daughters, was married to *Melchier*, lord of *Dbaun*; and the other, called *Margaret*, to *Cuno*, count of *Manderscheid*. *Wirich*, son to the former, had three sons; namely, *Philip*, *John* and *Sebastian*. From *John* was originated the third *Falkenstein* line, and his daughter, *Sidonia*, whose husband was *Axel Lowenbaupt*, in the year 1579, renounced her father's inheritance; and her brother *Emich*, lord of *Daun*, having no issue, nominated for heirs the *Sebastian* line abovementioned; and on its failure, that of *Philip*, who successively became proprietors of the county of *Falkenstein*; but, on its descent to *William Wirich*, of the last line, he sold it, in the year 1667, to *Charles III.* duke of *Lorraine*, who bestowed it on Prince *Charles Henry* of *Vaudemont*; on whose decease, *Leopold Joseph Charles*, duke of *Lorraine*, put in his claim to it against the houses of *Lowenbaupt* and *Manderscheid*; but, in the years 1724 and 1727, they came to an agreement. In the year 1731, the whole county, without any reserve, was adjudged by the Aulic Council, to his son Duke *Francis Stephen*, afterwards Emperor; and, though in the years 1735 and 1736, he ceded the duchy of *Lorraine* to *France*, yet it was with reservation of the county of *Falkenstein*, and he compromised matters with the houses of *Lowenbaupt* and *Manderscheid*.

§. 3. The arms of this county are a wheel. In the *matricula* of the Empire it is assessed at two horse and four foot, or forty florins *per* month; and to the chamber at *Wetzlar* it pays fifteen rixdollars, sixty-seven kruiters and a half. The present Emperor, by virtue of this county, votes in the college of Princes as Margrave of *Nomeny*; and likewise in the Diet of the Circle of the *Upper-Rhine*.

§. 4. To this county belong the following places; *viz.*

*Falkenstein*, a little town, lying below the castle, and whence this name is derived, but now fallen to ruins.

*Winweiler*, a little town, containing a castle, and being the seat of an upper prefecture. In its neighbourhood is a fine lake.

*Imbach-Alzenborn*, *St. Alban*, *Dill-Kirchen* and *Lower-Kirchen*, all villages.

A part of the church-village of *Steinbach*.

The villages of *Jaxweiler* and *Upper-Sulze*, otherwise *Sulzheim*, not far from

from *New-Leiningen*; *Ilbesheim*, which lies on the *Gleichen*; *Freimersheim*, not far from *Alzey* and *Odernheim*, together with *Upper-Grebweiler*, formerly *Upper-Dorf*, situate near *Lower-Grebweiler*, a seat of the counts; as also *Hilsheim*, or *Hildesheim*, of which only half belongs to it; *Dalheim*, not far from *Oppenheim*; *Harxheim an der Steige*, near *Lower-Ulm*; *Eickelsheim*, lying within a small distance of *New-Baumberg*; *Bibelsheim*, not far from the former; and *Die lange Meil*; together with

Several farms and woods on the *Hunsruck*, about *Winweiler* and *Falkenstein*.

## The LORDSHIP of R E I P O L T Z K I R C H E N,

§. 1. LIES on the *Hunsruck*, betwixt the two upper prefecturates of *Lautern* and *Lautereck*, in the Palatinate, and a part of the dutchy of *Deuxponts*.

§. 2. This lordship belonged formerly to the house of *Hobensfels*, which, in the year 1602, failed in the person of *Wolf Philip* of *Hobensfels*, whose spouse, *Amelia* of *Daun-Falkenstein*, in 1603, left the lordship to the children of her sister *Sidonia*, countess of *Lowenhaupt*. The families of *Lowenhaupt* and *Manderscheid*, sold three fourths of it to a count of *Hillesheim*: and, in the year 1725, on a contest with Count *Charles Julius* of *Lowenhaupt*, who was for making use of the *jus retractus*; and the vassals of the lordship siding with the latter, he was confirmed in the possession of it by an act of the Aulic Council.

§. 3. This lordship confers a seat and vote in the Diets of the Circle of the *Upper-Rhine*, but not in the college of the counts of the Empire at the Imperial Diet. Its matricular assessment is one horse and four foot, or twenty-eight florins; but by stipulation it pays to the contingent of the Circle six hundred florins, and to the chamber at *Wetzlar* its taxation is forty-two rixdollars, twenty-one kruitzers.

§. 4. The castle of *Reipoltzkirchen*, which gave name to the lordship, lies on a mountain. It contains also several villages.

*The* LORDSHIP of  
K I R C H I N G E N.

§. 1. **T**HE county of *Kirchingen*, by the *French* called *Creange*, lies in *Westreich*, but some part of it is subject to *France*.

§. 2. It was formerly a barony, when, in the year 1617, the Emperor *Matthias* raised it to a county. In *George* and *Wyrich*, sons to Count *John V.* commenced the two lines of *Puttling* and *Kriching*. The male-line of the former became extinct in the year 1681, and the latter in 1697. *Anna Dorothy*, daughter to Count *Albert Lewis* of *Kirchingen*, was married to Count *Edzard Ferdinand* of *Offfriesse*, and their son, *Ferdinand Ulrich*, left a daughter, named *Christina Louisa*, who marrying with Count *John Lewis Adolphus* of *Wiedrunkel*, the county of *Kirchingen* devolved to the house of *Wiedrunkel*; though it is also claimed by the houses of *Solms-Braunfels* and *Ortenburg*, both of which bear it in their title.

§. 3. The count of *Kirchingen* votes in the Diets of the *Upper-Rhine*, but not in that of the Empire. Their matricular assessment is two horse and four foot, or forty florins; but since the dismemberment of *Puttlingen*, it has been reduced to one half. In the usual *matricula*, relatively to its rate to the chamber at *Wetzlar*, it is yet taxed the same as formerly; viz. for *Kirchingen*, Count *Christopher*, thirteen rixdollars, forty-six kruitzers and a quarter; for *Kirchingen*, Count *John Lewis*, thirteen rixdollars, forty-six kruitzers; but only the latter of these taxations take place.

§. 4. Its principal place is

*Kirchingen*, a little town, seated on the river *Nidda*.

*The* COUNTY of  
W A R T E M B E R G.

§. 1. **J**OHAN CASIMIR, of *Wartemberg*, was created a count of the Empire in the year 1699, and, in the year 1707, his estate, as an allodial-lordship, was raised to be a county thereof.

§. 2. The reigning count of *Wartemberg* enjoys a seat and vote both in the Circle of the *Upper-Rhine* and the college of the *Wetterau* counts of the Empire. His matricular assessment is seven florins, twelve kruitzers; and

and to the chamber at *Wetzlar* eighteen rixdollars, seventy kruitzers and a half.

§. 3. The seat of *Wartemberg* is said to lie near *Kaiserlautern*, a town situate in the Palatinate. The other estates and places which compose this county, are the following; viz.

*Mettenheim*, a residence of the counts. It lies in the midst of the upper prefecturate of *Alzey*, belonging to the Elector-palatine.

*Ellstatt*, situate not far from *Frankenthal*.

*Marienthal* on the *Donnersberg*, situate not far from *Falkenstein*.

*Fischbach*, lying betwixt the upper prefecturate of *Lautern*, and belonging to the Elector-palatine and the dutchy of *Deuxponts*.

*Robrbach*, *Aspach*, *Imsbach* and *Fischbach*, all lying betwixt the county of *Bitche* and the dutchy of *Deuxponts*.

*Sembach*, *Upper* and *Lower-Heblingen*, &c.

### The LORDSHIP of

### B R E T Z E N H E I M,

§. 1. LIES on the *Nabe*, below *Kreutzenach*, and was formerly held as a fief of *Cullen* by the lords of *Daun*, before they acquired the county of *Falkenstein*. In the year 1642, *William Wyrich*, of *Daun*, count of *Falkenstein*, with the consent of the lords of the fief, sold it to Count *Alexander* of *Velen*, who, in the year 1665, was admitted not only to the Circle of the *Upper-Rhine* but also into the college of the counts of *Westphalia*, at the Diet of the Empire. *Alexander Otto*, Count of *Velen* and *Bretzenheim*, dying without issue, in the year 1733, the Elector of *Cullen* took possession of this lordship for himself and the archbishopric; but, in the year 1734, conferred it on the count of *Pyrmont* as a male-fief. On his decease, in the year 1744, the Elector of *Cullen* again took possession of the lordship, and at present enjoys the vote in the Circle-diet.

§. 2. The arms of this lordship are, ruby, a crackelin topaz. In the *matricula* of the Empire it is assessed at six florins, and in that of the Circle at eight; and its quota to the chamber at *Wetzlar* is three rixdollars, thirteen kruitzers and a half.

§. 3. The inhabitants are a mixture of *Lutherans* and *Catholics*. In the year 1651, both parties entered into a compact, which, with some explanations, was renewed in the year 1723, and confirmed by Count *Alexander Otto* of *Velen*.

§. 4. To

§. 4. To this lordship belong  
*Bretzenheim*, a castle seated on the *Nabe*, but in 1688 the greatest part of it was destroyed by the *French*.

*Winzenheim*, a village lying not far from *Kreutzenach*.

The villages of *Kireckenbach* and *Breidenbach* near *Wallenstein*, and the *Wagenstadt* near *Leberawangen*.

### *The Lordship of DACHSTUL*

Lies betwixt the prefectures of *Sarburg* and *Grimburg*, which belong to *Trier*, and the *German* prefecture in the dutchy of *Lorrain*. It belonged formerly to the lords of *Falkenstein*, of whom it was purchased in the year 1644 by *Philip Christopher*, of the family of *Sotern* and Elector of *Trier*, who transferred it to his family as a *fidei commissum*. By *Maria Sidonia*, heiress to her father Count *Philip Francis* of *Sotern*, this lordship devolved to her husband *Notger William*, count of *Oettingen-Baldern*. It confers the title of vogt in the Diet of the Circle, but not in that of the Empire. Its assessment in the Imperial *matricula* is one horse and one footman, or sixteen florins; and to the chamber of *Wetzlar* ten rix-dollars seventy-three kruiters.

### *The Lordship of OLLBRUCK*

Lies in the upper part of the archbishopric of *Cullen* betwixt the prefectures of *Andernach* and *Königsfeld*, and belongs to the house of the barons of *Waldbott-Bassenheim* of *Ollbruck-Barnheim*, but forms however no state of the empire, and on this account its vote at the Diet of the *Upper Rhine*, by virtue of this lordship, has been contested and denied by other States, inasmuch that it never obtained a formal assent. This lordship, however, is thought worthy of being rated in the *matricula* of the Empire at one horse and one footman, or sixteen florins; and to the chamber at *Wetzlar* is taxed in seventeen rix-dollars forty-five kruiters.

### *The Imperial City of WORMS.*

*Worms*, in Latin *Wormatia*, and in the middle ages named *Guarmacia* and *Gormetia*, as also *Vangonia*; and by *Marcellinus*, *Vangio*; by *Antoninus*, *Bormitomagus*; and by *Ptolemy*, *Borbetomagus*; was the capital town of the *Vangiones*. It lies in the heart of the diocese to which it gives name, not far from the *Rhine*, and near the place where the *Eisbach* and *Giessenbach* fall into it. This city has undergone many misfortunes, for to omit its fires, earthquakes and other calamities, in the year 407 it was destroyed by the *Vandals*, in the year 451 and 938 by the *Hunns*, in 891 by the *Normans*,  
and

and in 1689 by the *French*, but has always risen with advantage from its ashes. The magistracy here is *Lutheran*, and the city itself is accounted one of the free *Lutheran* Imperial cities, with toleration and freedom of worship to the catholics. The foundation stone of the new *Lutheran* church was laid in the year 1709: The *Lutherans* are also in possession of the old church as it is called, St. *Magnus's* now in ruins, and St. *Leonard's* a little way without the city. The Protestants have also a church here. To the Catholics belongs not only the cathedral, which since its destruction, by the *French* has been rebuilt with great magnificence, but likewise four collegiate and the like number of parish-churches in or near the city, a Jesuit's college, a *gymnasium*, now under the direction of the same order, three convents and three nunneries. The bishop's palace here was built quite new in the year 1719 at the expence of bishop *Francis Lewis*.

The Kings of the *Franks* appointed counts and dukes over it. From time immemorial it has been termed a free Imperial city, and is so styled in some records of the Emperor *Charles IV.* bearing date in the years 1355 and 1356, and in the register of the cities of 1386, and was also acknowledged such in the year 1479 in the Diet at *Nurnburg*; and by the Emperor *Maximilian I.* in formal instruments of 1507 and 1508. It has hitherto filled the fourth seat on the bench of the Imperial cities of the *Rhine*, and likewise votes in the Diet of the Circle of the *Upper-Rhine*. Its matricular assessment to the Empire is seventy-five florins, and to the chamber at *Wetzlar* it pays one hundred and eighteen florins thirty-four kruitzers. The bishops of *Worms* have often contested its independence, and by excommunication and even military hostilities extorted conventions; among which that of the year 1519 is particularly remarkable; in that in suits exceeding fifty guilders, an appeal lies from the city-court to that of the bishop; but, if before the appeal be entered upon, the appellant shall petition for the removal of his cause to the Emperor or the Aulic Council, the bishop must comply, and it is he who transmits the papers. The bishop also pretends to the collation of the magistrates, and to homage from them. It is likewise well known, that exclusive of a toll on the *Rhine*, he levies several other gabels and imposts there, though the city itself is under the protection of the Palatinate.

There is scarce any place so famous for interviews of Sovereigns, nuptials of Kings and Princes, and other solemnities. In the years 1495, 1521, 1545, and 1578 Diets were held here; and this was the place in which the Reformation began in 1525. In the year 1743, a treaty was concluded here betwixt his *Britannic Majesty*, the Queen of *Hungary*, and the King of *Sardinia*.

Near it grows that *Rhenish* wine, which, for its deliciousness, is called *Our Lady's milk*.

*The Imperial City of SPIRE.*

*Spire*, in Latin *Spira Civitas*, and *Nemetum*, or *Nemidona*, derives its name from a small river rising near *Hochspeyer*, and which after watering this city falls into the *Rhine*. It was a town before the birth of *Christ*. Even its present name is of very great antiquity; but in buildings it is throughout a very modern city: For after its total destruction by the *French* in the year 1689, and lying waste ten years, on the peace of *Ryswick* it was rebuilt, though not completed. The choir of its cathedral is beautifully repaired, but the superb marble monuments of eight Emperors and three Empresses here were broken to pieces by the *French*, who also opened and pillaged the vaults and threw about the bones of the illustrious dead. This church has a large revenue, but its expences are also large. Exclusive too of three other foundations, in the town are several catholic parish-churches, convents and nunneries, and among the former a college of Jesuits. In it is also a *German* house. The *Lutherans*, who out-number all the other inhabitants here, have two churches and a *gymnasium*. Its magistrates likewise are *Lutherans*. *Spire* was taken from the *Romans* by the *Franks*, and is one of the original Imperial cities. In the Diet of the Empire it has the fifth seat among the Imperial cities of the Circle of the *Rhine*, and votes in the Diet of the *Upper-Rhine*. In the *matricula* of the Empire it stands only at twenty-four florins, but to the chamber at *Wetzlar* pays one hundred and eighteen rix-dollars thirty-four kruitzers. In the year 1443, *Lewis* the Elector-palatine took it under his protection. Bishop *Lotharius Frederick* resided eleven weeks in this city, and his successors were for accounting it their place of residence; but this the city constantly opposed. A new bishop before his entrance into the city redresses all its complaints; and afterwards, sitting on horseback in the open air betwixt the two outermost gates, which during the ceremony are shut, with one hand in his left breast, he pronounces a blessing on the city, then binds himself not to infringe the privileges of it, but rather to uphold and increase its liberties, and to live in quiet and harmony with it. He then makes his public entry, and the citizens pay homage to him. Among others, a Diet held here in 1529 was peculiarly remarkable, as having given rise to the name of Protestants. Before the destruction of this city by the *French* the Imperial chamber was held here.

*The Imperial City of Frankfort on the Mayn.*

*Frankfort*, properly *Frankenfort*, the usual place of the election and coronation of the Kings of the *Romans*, and the place also where the States of the *Rhine* Circles meet, as likewise one of the four *Legeftadts* in *Germany*, and celebrated

celebrated also for its commerce, lies in a delightful, healthy, and fertile country along the *Mayn*, by which it is divided into two parts, namely, into *Frankfort* and *Sachsenhausen*. The former of these being the largest is subdivided into twelve wards, and the second into two. Both are reckoned to contain about 3000 houses large and small, and not a few of them modern. Some of them too are rather stately palaces, as the *Compostel* and *Fronhof*, the *Triershof*, the *Cullenhof*, the *German house*, an august edifice situate near the bridge over the *Mayn*, the *Hesse-Darmstadthof*, the palace of the Prince *de la Tours*, and the hotels of the counts of *Solms Schauenburg* and *Schonborn*. The three principal squares in it are the *Romerberg*, the *Lieben Frauenberg*, and the *Rossmarkt*, or horse-market. On the first of these stands the town-house, or *Romer* as it is called, being an old fashioned edifice, the back front excepted, which is modern. The fore-part of it is supported by arches, under which in the fair time are toyshops of all kinds. Over these arches is a hall where the Emperor usually dines after his coronation, and into which opens the chamber where the election of a new Emperor is canvassed. In the back part are the city offices, and the diet-chamber of the Circle of the *Upper-Rhine*, as likewise that of the dictature of the Circle. Among the archives of the town-house is kept the celebrated *Golden Bull* of the Emperor *Charles IV.* which is a parchment book of forty-three quarto leaves, containing the fundamental institutes of the Empire, written in *Latin* capitals; which famous piece is kept in a casket of gold. On the *Liebfrauenberg* stands the house of *Frauenstein* or *Braunfels*, in which the Emperors formerly lodged, and all the houses from *Liebfrauenberg* to *Romerberg* were included in the Emperor's quarter. In the same place is also the change. The horse-market is laid out in walks and rows of trees. On the hay-market is the main-guard, which is a handsome building, and over against it the riding academy. In the town are three arsenals, the principal of which stands at the end of the *Zeil* facing the *Jews* street. The magistrates and city officers profess *Lutheranism*, that being the established religion, but most of the churches, and those too the chief, are in the hands of the Catholics. The Protestants are also very numerous here. The Catholic foundations and convents are subject to the archbishopric of *Mentz*. In the cathedral of *St. Bartholomew* is a small chapel where the Emperor is elected. The churches of *St. Leonard* and our *Lady* are both collegiate. There is also here a convent with a church of the order of *St. John*, together with another of *Carmelites*, *Dominicans*, and *Capuchins*, and two catholic chapels. The *Lutheran* churches and convents here are the church of the *discalceated*, which is the great church; that of *St. Catherine*, where in 1522 the first *Lutheran* sermon was preached, and to which is annexed a nunnery of ladies of noble birth; the church of the *white women* here, is so called from the convent belonging to it, instituted for ladies and other young women of good birth;

St. Peter's church, together with the chapel of the *Glauburg*; the hospital-church, St. Nicholas's church and two decayed ones, as also the church on *Saschenbausen*. Here is likewise a seminary of divines founded by Dr. *Pritius* and completed by Dr. *Munden*. The Protestants not being allowed a place of worship in the town go to *Bockenheim*, a town situated at a small distance; but it is said that they will be permitted to build a church just without the town. The *Lutheran gymnasium* here contains seven classes, and stands contiguous to the church of the bare-footed Friars, and in it is the city-library. The alms, orphan, and work-house here is a well contrived building, and under good regulations, which are strictly executed. Near it stands the house of correction. The hospital of the *Holy Ghost* is one of the wealthiest foundations in the whole city. In this diocese are two conventual houses for nobles, viz. one at *Limburg* and the other at *Frauenstein*; to the former are properly admitted only such, who in other Imperial cities are termed patricians, and though at present comprehended under the burghery, yet are mostly descended of very ancient and honourable families, regularly keep up their genealogical registers, follow no trade, live on their means, and may marry only into noble families. They have their particular statutes agreed upon among themselves, one in the year 1585, the other in 1636, both which were confirmed by the Emperors. The provosts are chosen annually and the place of their meeting is at *Limburg* house, the arms of which are the same with those of the counts of *Limburg*, the number of chequers excepted. The society of *Frauenstein* or *Braunfels* house consists of nobles and graduates. In this town are also other noble families, descendants of the ancient noblesse of *Brabant*.

Its convenient situation, and the two celebrated fairs held here every year render it, with respect to traffic, one of the principal places in all *Germany*. Of its manufactures those of silk, erected by two public spirited traders of the name of *Firnhaber*, make the greatest figure. Those also of tobacco and porcelain are not inconsiderable. The *Jews* ever since the year 1462 are confined to a particular quarter, and in all things subject to the magistracy.

The ancient dukes of the *Franks* had a palace here, in which for some time *Charles the Great* resided; and on its site now stands the church of St. *Leonard's*. The emperor *Lewis* also built a palace on the banks of the *Mayn*, some grand remains of which are still to be seen in the *Saalkhof*. The city itself has ever been immediately under the Empire and Emperor. In the Diet it holds the sixth place among the Imperial cities of the *Rhine*, and also votes in the Diets of the *Upper-Rhine*. Its matricular assessment to the Empire is five hundred florins, and to the chamber at *Wetzlar* six hundred and seventy-six rix-dollars, twenty-six kruitzers and three-fourths. But these rates, how burdensome soever they may appear, its vast trade enables it to discharge with ease, as indeed it was principally on that account that they were imposed. The magistracy here consists of a *Schultheissen*, or judge, the bench

bench of *Schoffen*, or aldermen, and that of the second bench of the council, together with the third, which is composed of artificers and tradesmen, and which is also summoned in matters of general concern, and executes the offices relating to the police; but the direction of important affairs is lodged in the two former, out of whom the two burgher-masters are annually chosen. Law-suits here are determined by the *Schoffens* and Syndics. The members of the consistory are two *Schoffen*, the *Senior ministerii*, the two oldest pastors, and two civilians.

The city is fortified, and maintains seven companies of soldiers as its contingent to the Circle, together with two more as a garrison. Its bridge over the *Mayn* is four hundred feet long, and contains fourteen wide arches.

The territory of this city as represented in *Homann's* correct map of it, N<sup>o</sup> 107 in the *Atlas of Germany* contains, exclusive of the great number of seats and farms in it,

*Bornheim*, *Hausen*, and *Upper-rod* three villages, formerly subject to the court at *Bornheimerbergs*, but by a treaty concluded with *Hanau* in the year 1481, transferred to the city of *Frankfort*.

The church-village of *Lower-rod*, three fourths of which belonged to the city, and one to the *Teutonic* order.

Not far from it stands the *Upper-Forsthaus* of *Frankfort* on the forest of *Frankfort*, which, as Mr. *Buri* of *Ysenburg Birslein* has shewn at large, belongs to the forest of *Dreyeicher*, and accordingly both the city of *Frankfort* and its dependencies have ever paid certain particular duties to the lords of that forest.

Over the free Imperial villages of *Sulzbach* and *Soden* (in which is a warm bath and some salt-pits) *Mentz*, as count of *Königstein*, and the city of *Frankfort* as protector and patron, jointly appoint a chief magistrate.

*Lower-Ursel*, a village, of which *Solms-Rodelheim* has also a part.

*Bonames*, also called *Bomes*, a little walled town situate on the *Nidda*. In it is a fief belonging to the bishop of *Fulda*.

*Lower-Erkenbach*, a church-village.

*Durkelweil*, or *Dortelweil*, a church-village situate not far from the *Nidda*.

### *The Imperial City of FRIEDBERG.*

*Friedberg*, a town on the *Wetterau*, stands near the *Usbach* on the ridge of hills called the *Hobe*, in a very fertile country. It was formerly larger than at present, being a free Imperial *Lutheran* town, and in the Diet holds the twelfth seat on the bench of the Imperial towns of the *Rhine*. It also sits and votes in the Diet of the *Upper-Rhine*. In the *matricula* of the Empire it stands at twenty-four florins, and its rate to the chamber at *Wetzlar* is twenty-nine rix-dollars twenty-nine kruitzers. In the

year 1349, the Empror *Charles IV.* mortgaged it for 10,000 florins to the counts of *Schwarzburg*, but with a reserve of its dependence on the Empire. This mortgage in the following century passed from *Schwarzburg* to the Elector of *Mentz*, the lords of *Epstein*, the counts of *Isenburg*, and the city of *Frankfort*. The three first of these made over their share to the Imperial burg or castle of *Friedberg* in this town, which the Emperor not only confirmed, but enjoined the city of *Frankfort* also to recede from its part in favour of the burg. This was followed by an agreement betwixt the burg and town, that on the election of a new burggrave, when confirmed by the Emperor, the town, as an acknowledgment of the mortgage, should do him homage in some open place. In the year 1706 the town notified to the burg that it would redeem the mortgage, and offered to pay down the money; but the burg alleged the mortgage to be irredeemable. The burggrave and the six magistrates in it, who are nobles, are also members of the general council and that of the States; and when any affairs relating to the Empire and Circle come on the carpet, notice is given to them of it by the magistracy, that they may jointly agree concerning the person to be deputed and the nature and extent of his powers.

### *The Imperial Town of W E T Z L A R.*

*Wetzlar*, a town seated on the *Lahn*, which at this place receives the *Wetzbach*, and on the other side the *Dill*; has two suburbs belonging to it called the *Langgasse* and the *Neugasse*. The magistracy here, with the greatest part of the burghers, are *Lutherans*. Exclusive too of the cathedral or city-church, which is held in common with the catholics, they have a chapel and a grammar-school here, in a building which was originally a *Franciscan* convent. The church of the hospital of the *Holy Ghost*, belonging also to the *Lutherans*, is rebuilding. The Protestants have likewise a church here. The Catholics have not only the use of the cathedral, but also a *Franciscan* convent, with a church and a *Jesuits* college. In the town-house are held the meetings of the Imperial chamber, which in the year 1693 was removed hither from *Spire*. In 1714, a motion was made for its removal from *Wetzlar* to some other place, but was over-ruled; and in the year 1751 the chamber itself represented to the Diet at *Ratisbon* the impossibility of its continuance here, and at the same time signified that *Frankfort* on the *Mayn* was, of all others, the most proper and commodious place for its residence; notwithstanding which, this also has produced no alteration. The *German* house here belongs to the commandery of *Hesse* and possesses revenues of divers kinds in that country. *Wetzlar* was an Imperial town so early as the days of the Emperor *Frederick I.* and has ever since continued such in the Diet. It sits the 13th on the bench of the Imperial towns of the *Rhine*, and also votes in the Diets of the *Upper-Rhine*.

Its

Its assessment in the *matricula* of the Empire is thirty-two florins ; but it no longer pays any thing to the chamber. Near the *Wetzlar* stands the castle of *Carlsmund* or *Talschmitt*. *Hesse-Darmstadt*, as a protector of the city, keeps a company of soldiers here, and has a representative in the council.

\* \* \* \* \*

The following lordships, though within the Circle of the *Upper-Rhine*, have neither vote nor seat in its Diets.

### *The Lordship of SCHAUMBURG.*

This lordship, which lies on the *Labn* opposite the county of *Holzappel*, is to be seen in the maps of the lower county of *Katzenellenbogen*, belonging to the principality of *Nassau* and others. In the year 1279, it passed from the house of *Limburg* on the *Labn* to that of *Westerburg*; but in 1656 *Agnes* countess dowager of *Holzappel* purchased it of Count *George William* of *Leiningen-Westerburg*, redeemed it from feudal subjection to *Cullen*, and settled it as an absolute property on her daughter *Elizabeth Charlotta*, consort to *Adolphus* Prince of *Nassau-Dillenburg*, and with their daughter *Charlotta* it devolved to her husband Prince *Lebrecht* of *Anhalt-Bernburg-Hoym*, whose descendants are still in possession of it. Its Imperial assessment is two florins forty kruiters ; and to the chamber at *Wetzlar* it pays seventy-four rix-dollars, but is without so much as a vote in the Diet of the Circle. To it belongs

*Schaumburg*, a seat on a high hill not far from the *Labn*.  
*Cramberg*, *Steinsberg*, and *Biberich*, villages.

### *The Lordship of OBERSTEIN.*

Which lies on the *Hunfruck* along the *Nabe*. Its present owner is the count of *Leiningen-Dachsburg-Heidesheim*, and its assessment on the *matricula* of the Empire is seven florins. To the chamber at *Wetzlar* it pays ten rix-dollars seventy-three kruiters. The principal place in it is

*Oberstein*, a little town situate on the *Nabe*. On a mountain also stands a castle.

*Holzhausen*, a village on the *Obm* betwixt the *Hessian* prefectures of *Marburg* and *Homburg* and the upper prefecture of *Amoneburg*, and belonging to the Electorate of *Mentz*, stands in the *matricula* at one florin thirty kruiters.

Obs. The *Gorz* branch of the house of *Schlitz*, who were formerly admitted among the immediate noblesse of the Empire, in the year 1742 solicited a seat and vote among the estates of the Circle of the *Upper-Rhine*, but met with a denial.

T H E

T H E  
C I R C L E  
O F  
S W A B I A.

*Of S W A B I A in general.*

§. 1. **O**F the maps of *Swabia* and its Circle, Mr. *Eberhard David Hauber*, in the year 1724, published a very rational, exact and complete history; which about three years after appeared, with additions and amendments, in his *Discourse on the Present State of Geography*. From thence we learn, that the first maps of *Swabia* are to be seen in *Munster's Cosmography*; that the second, which *Ortelius* has inserted in his *Theatrum*, were published in the years 1579 and 1591, by *David Selzlin*, or *Selzl*, and have been copied by *John Buchsenmacher* and *Daniel Manasser*; that the map put forth by *Jodocus*, *Henry Hondius* and *William Blaeuw* was something better, and reduced, without alterations, to a smaller scale by *Christopher Weigel*, and improved by *John Janson*: that this is the map which *Waesberge*, *Peter Schenk* and *Gerhard Valk* afterwards published under their own names; and, lastly, that from the map of *Blaeuw* and *Janson*, *Jacob Sandrart* composed his of *Swabia*.

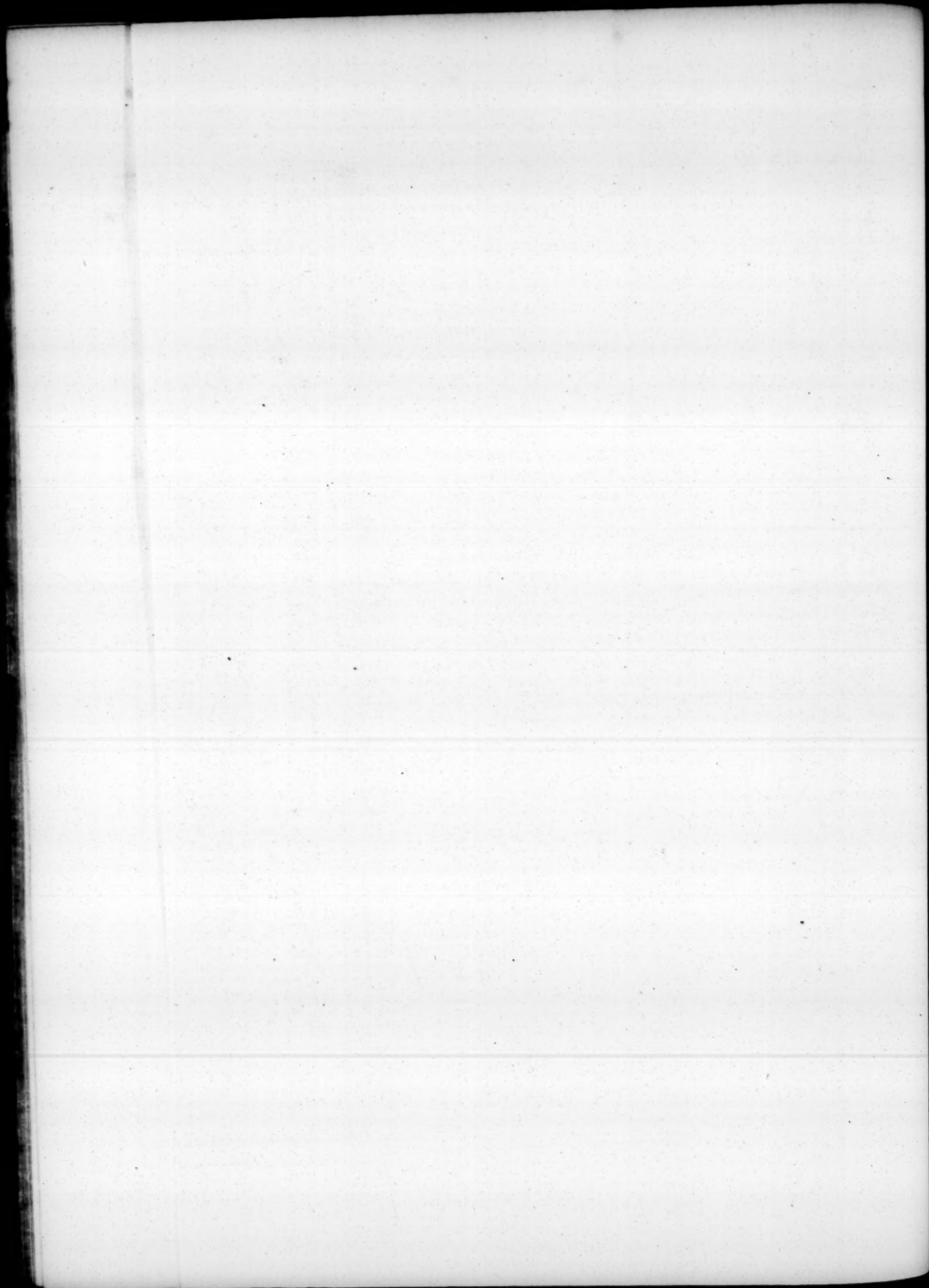
§. 2. *Swabia* lies, to the west and east, betwixt the rivers *Rhine* and *Lech*; to the south, it terminates on *Switzerland*, the *Bodensee* \* and the *Austrian*

\* Of the *Bodensee*, which is also called the *Lake of Constance* and *Bregenz*, and by the vulgar the *German Sea*, and in Latin, *Lacus Bodamicus*, or *Potamicus*, a map was published by *John George Schinbain*, in the year 1578, and in 1675 by another artist, with the signature of A. A. S. J. and this has been engraved by one of the name of *Hamp*. A draught of it is also  
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*Austrian* lordship of *Arlberg*; and northward is bounded by *Franconia* and the *Palatinate*. The country lying betwixt the lake of *Constanz*, the *Lech* and the *Danube*, on both sides of the *Iler*, is by the *Wurtenbergs* in contradistinction to their country called *Schwabenland*, *Upper-Swabia*, or *Alemannia*, though others hold *Upper-Swabia* also to be the country situate betwixt the *Iler*, *Danube* and lake of *Constanz*; and that lying along the *Lech* and *Danube* to be the *Lower-Swabia*.

§. 3. The highest parts in *Swabia* are the *Alb*, or *Alp*, and the *Schwarzwald*, or *Black-forest*; the former of which is still somewhat higher than the latter. As these mountains traverse the greatest part of *Swabia*, from south to north and from west to east, and from them issue most of the rivers which, after watering the country, lose themselves in the *Rhine*, or *Danube*, it will be proper to give a more circumstantial account of them. The *Schwarzwald*, in Latin *Silva Nigra*, extends from south to north to the end of the district of *Neuenburg*, in the duchy of *Wurtemberg*; and eastward almost close to the *Alb*. Its southern part is called the *Upper*, and its northern part the *Lower-Schwarzwald*. Its eastern boundary, from *Pforzheim* to *Nagold*, is formed by the river *Nagold*, which separates it from a tract of land called the *Gau*. From *Nagold* its direction lies along the *Horb* to *Sulz*, and from thence to the *Neckar*; which river, together with the *Danube*, *Enz*, *Nagold* and *Kinzig*, derives its source from this chain. The western side of them, which lies towards the *Rhine*, and particularly that part situated in the territories of *Wurtemberg*, rises at once with such steepness that, even from *Baaden* and *Alsace*, it carries with it the appearance of a very high mountain; whereas the declivity, on the east side, is gradual. The *Schwarzwald* has probably been so called from the thick forests of fir with which it is covered; and, according to the description given us by *Julius Cæsar* of the *Silva Hercynia*, in his *Bellum Gallicum*, was the beginning of it. The inhabitants subsist chiefly by graziery, wood and pitch, which they trade in for exportation. In many parts in it there are also two kinds of land; viz. first, that called *Baufelder*, which is like the common ploughed fields; second, the *Mabfelder*, which is rendered fertile by the

to be seen in *Bucelin's Descript. Constantiæ sacræ & profanæ*; and *Matthew Scutter* likewise has published one of it. This lake lies betwixt *Swabia* and *Switzerland*, and derives its name from the old *Castrum Botami*, *Potami* or *Potini*, which in the time of the *Carlovingian* Emperors was an Imperial palace. The castle here is to this day called *Badman*, or *Bodmen*, and is the original place of a noble family. The lake itself is above seven *German* miles in length, and receives the *Rhine*, which runs into it below *Rheineck*, issuing again out of it near *Constanz*, or rather *Stein*. Towards the north-west, or rather *Swabia*, it forms two bays; in one of which is the island of *Meinau* with the towns of *Mersburg* and *Ueberlingen* on it; and this is called the *Bodmer*, or *Ueberlinger-see*, in Latin *Lacus Atronius*. The other lake, in which lies the island of *Reichenau*, is distinguished by the name of the *Under*, or *Zeller-see*, in Latin *Lacus inferior*, or *Venetus*. This is seldom frozen. Betwixt *Lindau* and *Bregenz* is found in it a kind of salmon-trout called *gangfich*.

following

following method. The peasants lay billets of fir, about six feet long, at a proper distance, and betwixt them vine-branches covered with fods, which are pared off the same field. One of these heaps is called a *ross*, or *borse*; and the number of them is proportioned to the dimensions of the field. These they kindle, leaving them to consume slowly, and the ashes and earth are scattered over the ground, to which they communicate an extraordinary fertility; but this lasts only for three or four years. It is then left for some years fallow, and yields good grass, till it becomes again fit to undergo the above operation\*.

We shall defer the description of the *Alb*, or *Alp*, till we come to *Königsbrunn*, in the lordship of *Heydenheim*, where the *Brenz* issues at the foot of it. From thence this mountain passes on to *Upper-Kocher*, where an arm of the river *Kocher* rises; and then westward to *Heubach*, near which the *Rems* has its source. From hence it runs southward beyond *Degenfeld* to *Dunzdorf*, where it has but a very steep road over it; and from *Dunzdorf* it extends itself to the *Fils*, and, together with the above road, beyond *Geislingen* to *Wiesensteig*, where the *Fils* has its source. In these parts and near the market-town of *Hobenslatt*, the mountain is at the highest. To the north-west it extends itself still further to *Neidlingen* and *Weilheim*; taking a compass round *Teckberg* through the *Linniger Thal* to *Guttenberg*, where it has a long acclivity, and where also the *Lauter* takes its rise; after which it passes westward to *Neiffen*, and from thence opens into a valley two German miles long, where the *Ems* has its source. From hence this mountain winds round by *Neubausen* and *Achalm* toward *Pfullingen*, and from thence to *Hechingen*, *Hobenzollern* and the castle of *Albeck*, not far from *Sulz*, some leagues along the *Neckar*, till it approaches very near to the *Schwarzwald*. From this place it runs again eastward towards *Ebingen*, and then by a gentle deflection to the *Danube*, giving rise to the river *Lauchart* and *Lauter*. From *Steislingen* through the lordship of *Jußlingen* it forms a circuit by the way of the convent of *Urspring*, where the *Aach* rises towards *Sondheim Blaubeuren*, and in conjunction with the *Blau* proceeds to *Herlingen* near *Ulm*, at about one hour's distance, and then to *Albeck*. From hence it passes on to the source of the *Lontel*, and on one side of it to the *Brenz*, and with that river to *Königsbrunn*. The whole direct length of the *Alb* from *Königsbrunn* to *Ebingen*, makes between twelve and thirteen German miles, but its breadth in many parts is only two and never exceeds four. The *Alp*, or south side, declines gradually towards the *Danube*; and on the east towards the *Brenz*; whereas, on the north and west sides, it shoots up at once in such a manner as to form a ridge of very high moun-

\* I have above taken notice of a similar practice in agriculture, p. 615, and observed, that, in the main, it agrees with the method practised in *Sweden* and *Norway* for improving the lands.

tains. Many parts of it afford a fine spring-water, whilst others have only rain; and the principal part of its woods are beech, with little or no fir. It feeds also very large flocks of sheep.

§. 4. The county of *Swabia*, in Latin *Suevia*, derives its name from the *Suevi*, who were so called from their long hair, which they braided and tied like a *Schweif*, or train. This *Tacitus* mentions as a peculiarity belonging to them by which a *Swabian* was known. The *Suevi* at first dwelt betwixt the *Weſer* and *Oder*, but afterwards crossed the *Elbe* to the *Mayn* and *Danube*; and, in the time of *Julius Cæſar*, to the *Neckar* and *Rhine*. They inhabited so large a part of *Germany*, that several nations were included among them; as the *Senones*, *Hermunduri*, *Quadi*, *Marcomanni* and others, some of whom passed through *Gaul* into *Spain*. In the fifth century, the country of the *Swabians* received its name from the *Allemani*; but on the defeat of the latter by the *Franks*, in the year 496, near *Zulbich*, in Latin *Tolbiacum*, a town in the Electorate of *Cologne*; and *Allemania* thus falling under the dominion of the *Franks*, the name of *Swabia* again came into use, and the Kings of the *Franks* placed dukes over the country. *Charles the Great* abolished these dukes and appointed *Camera Nuntii* as governors of *Swabia*, who continued under his successors. King *Conrad I.* to please the *Swabians*, restored the dukedom and nominated Count *Burchard* duke of *Swabia*. This dignity was at first confined to no particular family, but the Emperor, *Henry IV.* having conferred it on his son-in-law *Frederick of Hohenhausen*; who, in the year 1094, arrived to the actual possession of it, rendered it hereditary to his descendants. These new dukes were also dukes of *Franconia*, and enjoyed the sovereign power both in temporal and spiritual matters, being not only invested at the public Diets with hereditary posts of the Empire, but also with their own offices of state, which were always filled with the noblest families in *Swabia*; as the Palsgrave of *Tubingen* and the lords-stewards of *Walburg*, and before them with the counts of *Maurſtetten* and *Weiffenborn*, the cup-bearers of *Winterſtetten*, the chamberlains of *Kemnat*, the marshals-counts of *Dillingen*; and after them the counts of *Wurtemberg*, the great huntsmen of *Aurach*, and others. But as both, from the beginning and during the continuance of the ducal government there were in *Swabia* a great number of other powerful counts and lords, by whose advice and consent, *Burchard*, the first duke, and his successors, down to *Frederick of Hohenhausen*, had been placed over the duchy of *Swabia*, it is not probable that they resigned their independency and submitted themselves as vassals to the duke: but though they honoured these dukes with their attendance at his court, though the religious foundations were under their protection, and though, besides civil services, they also accompanied them in their wars, fighting under their banners, and even took an oath of allegiance and fidelity to them, yet were they originally free, and continued, together with their lands and

lordships, immediately dependent on the Empire. Thus the dukes of *Swabia* could not assume any territorial supremacy over them, nor require aids or imposts without the Emperor's permission and order. The Princes, counts and lords were also to sit with them as assistants in the administration of justice in a *konigsbule*, or King's-bench. The high *regalia*, and profits accruing therefrom in the countries and lordships of the *Swabian* Princes, counts and lords, for a long time appertained, in a great measure, only to the Emperors and Kings, who appointed provincial-stewards, and these again deputy-stewards, for the levying and management of them; but, in process of time, the Princes, barons and lords, by grant, mortgage, sale and preservation, have got them into their own hands. Over the Imperial foundations and convents here, the Emperors and Kings nominated administrators. In the free Imperial cities were Imperial governors, criminal and civil judges, stewards, curators, &c. whilst over the Imperial villages and the *freyen Leuten*, or 'free people,' the *procuratores prædiorum regalium* presided.

§. 5. Of the dukes of *Swabia*, of the family of *Hohenstaufen*, seven have sat on the throne as Kings of *Germany* and *Roman* Emperors. (See Introduction to *Germany*, §. 2.) Of these *Conrad III.* was the first and *Conrad IV.* the last. They have also possessed the hereditary estates of the *Guelphs* in *Swabia*, among which was particularly the hereditary earldom of *Altorf*, as left in inheritance by the last of the youngest branch of the *Guelphs*, *Guelpho VI.* at first to his brother's son *Henry the Lion*, duke of *Bavaria* and *Saxony*, but afterwards to his sister's son the Emperor *Frederick*, as duke of *Swabia*, of the house of *Hohenstaufen*, and on his unfortunate death, in the year 1190, to his son the Emperor *Henry VI.* But though these dukes of the *Hohenstauffen* family soon rose to great power and were possessors of very considerable countries and lordships both in and out of *Germany*, so their declension was equally precipitate. *Philip*, duke of *Swabia*, had amassed vast sums, by which he obtained the Imperial crown. The Emperor, *Frederick II.* was obliged to give up several hereditary lands, and his son, *Conrad IV.* was put under the bann of the Empire by his competitor the anti-emperor *William*, earl of *Holland*, and declared to have forfeited both the duchy of *Swabia* and all his lands and lordships in *Germany*; which severity received the sanction of the Pope. His son *Conrad*, by the *Italians* named *Conradin*, after many fruitless endeavours to recover his hereditary duchy of *Swabia*, lost his head at *Naples* in the year 1268; and in him ended the ducal line of *Hohenstaufen*. The hereditary estates here had been before alienated, and the duchy escheated to the Empire. Though several Princes, counts and lords assumed to themselves many Imperial lands in *Swabia*, King *Rudolph* compelled them to a restitution. Ever since the extinction of the dukes of *Swabia*, the superintendency and management of the Imperial casualties, profits and revenues, as also of the Imperial villages and estates still remaining

maining there; and likewise, *ex commissione & delegatione Cæsareâ*, of all the *reservata* and *regalia* formerly belonging to the dukes, have been committed to Imperial stewards and administrators residing in *Upper* and *Lower-Swabia*.

§. 6. Over the country of *Swabia*, as in other provinces, have been appointed *Advocati provinciæ generales*, *procuratores regni seu Imperii*, & *præfecti provinciales*; whose office is, in such parts as belong not to the inheritance of the dukes of *Swabia*, but are immediately subject to the Empire; besides a general attention to the dues of the Empire and Emperor to collect, by means of their deputies, the Imperial *regalia*, casualties and revenues in the territories of the Princes, counts, lords, abbies, convents and towns, and pay them in to the Imperial treasury. Such procurators are known to have existed in *Swabia* so long ago as the tenth century, and till the beginning of the fifteenth they were sometimes two; viz. one in *Upper* and one in *Lower-Swabia*. In the year 1379, the Emperor *Winceßlaus* made a second mortgage of the two Imperial procuratorships in *Upper* and *Lower-Swabia*, to *Leopold III.* duke of *Austria*, on a loan of 40,000 guilders, which terminated at last in his actual possession of them, and he held them for several years; but, in the year 1386, on the death of *Leopold*, the dukes of *Austria* were divested of these procuratorships, which, for many years after, instead of being mortgaged, were almost annually filled by a new procurator. In the year 1415, the Emperor *Sigmund*, at the council of *Conßanz*, with the consent of the Empire, again mortgaged them to *Hans*, lord-steward of *Waldburg*, for 6000 *Rhenish* guildens; but these lords-stewards were obliged gradually to augment the mortgage-money to 13,200 florins. The Emperor *Frederick III.* on his accession to the government, enabled his brother *Albert*, duke of *Austria*, to redeem the procuratorship from those noblemen, and gave him in writing the jurisdiction over it. To this the lord-steward was obliged to consent; and, in the years 1452 and 1453, *James*, at that time lord-steward, entered into a compact, by which he was no longer to exercise the procuratorship, either in his own name or in that of the Empire, but in behalf of Duke *Albert*, and to term himself his procurator. In this situation the procuratorship of *Swabia* continued for many years, both on account of the non-payment of the mortgage-money and the revolt of Duke *Albert*, in the year 1460, against his brother the Emperor *Frederick*, who, in the year 1463, put him under the ban of the Empire. Thus the procuratorship devolved to *Hans*, *James's* son; and, though at the same time *Sigmund*, duke of *Austria*, made application for it in the year 1464, to the Emperor *Frederick*, and obtained his permission for the redemption of it, yet he entered not upon it till the year 1473, Duke *Albert* of *Bavaria* having, by the Emperor's indulgence, undertaken the said redemption; but at the same time he again mortgaged it for a like sum to the lord-steward *Hans*, or *John*, who held it, together with the castle of *Ravenß-*  
burg,

burg, till the year 1486, when the Arch-duke, *Sigismund*, paid him down the mortgage-money: (see vol. iv. in the Description of the *Austrian* countries in *Swabia*) but at present all that properly remains of these procurators in *Upper* and *Lower-Swabia*, is, that the Imperial towns of the *Ueberlingen*, *Lindau*, *Biberach*, *Ravensburg*, *Wangen* and *Pfullendorf*, every year, under the title of an acknowledgment, make a present, either in money or wine, to the procurator at *Altorf* or *Ravensburg*; and that the Imperial, Protestant churches of *Lindau*, *Weingarten*, *Salmaxsweil*, *Ochsenhausen*, *Roth*, *Weissenau*, *Baindt* and *Buxheim* still pay protection-money. Thus the present procuratorships in *Swabia*, which are called the procuratorship of *Altorf* and *Ravensburg*, should by no means be confounded with the ancient procuratorships in *Upper* and *Lower-Swabia*; the very name of the latter scarce remaining: but the management of the procuratorship of *Altorf* and *Ravensburg* (vid. vol. iv. in the Description of the *Austrian* countries in *Swabia*) has been transferred to the Imperial procurators in *Upper* and *Lower-Swabia*.

§. 7. The procuratorship of *Swabia* is also to be distinguished from the free Imperial jurisdiction in *Upper* and *Lower-Swabia*, on *Leutkircher-heath*, and in the *Gepurs* \*. Its origin there is of the same date with the ancient *placita*, or *malla publica* & *provincialia*, and came into use even under the dukes of *Swabia*, who enjoys also the power, in the name of the Emperor and Empire, of taking possession and giving grants of them. The ancient judges of the country were styled *Landrichter auf der Heid*, or 'Judges on the heath, when the court was held on the heath of *Leutkirch*; and *Landrichter in der Gepurs*, 'or judges in the *Gepurs*,' when the court was held in some other court-towns in the *Purs*; as at *Lindau*, *Wangen*, or *Ravensburg*. In the year 1425 *Volk Syfrid* was the first country-judge who styled himself *Landrichter auf der heid*, and in *der pirs*; which title was also

\* Of the heath of *Leutkircher* some account has been given in vol. iv. in the Description of the *Austrian* countries in *Swabia*. *Gepurs*, *Purs*, *Pirs*, *Bursz*, *Pursch*, or *Bursch*, signifies hunting; being derived from the word *Birschen*, or *Burschen*, to hunt. All over *Leutkircher-heath* the neighbouring inhabitants enjoy what is called the *libera venatio*, or "free right of hunting." How far this privilege, from which the jurisdiction takes its name, reaches beyond the heath of *Leutkircher*, is not easily determined, but probably only to the tract of land belonging to *Upper-Algäu* and the woods and lordships on that side of *Arberg*. From time immemorial also there have been other free *Bursche*, or "hunting districts," in *Upper* and *Lower-Swabia*; which still continue such though wholly independent of the liberty of *Leutkircher-heath*; as, namely, the free-hunting-district on the *Danube*, which extends to above ten hours in length, and is divided into the upper common hunting-grounds lying betwixt the *Danube*; viz. into the *Risz*, *Buchauer-heath*, *Mirssteig* and *Canzog*; and into the lower common hunting-grounds situate betwixt the *Danube*, containing *Blau* and *Aach*: the *Freye bursch*, or "free hunting-grounds," of *Bosserhard*, near *Memmingen*, comprehending the greatest part of the district of *Memmingen* and others. This district lies betwixt the *Gunz* and the *Rer*. The *freye bursch* at and about *Warthausen*, lying betwixt the *Risz* and the *Danube*; the *Rothweil freye bursch*, near and about *Rothweil*; the *freye bursch*, lying round the Imperial city of *Weil*, on the *Neckar* and *Schwarzwald*; near *Tubingen*, or in the valley of *Steinlacher*; near the city of *Aalen* near *Donauwerth* in the *Reichspflege*, i. e. "the Imperial-canton; near *Balingen*; at and about *Ebingen*; in the woods of *Hobenzoller-Hickingischen*, *Holzern* and *Zellerberg*; and the common hunting-grounds, called *Mundat*, which lie about the town of *Gmund*.

adopted by the judges of the lord-steward and those of *Austria*, 'till *Hans-Thunower*, towards the beginning of the sixteenth century, and also about the time when the provincial-court, on the heath of *Leutkircher*, was extended further on the *Austrian* side, took upon himself, in imitation of the governor, the title of *Landrichter* in *Upper* and *Lower-Swabia*, on the heath of *Leutkircher* and in the *Gepurs*. Though the original seat too of this provincial-court was on *Leutkircher-beath*, and its jurisdiction formerly limited to that and the *Bursch*, without any pre-eminence above any other particular courts; and, even at the time when the procuratorship fell to the house of *Austria*, like the other Imperial courts in *Swabia*, was of small importance, dignity and power; and many of the Imperial states in *Swabia*, as Princes, counts, barons, prelates and Imperial cities were exempted, without limitation, from all provincial-courts, except in the case of denying or protracting justice; yet the judges on the heath of *Leutkircher* and in the *Bursch*, from the end of the fifteenth century, when the appointment of country-courts, together with the procuratorship of *Swabia*, fell in some measure into the hands of the house of *Austria*, began to give quite another form to the provincial courts, introducing both the *casus reservati* and denying appeals to the Aulick-courts, and even extending both their power and boundaries, which occasioned great clamours among the Princes and States of the Circle of *Swabia*; notwithstanding which, to this very day, the provincial-court enjoys the following extensive jurisdiction: that is to say, it begins at the Imperial town of *Lindau*, which lies in its immediate district, and the intermediate country betwixt that and the lake of *Constanx*, as far as *Morspurg*, belongs to it. From thence the franchises of this court extend themselves over the lake to *Constanx*; but this city denies its authority. After this its boundaries become the same with those of *Swabia* and *Switzerland*; and thus, including also the island of *Reichenau*, it extends to *Ratolphzell*, *Tengen* and *Stulingen*. Next follows the county of *Bondorf*, together with the landgraviate of *Baar*; the upper and lower earldom of *Hochberg*, particularly the Imperial city of *Rotbweil* and the town of *Villingen*. From thence the limits of its jurisdiction extend themselves along those of *Wurtemberg* to the Imperial town of *Gmund*. *Oettingen-Baldern* and *Donauwert* are also included in them; and from this place they proceed to *Reuthe on the Brucke*. The lordships on this side of *Arlberg* having been exempted by the Emperor *Ferdinand*, in the year 1555, from the jurisdiction of the provincial-courts, contrary to the universal complaints of the nearest Imperial towns; particularly of *Lindau*, *Ravensburg*, *Wangen*, *Yfni* and *Leutkirch*. The boundaries are continued from *Reuthe* to *Tannheim*, then to the lordship of *Konigsbeck-Rotbenfels*, and from thence to *Lindau*, till they even divide the lordship of *Bregenz* from the neighbouring districts. Exclusive too of this lordship, to it likewise belongs the earldom of *Hoben-Embs*. The provincial-court has a concurring jurisdiction

jurisdiction with the states of the Empire lying in its district, unless any state can prove an immunity. All causes also belonging to towns in the first instance, and all immediate and mediate members of the Empire in *Swabia* within the district of the provincial court are brought before it. Appeals were before and even under the first *Austrian* judges, brought only to the Aulic-Council alone; but ever since the year 1530 to the *Austrian* chamber, and at last it was stipulated by the Emperor *Leopold* in the capitulation of his Election, that any part aggrieved shall, without let or hindrance, have free appeal from this provincial court, either to that of the Emperor or the Imperial chamber.

The tribunals on the heath of *Leutkircher* and in the *Purs* have anciently had four particular court-towns, all lying within the *Purs*, namely, *Leutkirch*, *Wangen*, *Lindau* and *Ravensburg*; but the government of them falling into the hands of *Austria* instead of *Lindau*, the Imperial market-town of *Altorf* has been made a court-place, and instead of *Leutkirch* the town of *Yfni*. In each of these four court-towns a country-court is held twelve times a year, viz. at the beginning of each month at *Altorf*, then at *Ravensburg*, and at last at *Yfni*. Each reigning arch-duke of *Austria*, as sovereign of the Imperial country-court, appoints the judge over it; and the person nominated to that office is certified to the four country-towns for their approbation, till when he enters not on his office. The assessors or assistants here are four *Stab* or *Statthalters*, of which each court-town appoints one in particular to preside in the absence of the Imperial judge. In the three Imperial towns this officer is generally a burgomaster, or one of the council; and at *Altorf* the *Flecken-Ammann*, or justice of the town. Each court-town has also its particular assessor, of whom there are twelve in all; who are appointed by the usual magistrates of the court-towns, but are always chosen out of the council or college of justice, or out of the most substantial citizens, strict regard being had to their virtue and abilities. The fee of a coadjutor for each juridical session is only six kruitzers. The Recorders of the provincial courts are generally the Chancellors of the three Imperial cities; and at *Altorf*, the clerk of the court. The perquisites of the provincial court, though by no means considerable, yet suffice notwithstanding to defray the charge without any grievance to the agents.

§. 8. Besides this provincial court many others of the like origin and antiquity have been established in *Swabia*; and some of them even yet exist, as namely, the free Imperial courts of *Rankisweil* in *Musnen*, mentioned in vol. iv. in the description of the *Austrian Swabia*. In *Thurgau*, which at the close of the 15th century was ceded to the confederates at the treaty of *Basil*, and in their name is held monthly at *Frauenfeld*; at *Nellenburg*, (See vol. iv. in the description of the *Austrian Swabia*;) at *Schackebuch*, in the county of *Heiligenberg*; and also in the county of *Kempten* and at *Oettingen*. Of the ancient provincial court here, and the subsequent Imperial Aulic Court at *Rothweil* a sufficient account will be given under the article of that town.

§. 9. In

§. 9. In the middle ages *Swabia* was divided into a great number of *Gaus*, in Latin *Pagi*, the names of some of which are still in use, as the *Algau*, *Alpengau*, *Argau* or *Ergau*, the *Argengau*, *Baar*, *Brenzgau*, *Bret-tachau*, *Brettigau*, *Brisgau*, *Burgau*, *Cletgau*, *Craichgau* which (properly lies betwixt *Swabia* and the lower Palatinate, and contains the lesser *Gaus* of *Schimechgau*, *Enzingau* or *Enzgau*, and *Salzgau*) *Donogau*, *Glemsgau*, *Hegau*, *Jaxtgau*, *Illergau*, *Rochengau* or *Rochergau*, *Linzgau*, *Murgau* or *Murachgau*, *Nagoldgau*, to which once belonged also *Walgau*, *Nebelgau*, *Niebelgau*, *Ortenau*, *Rbeingau*, *das Ries*, *Schuffengau*, *Sulmgau*, *Thurgau*, *Wirmgau* or *Wiringau*, *Zabernachau* or *Zabergau*, *Zurichgau*, &c.

§. 10. The greatest part of *Swabia* belongs at present to the Circle of that name; a considerable part also to that of *Austria*, (See vol. iv. in the description of the *Austrian* countries in *Swabia*;) and a lesser part to the Upper Circle of the *Rhine*, (See above the description of *Strasburg*, *Fulda*, *Nassau*, and *Hanau-Lichtenberg*;) a small tract also of the dutchy of *Neuburg* along the *Danube* projects beyond the Circle of *Bavaria* into *Swabia*; and this forms the districts of the dutchy of *Swabia*. The nobility immediately dependent on the Empire are also possessed of considerable estates and lordships in *Swabia*.

### Of the CIRCLE of S W A B I A in particular.

§. 1. THE Circle of *Swabia*, which, though it comprehends not all, yet contains the greatest part of *Schwabenland*, was first represented in a map by *Nic. Sansson* and his son *William*, which was the basis of all the succeeding maps of this Circle, published both in *Holland* and *Swabia*; though not without making some use also of that drawn by *Peter Willius*, which was published by *Matthew Wagner* in the year 1689, and was again republished with additions in 1714 by *Bartholomæi*; and was copied by *Leopold* without acknowledging the name of its author. Another general map also composed by *Hunter* was published by *George Bodenber*, and afterwards by *Stridbeck*. In the year 1704 *de l'Isle* put forth a map which was very different from all the preceding ones, and an elegant copy of it was published by *Wolff*. This was succeeded by Captain *Michal's* larger and more accurate map of this country which was printed by *Seutter* on nine leaves: but that also admitting of some amendments, professor *Hase* contracted it with his corrections; and in this form it was published in one leaf in the year 1743 by *Homann's* heirs. Though the professor's map is undoubtedly the best we have at present, yet does it in some respects stand in need of the same kind offices which he performed to Captain *Michal's*. The newest large map of eight leaves by *Kolleffel*, engraved by *Pfeffel* since:

since the year 1750, is to be had of *Homann's* heirs. This map is more complete and accurate than that of Captain *Michal's*; but as mathematical precision is particularly wanting in it, professor *Hase's* map must be consulted along with it. And these jointly give the truest representation of the Circle of *Swabia* which has hitherto appeared.

§. 2. This Circle borders on the Upper Circle of the *Rhine*, the Palatinate of *Franconia*, *Bavaria* and *Austria*, as also on *Switzerland*. The countries belonging to it contain about seven hundred and twenty-nine square *German* miles.

§. 3. The States of *Swabia*, according to the five benches into which they are divided in the Diet, are,

1. Ecclesiastical Princes and abbots, namely, *Constance*, *Augsburg*, *Ellwangen* and *Kempten*, the two last of whom are alternately changed every Diet.

2. The temporal Princes and abbots, these are *Wurtemberg*, *Baaden-baaden*, *Baaden-Durlach*, *Baaden-Hochberg*, *Zollern-Hechingen* and *Haigerloch*, *Zollern-Sigmaringen*, the abbies of *Lindau* and *Buchau* (which are changed alternately every Diet, but the bench of prelates protest against their precedency) *Aversberg* on account of *Thengen*, *Furstenberg-Heiligenberg*, *Oettingen* for the place of the same name, *Schwarzenberg* on account of *Sulz Lichtenstein*, and *Furstenberg-Stublingen*.

3. The prelates, namely, *Salmansthal*, *Weingarten*, *Ochsenhausen*, *Elchingen*, *Yrsee*, *Ursperg*, *Kaysersthal*, *Roggenburg*, *Roth*, *Weissenau*, *Schussenried*, *Marchthal*, *Petershausen*, *Wettenhausen*, *Zwiefalten* and *Gengenbach*; as also abbesses, namely, *Heggbach*, *Gutenzell*, *Rothmunster* and *Baindt*.

4. Counts and barons, as the *Landcomthurey*, or *Commanderies*, *Alschhausen*, the three lines of the house of *Oettingen-Wallerstein*, which enjoy only one vote; *Furstenberg-Moskirch*; the Elector of *Bavaria* on account of *Wiesenstein*; *Furstenberg* for *Baar*; *Furstenberg* for *Hausen* in the *Kinzingerthal*, *Montfort*, *Truchsess-zeil* and *Wurzach*, together with *Truchsess-Wolfegg* and *Waldsee*, *Truchsess-Scheer*, *Durmetingen* and *Trauchburg*; *Konigsfegg-Rothensfels*, *Konigsfegg-Aulendorf* (which the houses of *Konigsfegg* and *Truchsess* represent by turns) the Elector of *Bavaria* for *Mindelheim*, *Furstenberg* for *Gundelfingen*, *Baaden-Baaden* for *Eberstein*, the lines of *Marx-Fugger* and *Hans-Fugger*, as also of *Jacob-Fugger*, *Hobenems*, *Wurtemberg* for *Justingen*, *St. Blasii* for *Bondorf*, *Traun* for *Egloff*, *Stadion* for *Thannhausen*, *Hoben-Gerolzhegg* and *Taxis* for *Eglingen*.

5. The free Imperial towns, namely, *Augsburg*, *Ulm*, *Eszlingen*, *Reutlingen*, *Nordlingen*, *Hall*, *Neberlingen*, *Rothweil*, *Heilbronn*, *Gmund*, *Memmingen*, *Lindau*, *Dinkelsbühl*, *Biberach*, *Ravensburg*, *Kempten*, *Kaufbeuren*, *Weil*, *Wangen*, *Yfni*, *Leutkirch*, *Wimpfen*, *Giengen*, *Pfullendorf*, *Buchhorn*, *Aalen*, *Bopfingen*, *Buchau*, *Offenburg*, *Gengenbach*, *Zell in Hammersbach*.

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The three last of these stile themselves *the united towns*; as *Eszlingen*, *Nordlingen*, *Hall*, *Heilbronn*, *Memmingen* and *Lindau* are called *the six corresponding towns*.

The lordship of *Rechberg* and the town of *Donauwerth* are indeed called over at the Diet; but the former of these is annexed to the manor of *Donau Viertels*, and of the latter the Elector of *Bavaria* is sovereign.

§. 4. The Princes summoned to the Diet of the Circle are, the bishop of *Costanz* and the duke of *Wurtemberg*, but the latter is sole director: He previously, however, communicates to the former the deliberations which are to come before the Circle. The Diets of the Circle are commonly held at *Ulm*, and in time of peace twice a year. Each of the five benches has its director, but without any peculiar privilege above the rest of his order. The directors of the five benches set their seals to all the *recessus*, or acts of the Circle, and other dispatches. The bishop of *Costanz* is the perpetual director of the bench of ecclesiastical Princes, as the duke of *Wurtemberg* is of that of the temporal Princes. The directors of the benches of prelates and counts are chosen only for life. *Ulm*, indeed, is perpetual director of the bench of the Imperial towns, but *Augsburg* always votes first. The lesser assemblies here consist always of ten States of the Circle, including the two Princes nominated thereto, who frequently meet during the general convention of the Circle, when matters of too great prolixity for the general assembly are to be discussed; and then they are stiled the *ordinary deputation*. The chancery and record-office belonging to the Circle are at *Stutgardt*, the residence of the directory of *Wurtemberg*.

§. 5. This Circle, as situated towards *France*, is one of the anterior Circles of the Empire as they are called, and it not only entered into an association with the Circle of *Franconia* at *Nordlingen* in the years 1691, and 1692 and 1700, but also with the other anterior Circles in the year 1697, and in 1702 with those of the *Upper-Rhine*, *Palatinate*, *Austria* and *Franconia*, and afterwards frequently renewed it. It has also stated Diets, in conjunction with the Circles of *Franconia* and *Bavaria*, for the assaying of coin. In the year 1681, the military force of the Empire, by a decree of the Diet, was settled in time of peace at 40,000 men, and the quota of the Circle of *Swabia* alone came to 1321 horse, and 2707 foot. A like assessment was also passed for the Circles of *Upper-Saxony*, *Burgundy*, *Lower-Rhine*, *Westphalia* and *Lower-Saxony*, with which it was also put on an equality in the year 1707 at the division of the 300,000 florins, which was the sum granted for that purpose, its proportion was rated at 31,271 florins fifty-eight kruitzers, five deniers. The number of troops in this Circle constantly kept on foot consist of four regiments of infantry, each composed of twelve companies, one regiment of dragoons and one of cuirassiers, each consisting of eight squadrons. The commander of the Circle is stiled General-feldmarshal.

§. 6. With respect to religion this Circle is reckoned among the *mixed* ones. At present it nominates to the Imperial chamber two assessors, one of whom is Catholic the other *Lutheran*. When a Catholic assessor dies, his death is certified by the Imperial chamber to the bishop of *Costanz*, who acquaints the Catholic States with it, who either unanimously or by a majority of votes elect one of the persons proposed to them by the bishop, or refer the nomination to him; and the bishop, afterwards, in either case, presents the person to the Imperial chamber. But when a *Lutheran* assessor dies, the Imperial chamber notifies it to the duke of *Wurtemberg*, who thereupon further certifies it to the Margrave of *Baaden-Durlach* and the city of *Ulm*, by a writ from the Imperial chamber, upon which, in conjunction with the other Protestant States and members, they hold a meeting for the nomination of another person, who upon that is proposed to the duke of *Wurtemberg*; and the latter again not only presents to the Imperial chamber the persons thus nominated by this body of Protestant States, but also when he cannot concur with their nomination, may, as summoning Prince of the Circle, present another, or when he approves the persons nominated to fill this dignity, presents them, both in his own name and that of the Protestant States to the Imperial chamber; leaving the choice to those who are the best judges of their abilities.

§. 7. Under the Emperor *Frederick III.* the Circle of *Swabia* was, for the sake of the peace of *Germany*, divided into four quarters, which division still continues, and on many occasions has been found to be beneficial. The head of the first is the duke of *Wurtemberg*, of the second the Margrave of *Baaden*, of the third the bishop of *Costanz* and the abbot of *Kempten*, and of the fourth the bishop of *Augsburg*.

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### The BISHOPRIC of C O S T A N Z.

§. 1. **T**HE lands and estates of the bishopric of *Costanz* or *Costnitz*, belonging to the Empire of *Germany*, lie in *Upper-Swabia* on both sides of the *Bodensee*, or lake of *Costanz*. In the year 1717, the bishopric employed three estates of the Circle of *Swabia* to examine into the state of its lands and inhabitants, and those of the abbey of *Reichenau* lying within the territory of the Empire, and to form a table of them. According to this examination this Circle has within the Empire, two cities, seven villages, twenty-two hamlets, nineteen manors, 1632 vassals, who are for the most part only vine-dressers and day-labourers, 1458 houses, 2562 vines, 9160 measured corn-fields, 4634  $\frac{1}{2}$  *manns-maade* (that is, as much meadow as one man

man can mow in a day) and 2121  $\frac{1}{4}$  of measured wood. Meadow-grounds and ploughed-lands turn to very little account here; the soil being wholly clayey, sandy, or marshy, and subject to inundations. In the towns and villages the only trade carried on is in wine, but this amounts to nothing considerable, in what is exported to the neighbouring countries. In the above-mentioned table nevertheless are omitted two Imperial districts belonging to the bishopric which shall be treated of hereafter.

§. 2. The bishopric of *Costanz* or *Costnitz*, derives its name from the city of the same appellation, which has been described above, (See vol. iv. in the description of the city of *Constanze* or *Costnitz*,) and was removed hither from *Windisch*, the place where it was founded, being in *Switzerland* six *German* miles from hence; but when this happened, and particularly whether about the year 570, though the bishop's see was in the 16th century removed to *Mersburg* or *Morsburg*, is not sufficiently evident. The cathedral of the *Blessed Virgin* stands in the city of *Costanz*; but the episcopal palace near it lies wholly in ruins. Its chapter consists of twenty canons and four expectants. The jurisdiction of the cathedral is, indeed, by means of the Reformation and the dissolution of several orders of Monks and Knights, and even of some convents, confined within narrower bounds than formerly, but is still the largest in all *Germany*; for it extends itself over the greatest part of *Swabia* and *Switzerland*, comprehending within its bounds twenty collegiate churches, and upwards of one thousand parishes, which are either entirely or in part *Roman Catholic*, two hundred and twenty-nine convents, and in general fifty-one rural-deaneries, as appears from an account of the state of the diocese transmitted to *Rome* in the year 1712, and there printed. The bishopric itself, however, is subordinate to the archbishop of *Mentz*.

§. 3. The bishop of this city styles himself as follows, viz. *By the Grace of God Bishop of Costanz, Lord of Reichenau and Oehningen*. By others he is termed *The Most Noble Prince and Lord, &c.* The arms of this bishopric are cross, a pearl in a field ruby. It has four hereditary officers belonging to it; namely, that of hereditary marshal held by the barons of *Sirgenstein*, that of hereditary chamberlain by the barons of *Ratzenried*, that of hereditary cup-bearer by the barons of *Zweyer*, and that of hereditary steward by the barons of *Segeffer*. The bishop himself is perpetual chancellor of the university of *Freyburg* in the *Brisgau*, as also their judge in the first and second instance.

§. 4. This bishopric has ever been an immediate State of the Empire, and as such the bishop votes in the Imperial Diet among the Princes, sitting on the ecclesiastical bench betwixt the bishops of *Straszburg* and *Augsburg*. He belongs to the Circle of *Swabia*, and particularly to the third quarter; of which, in conjunction with the abbot of *Kempten*, he is the head. He is also a joint summoning Prince of the Circle; but whether in this respect he be equal to the duke of *Wurtemberg*, or the latter has some small

pre-eminence over him was a long contest, which produced many solid pieces on both sides. In the year 1521, by the Imperial *matricula*, the quota of the bishopric of *Costanz* was fourteen horse and sixteen foot, or four hundred and eight florins. In 1545 it was assessed one half less; but in 1567 was raised to ten horse and thirty foot, or two hundred and forty florins: the cathedral, however, till the year 1683, paid only the smaller assessment of seven horse and thirty foot, or two hundred and four florins, both towards the taxes of the Empire and those of the Circle of *Swabia*. On account of the abbey of *Reichenau*, which has been incorporated with the bishopric, in the year 1545 a particular assessment was made at two horse and four foot, or forty florins. In the year 1683, the whole taxation of the bishopric, and the abbey of *Reichenau* also included, was reduced by the Imperial *matricula* to one hundred and eight florins, to which eight florins fifty kruiters being added for the lordship of *Ittendorf*, purchased in 1649, the whole amount of the bishopric's contingent is one hundred and sixteen florins fifty kruiters. A further reduction was applied for, but opposed by the whole Circle. To the *Kammerziele*, or Imperial chamber at *Wetzlar*, the bishopric, together with the abbey of *Reichenau*, was in the year 1726, rated at one hundred and twenty-one rix-dollars sixty-one kruiters and a half. The ancient taxation of the bishopric in the papal treasury is 2500 florins; but in 1704 only four hundred and ten were paid for the confirmation of bishop *John Francis*.

§. 5. The colleges of this bishop are, the ecclesiastical council, the court-council, and the treasury. His officers are the *Upper-Vogte*, or Chief-intendant, together with the *Amtmanner*, or Prefect.

§. 6. The bishop's board-revenue, according to a report made from the chapter to the court of *Rome* in the year 1712, amounted only to 20,000 florins.

§. 7. We now proceed to

I. The most remarkable places belonging to the bishopric, which are as follow, viz.

*Mersburg* or *Morspur*, a city lying on the *Bodensee* and the usual residence of the bishop, containing a seminary for secular clergy and a nunnery of *Dominicans*. This town is said to have been conferred on the bishopric by the counts of *Rordorf*. In the year 1647 the palace here was burnt down by the *Swedes*. Its neighbourhood produces plenty of wine.

Obf. Near the city stands a cross in the lake, on which is an inscription importing that the lake in that part is two thousand nine hundred fathoms broad, and one hundred and eight deep.

*Markdorf* or *Marchdorf*, a little town in which was formerly a collegiate church, at present converted into a nunnery of *Franciscans*. Near the town stands a convent of *Capuchins*.

*Ittendorf*, an Imperial lordship, purchased by the cathedral of the city of *Neber-*

*Ueberlingen* in the year 1649, on account of which it pays a distinct assessment as registered in the *matricula* of the Empire.

*Reichenau*, in Latin, *Augia dives*, or *major*, an abbey of *Benedictines* standing on a pleasant island of the same name in the *Zeller-see*, and first erected by St. *Pirminius* in the year 724. This abbey was formerly very rich, and an immediate free Imperial foundation, the abbot of which enjoyed the dignity of Prince, as also a seat and vote in the Diet of the Circle of *Swabia*. But ever since the beginning of the 15th century it has greatly declined, and at last, namely, in the year 1535, was incorporated with the cathedral of *Costanz*, and in 1540 wholly ceded to it, so that from that time the revenues of its ancient abbots are devolved to the bishop, who has converted it into a bailiwick; but the abbey has lately used great endeavours, in opposition to the Pope and the cathedral of *Costanz*, to assert its privilege of being a State of the Empire, and for procuring its incorporation to be declared illegal. Its arms are a cross gules in a field *argent*; and its taxation in the *matricula* of the Empire was formerly one horseman and four foot, or twenty eight florins, which in the year 1545 was raised to two horse and four foot, or forty florins, as may be read above, §. 4. In the year 1712, the bishop of *Costanz* solicited for a vote in the college of Princes by virtue of this abbey, but met with a repulse. This bishop styles himself *Lord of Reichenau*, and not Abbot; but the latter is the title generally given him by the Emperor. The convent boasts of being possessed of the body of St. *Mark the Evangelist*; but this is disputed with them by the *Venetians*. It is more certain that the Emperor *Charles the Fat* lies buried there. In the convent is also shewn an emerald of extraordinary size, being two inches thick, and larger than a common folio; and weighing twenty-eight pounds three quarters. This emerald was presented to the convent by *Charlemagne*. The Monks here are subject to a prior.

The island of *Reichenau* is half a mile long, abounding in fine vineyards and all kinds of fruits. On it are still standing the villages of *Lower* and *Upper-Zell*.

*Oebningen*, a canonical college of *Augustines*, situate not far from the town of *Stein*. This convent was founded in the year 965, by *Ekuno* count of *Oebningen*, who endowed it with his estate; but in 1534 the prior's revenue was, with the consent of the Emperor and Pope, annexed to the board-incomes of the bishop of *Costanz*, who bears the title of *Lord of Oebningen*, and keeps a steward there.

The vogtey (or district under a chief justice) of *Geyenof-ben* on the *Zeller-see*.

The district of *Bollingen* on the river *Aach*, which runs into the *Zeller-see*.

The lordship or manor of *Rotbelen* or *Rotteln*, in the Landgravate of *Kletgau*, lying on the *Rhine*, and containing besides the seat of that name, the villages of *Tbengen* or *Deingen*, *Herderen* and *Lienkeim*, or *Lienen*. The Prince

Prince of *Schwarzenberg*, as Landgrave of *Kletgau*, claims not only the criminal jurisdiction of this place, but also the sovereignty of the lordship, allowing to the cathedral only the lower jurisdiction.

II. The following lordship, belonging to the chapter; viz.

The Imperial lordship of *Conzenberg*, lying on the north side of the *Danube* not far from *Tuttlingen*, and belonging to the dutchy of *Wurtemberg*. In the taxation-table of the Circle of *Swabia* it is rated at eighteen florins.

Obf. The lordships and manors of the bishop and chapter lying in the counties of *Baaden* and *Thurgau* are to be looked for in the account of *Switzerland*.

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## The BISHOPRIC of A U G S B U R G.

§. 1. THE lands belonging to the bishopric of *Augsburg* lie scattered betwixt the rivers *Lech*, *Iler* and *Danube*; but the greatest part of them near the former. They form a part of the ancient *Vindelicis*, which was included in *Rætia*. That tract of it lying towards the *Tirolese* and belonging to *Algau* is very mountainous; whereas the other principally consists of fine corn-land and pastures.

§. 2. This diocese takes its name from the Imperial city of *Augsburg*, where it was founded. The name of the first bishop thereof was *Sozymus*, who was raised to that dignity so early as the year 590. Bishop *Mannus Sambuca*, the fourth in order, first procured immoveable revenues to his bishopric; and Bishop *Brico*, who lived in the eighth century, augmented them. Bishop *Zeiso*, whom others call *Rozilo*, repaired the capitol of *Augsburg*, which lay in ruins, erecting it into a bishop's see. Bishop *Ximbert*, or *Simbert*, towards the beginning of the ninth century, incorporated the bishopric of *Neuburg* with that of *Augsburg*. His successor, *Hanto*, count of *Andechs*, greatly enriched it with the addition of his whole fortune. Under Bishop *Bruno* the diocese received another considerable aggrandisement, his brother, the Emperor *Henry II.* conferring on him the title of Prince, together with the privilege of hunting, several imposts and other advantages. He bequeathed to it his seat at *Straubingen*, with many valuable appurtenances. All the treasures of the churches of *S. Afra* he likewise added to the bishopric, and separated the revenues of these two churches. Under the succeeding bishops the estate of the diocese received divers additions, particularly in the thirteenth century, when Bishop *Hartmann*,

mann, count of *Dillingen*, annexed to it the town of *Dillingen*, with the county of *Wittlingen* and other lands. Bishop *Wolfhart-Roth* purchased several villages, and by means of Bishop *Henry IV.* the Emperor *Lewis* mortgaged to the cathedral the *Straßvogtey*, or superintendency of the roads, with the villages belonging to it.

§. 3. The Prince and bishop of *Augsburg*, in the college of Princes, sits and votes betwixt the bishop of *Costanz* and *Hildesheim*. In a Diet too of the Circle of *Swabia*, he possesses the second seat among the ecclesiastical Princes, and is also the head of that fourth quarter of *Swabia* which lies betwixt the rivers *Lech*, *Danube* and *Iler*. The arms of this bishopric are, *party per pale*, gules and argent. Its assessment, according to the *matricula* of the Empire, in the year 1521, is twenty-one horsemen and one hundred foot, or six hundred and fifty-two florins; but, in the present *matricula*, is said to be somewhat less. To the chamber of *Wetzlar* its contingency is one hundred and eighty-nine rixdollars, thirty-one kruiters and  $\frac{1}{12}$ . In ecclesiastical affairs it pertains to the province of the archbishop of *Mentz*. This diocese, towards the east, extends beyond the *Lech* to the dioceses of *Ratisbon* and *Freylingen*; southward, to those of *Brixen* and *Chur*; westward, to the bishopric of *Costanz*, from which it is separated by the *Iler*; and northward, beyond the *Danube*, to the bishoprics of *Eichstatt* and *Wurtzburg*.

§. 4. The chapter of the cathedral here consists of forty persons. The hereditary marshal of the bishopric is Baron *Westernach*; the hereditary chamberlain Baron *Freyberg*; the hereditary cup-bearer baron *Welden*; and the hereditary steward Baron *Stadion*. The cathedral is in the Imperial city of *Augsburg*, where the bishop also has his court; but his proper residence is in the town of *Dillingen*.

§. 5. The temporal and spiritual colleges belonging to the diocese are, the general vicariate, the ecclesiastical council and the consistory, the regency, the treasury and the court of fiefs.

§. 6. The episcopal revenue here is estimated at near 100,000 rixdollars. A prebendary brings in 1000, or 1700 guilders; but this depends on the plenty or scarcity of the fruits of the earth.

§. 7. In the Imperial city of *Augsburg*, the bishop, as Prince, has a burg-grave court, offices of finances, demesnes, taxes and other courts relative to the administration of justice, or the different branches of his prerogative and revenue.

§. 8. The towns and manors belonging to this episcopal Principality are,

1. The town and bailiwick of *Dillingen*.

*Dillingen*, the residence of the Prince, stands on the *Danube*, and had formerly counts of its own, to whom it gave title. *Hartmann*, the last count of *Dillingen*, who was also bishop of *Augsburg* and died in the year 1286, conferred this town on the bishopric. In the last quarter of the  
fifteenth

fifteenth century Bishop *John II.* repaired, for his own residence, the palace, which had fallen to ruins; and Bishop *Otto*, in the year 1552, founded an university here, in which is also a college of secular canons, as likewise one of Jesuits, together with a convent of Capuchins and two nunneries.

To the bailiwicks of *Dillingen* particularly belong the following villages, with a bailiwick over each; viz.

*Altbeim, Schretzheim, Fristlingen* and *Weiszenen*. Betwixt the last and the little river of *Susam* lies the *Benedictine* convent of *Faltenbach*, which belongs to the diocese of *Augsburg*, and was founded in the year 730.

*Grembeim* lies further down the *Danube*.

*Wittislingen* formerly bore the title of a county, but was given away to the diocese at the same time with the town of *Dillingen*.

2. The *Pfleg-Amt*, or prefecturate of *AYSINGEN*, situate on the *Danube*. Its principal place the market-town of *Ayslingen*.

3. The prefecturate of *WESTENDORF* and *KILLENTHAL*, situate on the *Lech*.

Not far from the seat of *Killenthal* stands the *Benedictine* monastery of *Holz*, or the *monasterium S. Johannis Baptista in silva*.

4. The prefecturate of *ZUSMARSHAUSEN*, lying on the river *Susam*, which runs into the *Danube*. In it

*Zusmarshausen*, a market-town, containing a seat.

*Dinkelscherben*, a market-town.

5. The prefecturate of *PFAFFENHAUSEN*, seated on the river *Mindel*, and purchased for the cathedral by Bishop *Wolfhart* towards the end of the thirteenth century. In it

*Pfaffenhausen*, a market-town.

6. The prefecturate of *SCHONECK*, lying on the river *Gunz*, and also purchased by Bishop *Wolfhart*. In this prefecturate is

*Schoneck*, a hamlet, containing a seat.

*Beuren*, a nunnery of *Franciscans*.

7. The prefecturate of *BOBINGEN*, situate betwixt the rivers *Wertach* and *Lech*.

Obs. In these parts to the superintendency of the roads belong the villages of *Goggingen, Inningen, Bolingen, Mehringen, Aitingen, Menchingen, Erlingen*, and others.

8. The prefecturate of *SCHWABMÜNCHEN*, also situate betwixt the two abovementioned rivers, in a district called *Lechfeld*. Belonging to it is

*Schwabmünchen*, a market-town, famous for its cotton stockings.

9. The prefecturate of *BUCHLOE*, lying along the rivulet of *Gebnach*, which runs into the *Werbach*. This prefecturate contains

*Buchloe*, a market-town.

10. The prefecturate of *LEEDER*, situate not far from the river *Lech*. In it

*Leeder*, a market-town.

11. The

11. The prefecturate of OBERDORF, situate on the river *Wertach*. Belonging to it

*Oberdorf*, a market-town.

12. The prefecturate of NESSELWANG, with the market-town of the same name.

13. FUESSEN, or FUSSEN, in Latin *Oppidum Faucense*, or *Fieffense*, a small town, seated on the *Lech*, and also a frontier place and pass to *Bavaria* and the *Tyrolese*. In it is a *Benedictine* abbey and a convent of *Franciscans*; but the town is more noted for the peace concluded there betwixt *Austria* and *Bavaria* in the year 1745.

14. The prefecturate of SONTHOFEN, situate on the river *Iler*, which receives its source at the boundary of this bailiwick. Belonging to it

*Sonthofen*, or *Suntbosen*, a market-town.

*Fluchenstein*, *Rettenberg*, *Hindlang*, *Oy* or *Au*, and other places, together with

*Oberdorf*, a market-town.

Obs. 1. The cathedral has acquired several lands and places which formerly paid, or still pay tribute to the immediate noblesse of the quarter on the *Danube*, as *Ottilienberg*, *Altensberg*, *Salzschmidt*, *Autenried*, *Anbofen*, *Donau-Altheim*, *Lindau*, *Riebling*, &c. 2. In the *Tyrolese* it has a custom-house at *Lurx* and a farm at *Botzen*. 3. Besides several villages, estates and escheats which it would be too long here to enumerate.

## The PRINCELY PRIORY of E L L W A N G E N.

§. 1. THE lands of this priory are situate on the frontiers of the Circle of *Franconia*, betwixt the county of *Oettingen*, a part of the dutchy of *Wurtemberg* and the Imperial city of *Aalen*, as also the county of *Limburg* and the marquifate of *Brandenburgh-Onolzbach*.

§. 2. Its foundation was first established in the year 764 as a convent of *Benedictines*, afterwards as an abbey, and in 1460 and 1461, changed into a temporal priory. Some are of opinion, that this foundation was declared Princely so early as the year 1011, by the Emperor *Henry II.* and that this dignity was confirmed to it by the Emperor *Charles IV.* in the year 1347. Others, on the contrary, assert that it was not raised to the Princely rank till the year 1555, though from the Imperial votes of 1500, the priors of *Ellwangen* appear to have sat in the Diets among the Princes before that time.

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§. 3. The

§. 3. The prior and lord of *Ellwangen* sits on the bench of the ecclesiastical Princes in the Imperial council of Princes, next to the abbot of *Kempten*; but in the Diets of the Circle of *Swabia* they take precedence alternately, conformably to an agreement made in the year 1582. The chapter here consists of twelve persons. The arms of the foundation are a mitre or, in a field *argent*. Its protector is the duke of *Wurtemberg*. The hereditary marshal of the foundation is Baron *Adelmann* of *Adelmannsfelden*; the hereditary chamberlain the Baron of *Freyberg* and *Eissenberg*; the cup-bearer Baron *Rechberg* of *Hoben-Rechberg*; and the lord-steward Baron *Swarzach* of *Horn*. In the *matricula* of the Empire this priory formerly was assessed at five horse and eighteen foot, or one hundred and thirty-two florins; but, in the year 1691, fifty-two florins were remitted, insomuch that its present contingency is only eighty florins. To the Imperial chamber it is taxed in one hundred and seventy-five rutil. seventy-eight kruiters and three quarters.

§. 4. The Princely colleges here are the regency, the ecclesiastical council and the treasury.

§. 5. To this priory belong the following places and manors; viz.

1. The court-manor of *Ellwangen*; in which is *Ellwangen*, a little town, situate in the *Vira*, *Firen* or *Feichten-Grund*, on the river *Jagst*, being the seat of the priory, and containing also a college of Jesuits. Near it, on a hill, stands

*Schonberg*, the Prince's palace.

Opposite to it, without the town, stands also on a hill a fine pilgrimage-church.

2. The manor of *Taxstell*.

3. That of *Neuler*.

4. That of *Rothlein*.

5. That of *Tannenberg*, on the little river *Bubler*. To this belongs The seat of *Tannenberg*, lying on a hill.

6. The manor of *Wasseralfsingen*, situate on the river *Kocher*, and bordering on the Imperial city of *Aalen*. In it

*Wasseralfsingen*, a market-town.

7. The manor of *Abts-Gmundt*, containing the market-town of the same name, situate on the river *Kocher*.

8. The manor of *Kochenburg*, also called *Kochersberg*, bordering on the Imperial town of *Aalen*, and so named from a seat belonging to it.

9. The manor of *Heuchlingen*, situate on the river *Lein*, which joins the *Kocher*. In it

*Lautern*, a seat, lying on the river *Rems* in *Old Remsthal*, near *Heubach*, a manor belonging to the duchy of *Wurtemberg*.

The PRINCELY ABBEY of  
K E M P T E N.

§. 1. OF the abbey and Imperial town of *Kempten*, a plan, together with a map of the abbey-lands, may be seen in the *Hochfürstlichen Stifts Kempten grundlichen Widerlegung des von der Stadt ejusdem nominis vor demselben sich anmasszenden alteren Herkommens*, printed in folio, in the year 1737; both of which were designed in that year by *Thanner*, and engraved by *Bodenebr* of *Augsburg*. The town of *Kempten* also, to its *Grundlichen Ausföhrung und Rettung ibres uralten Hirkommens und Reichs Immedietat*, printed in the year 1731, and to which the above piece was an answer, has annexed a plan of the town and abbey, and likewise a view of the river *Iler*, with all its old and new bridges drawn from *Hurter's* map, and engraved in the year 1730 by *Esfer*; but in the representation of the abbey-lands the latter is defective. These lie on both sides of the river *Iler*, which it receives above *S. Martinszell*, where it ceases to be the boundary of the bishopric of *Augsburg* and the county of *Königseck Rothenfels*, and leaves it below *Karndorf*, in the county of *Walzburg*. The greatest part of it consists of the princely county of *Kempten*; to which some other districts and places have been added, together with a part of *Algau*, *Ilergau* and other ancient *Gaus* or territories.

§. 2. About the year 773, *Hildegard*, consort to *Charlemagne*, repaired the *Benedictine* convent of *Kempten*, if she was not the original foundress she settled on it her share of her mother's inheritance; in acknowledgment of which the abbey took her image for its coat of arms; and it is thought that by this legacy of the Empress it acquired that tract of land which it is at present possessed of, there being the most evident proofs that it belonged to the abbey so long ago as the ninth or tenth century: for, though in succeeding times it acquired many estates and lordships, yet these are only to be understood of property and inferior jurisdiction, being before within the marches of the abbey, and consequently under its superior jurisdiction, the lordship of *Teisselberg* alone excepted. At what time the title of Prince was conferred on this *Benedictine* abbey is not precisely known; some pretend that *Andegarius* its first abbot, was so created by *Charlemagne*, whilst others assert that this title was first conferred, in 1360, by the Emperor *Henry IV.* on the Abbot *Henry* of *Mittelberg*; but *Schäten*, in his *Annal. Paderb.* l. 8. fol. 783, produces an instrument of the Emperor *Conrad III.* dated in the year 1150, in which the abbot of *Kempten* is ranked among the ecclesiastical Princes.

§. 3. The Prince and abbot of *Kempten* is grand-marshal to the Empress, and at her coronation takes from her the sceptre put into her hands by means of the consecrator, and delivers it to her again. In the Imperial college of Princes he takes place on the seat of the ecclesiastical Princes betwixt the bishop of *Fulda* and the prior of *Ellwangen*; but in the Diet of the Circle of *Swabia* sits and votes day after day with the latter. In the *matricula* of the Empire he is assessed at six horse and twenty foot, or one hundred and fifty-two florins; and to the chamber at *Wetzlar* he pays one hundred and eighty-two dollars, fifty-six kruitzers. In ecclesiastical affairs he is immediately dependent on the Pope: The chapter consists of twenty nobles.

§. 4. Of the hereditary offices of this princely abbey, the Elector of *Bavaria* is hereditary high-steward, the Elector of *Saxony* cup-bearer, the landgrave of *Nellenburg* marshal, and Count *Montfort* treasurer: but they are all represented by deputies; Count *Roth* being deputy-lord-steward, Count *Bodman* deputy-cup-bearer, Count *Prasberg* deputy-marshal, and Count *Verdenslein* deputy-treasurer. These high hereditary offices consist rather in protection than service.

§. 5. The Prince's colleges are the regency, the consistory and the treasury.

§. 6. The free Imperial jurisdiction in the county of *Kempten*, with which the abbey is invested has obtained for many centuries past, but is limited to the boundaries of the county. In the year 1522, an agreement was made betwixt it and the juridical court of the heath of *Leutkircher* and the *Purs*, that any vassal of the abbey of *Kempten* summoned before the last court, should, in all cases whatever, none excepted, be, on demand of the judge of *Kempten*, referred to his own court; but, in the year 1545, by a new compact, ten *casus reservati* were agreed on, in which the demand of the judge of *Kempten* should not take place against *Leutkircher* and the court of *Purs*.

§. 7. To this abbey belong

The Imperial town of *Kempten*, which consists of the abbey-church, the Prince's palace, the offices belonging to it, and some private houses. In the year 1753, a literary society was established here.

*Buchenberg*, a market-town, privileged by the Emperor *Frederick III.* in the year 1485, lies in the forest of *Wuerlingen*.

*S. Martinszell*, a market-town, seated on the river *Iler*, and privileged at the same time with the foregoing.

*Sulzberg*, a seat, formerly a lordship, purchased in the sixteenth century by *Sebastian*, abbot of *Breitenstein*, of the barons *Schellenberg*. This place lies near the forest of *Kempten*, and is the residence of an intendant.

*Tbingau*, a market-town, privileged by the Emperor *Frederick* in the year 1485. *Wagegg*,

*Wagegg*, a very ancient castle with a lordship belonging to it, once the property of the noble family of *Laubenberg*; but, in the year 1581, annexed to the abbey by Abbot *Eberhardstein*.

*Westerreidt*, a feat, with a lordship annexed to it, purchased in the sixteenth century of *Ulrich Schweickhard* by Abbot *Wolfgang* of *Grunenstein*.

*Gunzburg*, a market-town, deriving its charter from the Emperor *Rupert*, in the year 1407; and, together with *Leibenthan*, constituting one lordship.

*Dietmansfried*, a market-town, created such by the Emperor *Rudolph II.* in the year 1586.

*Zum Falken*, a feat, which is the residence of an intendant.

*Rotenstein*, a feat and lordship. The feat of *Calde* and the village of *Ittelsburg*, together with the lordship of *Gronenbach* and all their estates, in *Algau*, whether feudal or hereditary, were, by the counts of *Pappenheim*, who arrived to the possession of them on the extinction of the land-graves of *Stublingen*, in 1686, transferred to the abbey in 1692, in consideration of the sum of 65,000 florins. The town of *Gronenbach*, or *Grunenbach*, is a considerable place, with a market and Protestant church in it, of which *Zurch* enjoys the right of presentation. Close by the town, on a hill, is a conventual church of Catholics, as also the feat of *Grunenbach*.

*Teiffelberg*, or *Deiffelberg*, together with *Hetzlinshofen* and *Erbishoffen*, are two foundations of nobles constituting one lordship; which, together with *Gronenbach*, are now fallen to the abbey. The inhabitants of *Erbishofen* are Protestants, and have a parish-church, the pastor of which is recommended by *Zurch*; and the Catholics also have a church in the hamlet of *Lachen*.

*Legau*, a market-town, created such in the year 1485 by the Emperor *Frederick III.*

*Hobenthan*, a feat with villages and districts belonging to it; as, namely, *Mutmanshofen*, *Kimbratzhofen*, *Wiggensbach*, *Frauenzell*, &c. which were all purchased by Abbot *John* of *Reitheim*, in the fifteenth century, of the family of *Haimenhofen*.

*Kemnath*, a feat and lordship annexed to the abbey in the sixteenth century, by Abbot *Wolfgang* of *Grunenstein*, who purchased it of *Zimprecht* of *Benznau*. This feat is the residence of an intendant.

*The DUTCHY of*  
*WURTEMBERG and TECK.*

§. 1. ACCORDING to Dr. *Haubers*, the first map of the dutchy of *Wurtemberg* was cut in wood in the year 1559, being about the bigness of a common sheet of paper, and printed for the widow of *Ulrich Morbards*. In the year 1578 it was reprinted by *George Gruppenbach*, and inserted by *Adam Ortelius* in the first edition of his *Theatrum orbis terrarum*. But in the second edition of this work, instead of it he added a map of *George Gadner*, though without his privity. *Gadner* improved this map, and at last published it in the year 1596; which, in the year 1659, underwent another impression still more correct, by *Roszlín*; yet from this *De Fer*, in the year 1694, drew a very faulty one, which *Walther* rendered still more incorrect by his engraving. *Gadner's* map was likewise the ground-work of that of *Mercator*, which *Hond*, *Janssonius*, *Waesberg* and *Blaeuw* re-published under their respective names. *Hulse* reduced it to a smaller scale, which *Matthew Merian* inserted in *Zeiller's Topographia Sueviae*. *Schickard's* new draught of it is now no longer in being, and *Visscher's*, *Valk's*, and *Dankert's* maps are incorrect. After all, the latest and best map of this dutchy is that designed by *John Maier*, and engraved, in the year 1710, by *Homann*, on two leaves; which makes, in his *Atlas of Germany*, the eighty-third. But as this also is not free from errors, it is to be wished that it were again published with Mr. *Hauber's* important amendments.

§. 2. This dukedom consists of a great number of counties and lordships, some of which were purchased, some devolved to it by marriage, and others were acquired by conquest. To the north it terminates on the bishopric of *Spire*, the Palatinate, the *Kreischgau*, the county of *Hohenlobe*, and the district of the Imperial town of *Hall* in *Swabia*; eastward it is bounded by the county of *Limpurg*, the districts of the Imperial towns of *Gmund* and *Ulm*, and the lordships of *Rechberg* and *Wiesensteig*; and with respect to the lordship of *Heydenheim* by the priory of *Ellwangen*; the county of *Oettengen* and a small tract of the dutchy of *Pfalz-Neuburg*; south-east by the *Austrian* dominions; and to the south also by the dependencies of the same province, the territories of *Furstenberg*, *Zwifalten*, *Zoller*, *Rotbweil* and other lesser districts, as also by the *Brisgau*; westward it confines on the district of *Furstenberg*, *Oberkirch* and *Oppenau*, two manors lying on the diocese of *Straßburg*, and the marquisates of *Baaden-Baaden* and *Baaden-Dourlach*, from which countries it is separated by the *Schwarzwald*, or *Black-forest*. Its extent from

from south to north, exclusive of the most southern detached parts in it, and from east to west, not including the lordship of *Heydenheim*, which lies apart from it, is about sixteen miles.

§. 3. It is beyond dispute the most considerable and fertile part of the circle of *Swabia*, and may indeed be said to be one of the best and warmest countries in all *Germany*. From its natural disposition, the country consists of three tracts, which are all remarkably different. Of these the lowest and warmest is the *Unterland*, reaching from *Heilbronn* to *Stuttgard*, tho' in the eastern part in which are comprehended the manors of *Murbard*, *Backanang* and a part also of those of *Winnenden*, *Schorndorf* and *Lorch*, the air is not quite so mild. The *Middle-land* lies betwixt the *Unterland*, the *Alb*, and the *Black-forest*. This part of the *Alb* and the *Black-forest* which have been taken notice of in the introduction of *Swabia* form the *Upper-land*, which is much colder than the former tho' lying more southward. It is proper here to specify the particular names of the several distinct tracts belonging to these. In the *Unterland* lies a small part of *Jagst* and the *Kocher Thal* as also the *Weinsberg-thal* (formerly called *Sulmgau*) which is so named from the little town of *Weinsberg*; the *Zabergau*, a part of *Kraichgau*; the lower part of *Enzthals* leading from *Durrmunz*; the *Murthal*; the *Rams* or *Remsthal* and the lower part also of the *Neckarthals* beginning from *Eszlingen*; all which derive their several names from rivers and produce excellent wines. In the *Middle-land* and east of the *Neckar* lies the *Filsthal*, so called from the *Fils*; the *Linninger Thal*, out of which issues the *Lauter*; the *Uracher*, or *Ermsthal*, from which issues the *Erms*; the *Pfullinger Thal*, so named from the town of *Pfullingen*, and where the *Echitz* has its source; together with the *Steinlacher Thal*, which is so called from the *Steinlach*. To the west of the river *Neckar* lie the grounds which are so famous for the plenty and excellency of their white cabbages, beginning about one hour's distance above *Stuttgard*, near *Degerloch*, and extending beyond *Vaybingen*, *Muszberg*, *Steinenbronn*, *Waltenbuch*, *Grotzingen*, *Wolfschlugen*, *Kongen*, *Nellingen*, and *Ruith*, from whence they wind again to the neighbourhood of *Degerloch*; the forest of *Schonbueh*, which extends from *Waltenbuch* to *Hildritzhausen*, and in another part almost to *Tubingen*; the exuberant *Gow* or *Gau*, beginning at *Altingen*, and reaching to the lower county of *Hohenberg*, and bordering close on *Nagold*; and on the other side near *Deckenpfrond* on the *Black-forest*; together with the middle part of the valley of *Neckar*, lying from *Tubingen* to *Eszlingen*. Lastly, in the *Upper-land* is that part only of the *Alb* which is called the *Raube Alb*, the *Aibuch* lying in the lordship of *Heydenheim*, and being much milder; as also the *Hochstrasz*, which extends towards *Ulm*, and constitutes a part of the manor of *Blanbeurer*. Beyond the *Alb* is the *Brauzthal*, situate in the lordship of *Heydenheim*; the *Blauthal*, so called from the river *Blau*; the valley betwixt the lordships of *Steuszlingen* and *Justingen*, out of which issues the

*Schmich*;

*Schmich*; the *Lauterthal*; the *Lauchertthal* and the *Baar* near *Duttlingen*. In that part of the *Black-forest* belonging to this dutchy lies the *Gutacher Thal*, so named from the *Gutacht*, which near *Hausach* runs into the *Kinzig*; the *Elenboger* and *Sickltacher Thal*, through which runs the *Kinzig*; the *St. Christophs Thal* and *Beyersbronner Thal*, through each of which runs a rivulet, whose streams uniting near *Beyersbronn* form the *Murg*.

The natural situation of the country has also given rise to a common division of it, which, as it occurs more than once in the sequel, it will be proper here to illustrate: This division is into the land above and under the *Staig*, or into the *Steig-regio supra* and *Inframontana*. By the word *Steig* the *Swabians* mean a steep road; all the towns and manors of the dutchy to which the direct road from *Stuttgart* leads over the *Boyer-Wein* and *Hafen-Steige*, three mountains near the gates of the city lying above the *Steige*, and all the rest under it.

§. 4. This dutchy abounds so in grain that it exports considerable quantities thereof; but this grain is chiefly spelt, rye and wheat being much less cultivated here. Of all the other sorts of grain, however, here is also a plentiful sufficiency. The neighbourhood of *Boblingen* and *Herrenberg* exceed in fertility all the other parts of the dutchy. Flax and hemp are also cultivated here, and the former of these thrives best in the coldest parts. The vallies formed by the skirts of the *Alb*, some of which are three or four hours in length, are covered as it were with forests of fruit-trees, of which also there is no scarcity in most of the other parts of this country, cyder and perry being the liquors drank there in common by country people when wine happens to be dear. This dutchy abounds likewise in very rich palatable and wholesome wines, called by the general name of *Neckar* wines, though each has a particular title of its own, which it receives from the parts where it grows. The grapes also which yield the best wines bear the appellation of the countries whence the sets were first brought, as the *Cbiovanna*, *Valtoline*, *Tyrolles* and *Hungarian*. The vineyards of the dutchy of *Wurtemberg* have been greatly improved by the very learned Mr. *Bilfinger*, who procured shoots from *France*, *Italy*, *Greece*, *Hungary*, *Cyprus*, and even *Schiras* in *Persia*; for his vineyard at *Cantstadt*, where most of them thrive so well that they have since been transplanted with the like success into many other vineyards. The tracts and vallies of the lower part of this dutchy noted for the best wines have been specified above, (§. 3.) and in the sequel I shall mention the particular places famed for that liquor. The cultivation of silk was revived here under Duke *Charles*. The forests of this country are considerably lessened. The consumption of oak, in particular, has been very large. Beach and birch also require to be used sparingly. The woods of fir, which lie in the *Black-forest*, have been spoken of in the Introduction to *Swabia*. The colder part of the *Unterland*, §. 3. so nearly resembles the *Black-forest* as to be covered with firs and pines;

pines; turf is also dug there, particularly near *Schwenningen*, *Sindelfingen*, *Wildbad* and *Schopfloch*, which makes up for the scarcity of wood. Great profits are also made by graziery, particularly in the *Black-forest*, but the largest breeds of sheep here are found on the *Alb*. Most parts of the country abound in game. In the valley of *St. Christopher*, near *Frudensladt* and near *Konigswart* in the valley of *Murg*, are mines of silver and copper. That at *Konigslein* in the *Reinerzau*, near the convent of *Alpirspach*, yields silver, and that at *Guttach* near *Hornberg* copper. Iron also is found at *Konigsbronn* and *Morgelstetten*, and also in *Ludwigs Thal* at *Duttlingen*, as likewise in the country of *Schiltach* at *Ablen* and *Fluorn*; but not in sufficient quantities to supply the country, infomuch that the iron of *Mompelgard* is imported there. *Alpirspach* and the *Reinerzau* afford cobalt; and sulphur is likewise met with in the neighbourhood of *Bablingen*, *Heubach*, *Boll*, and elsewhere; many parts also yield coal. *Sulz* has some saline springs. Of minerals the *Terra sigillata*, which is reckoned preferable to that of *Malta*; and a fine clay for earthen-ware are particularly found near *Heydenheim*, as also porcelain in the manor of *Hornberg*, which is worked at *Calw*; fine variegated marbles, some of which are equal to those of *Italy*, and remarkably transparent alabaster near *Enzweybingen*; agate crystalline pebbles, which cut glass, at *Bulach*; black amber on the *Alb*, as also at *Kirchheim*, near the *Teckberge* and at *Boll*; together with fine mill-stones at *Upper-Ensfingen*, &c. Among the baths at *Wurtemberg* the most celebrated is that of the *Wildbad*; the other baths here are those of the *Zeller Bad*, the *Hirschbad* at *Stuttgard*, the *Sulzbach* at *Cantstadter*, the *Bollerbad*, the *Cappenerbad* at *Liebenzell*, the *Lauterbad* at *Freudenstadt*, the *Krahebad* at *Alpirspach*, the *Geyerbad* at *Urach*, and the *Rietenauerbad* at *Backnang*. The most noted mineral springs here are the *Goppinger*, the *Teinacher*, the *Berger* near *Cantstadt*, the *Klein*, or *Lesser Engstinger*, at *Pfullingen*, and the *Gonninger*. The rivers which have their rise in and water this dutchy, have already been spoken of in the articles of the *Alb* and *Schwarzwald* in the introduction to *Swabia*. The principal of these is the *Neckar*, in Latin the *Nicer*, or *Nicrus*, which rises near *Schwenningen* in the manor of *Duttlingen*, dividing the dutchy from south to north, and joining the *Rhine* below *Manheim* in the lower Palatinate. Omitting the other smaller rivers which it receives within the dutchy, it is increased by the *Enz* as united with the *Nagold*, and also by the *Fils* and *Rems*. Duke *Charles Lewis* caused it to be made navigable from *Cantstadt*. The *Enz* likewise admits vessels as far as *Vaybingen*.

§. 5. The number of inhabitants in this dutchy is known to precision, an exact enquiry being made every year by the general superintendants, and reported to the annual Synod. In the year 1754 were numbered 477,115 souls, and they have hitherto been observed to increase. In the dutchy are sixty-eight cities and towns, exclusive of that part of *Widdern* belonging to the duke, with about 1200 boroughs, market-towns, villages and hamlets.

The States of *Wurtemberg*, since the nobility separated themselves, are composed of the prelates, or abbots, and the towns. On the call of a Diet (which at present is only on very important occasions) all the prelates and a burgher-master from each town meet at *Stuttgardt*, out of whom are chosen four prelates and six burgher-masters, as representatives of the whole country. These are divided into the lesser and larger committee of Election. The former consists of two prelates and six burgher-masters, the provincial consuls, which are usually two or three, and the provincial receivers. The latter also consists of two prelates and six burgher-masters, with two provincial commissaries, three provincial recorders, and a like number of chancery-counsellors, as also of two provincial clerks of the excise, who are attended by three provincial beadles. This select body meets twice or thrice every year, each session lasting four, six, or eight weeks, according to the weight and multiplicity of business. The country choose their assessors at pleasure either from among the prelates or burgher-masters of the towns.

§. 6. The established religion of this country is *Lutheranism*, and though Duke *Charles Alexander* has embraced the *Roman*, yet in the years 1729, 1732 and 1733, he gave assurances to the States in formal instruments, that no change or innovation should be made in the *Lutheran* religion in any part of the whole duchy, and that in all the churches and schools throughout the duchy, and the countries thereunto belonging, no other religion than that of *Lutheranism* should be taught; that no new Catholic churches, chapels, altars or images, should be erected or set up, nor any such as were decayed or forsaken again used; that no processions, pilgrimages, nor catholic burying-places should be tolerated; that the host should never be carried openly, the *Simultaneum Catholicum* be no where introduced, nor any part of the catholic worship be performed except only that in the duke's chapel, the catholic inhabitants of the town of *Ludwigsburg* should have the privilege of performing their service in private; that all and every employment shall be filled with *Lutherans* alone; that the privy-council shall consist only of *Lutherans*; and that in the same manner as in the Electorate of *Saxony*, they alone shall have the management of the church concerns, revenue, and affairs relating to the police, whether respecting the ducal lands only or the whole body of Protestants in general, both within and without the *Roman* Empire, in the Imperial or circular Diet, or any other assembly. Further, in the year 1734, the said duke, in confirmation of the premises, did at the Imperial Diet deliver to the Protestant body *Reversals* under his sign manual, which were in due form accepted by them. Duke *Charles Eugene* also in the year 1750, issued a declaration against catholic processions either at *Ludwigsburg* or in any part of the duchy, enjoining that religious matters should remain unalterable pursuant to the treaty of *Westphalia*, the *Reversalia* of the Princes, and the national compacts grounded thereon. The Protestants only are tolerated here, and their place

of worship at *Stuttgart* is a private house. In this dutchy are also some *Waldenses*, who are either husbandmen or farmers, and live in the *Italian* villages, as they are called, some few towns alone excepted, where they have established manufactures of hats and stockings, and are allowed the public exercise of their religion. The toleration of the *Jews* here was abolished by an edict of Duke *Christopher*, that of two or three families at *Stuttgart* excepted under the particular protection of the court, and those previously settled in the new acquisitions.

Concerning the constitution of the *Lutheran* church here, in the whole dutchy are five hundred and fifty-five parishes, and about fifty deaconries, exclusive of eight hundred and twenty-nine chapels of ease. The parishes are divided into thirty-eight special superintendencies, and these into four general ones. The special superintendants, or as they are called here super-attendants, and who are also termed *Decani*, or in common talk only *Speciales*, hold together with their deanries the parishes of the towns where they reside, annually visit the schools and churches within their department, convene once or twice a year the ministers subordinate to them, and make their report to the consistory. The general-superintendants, who are usually stiled General, are always the abbots of *Bebenhausen*, *Adelberg*, *Maulbronn* and *Denkendorf*.

1. Subject to the general-superintendent and abbot of *Bebenhausen* are nine special superintendants, of whom the special superintendent of *Tubingen* presides over twenty-two parishes; the superintendent of *Lustnau* over six, he at *Herrenberg* over twelve, he at *Freudenstadt* over ten, he at *Wildberg* over twenty-one, and he at *Sulz* over sixteen; the superintendent at *Hornberg* over seven, the superintendent at *Tuttlingen* over nine, and the superintendent at *Balingen* over twenty-six.

2. Subject to the general-superintendent and abbot of *Adelberg* are ten special superintendants, of whom the special-superintendent at *Cantstadt* presides over twelve parishes, the superintendent at *Waiblingen* over thirteen, at *Schorndorf* over twenty-five, at *Marbach* over twenty, at *Bracknang* over eight, at *Lauffen* over eleven, at *Guglingen* over ten, at *Brackenbeim* over thirteen, at *Neuenstadt* over twelve, and at *Weinsberg* over eleven. The abbey of *Adelberg*, though giving title to the general-superintendency, yet lies without it.

3. Subject to the general-superintendent and abbot of *Maulbronn* are eleven special-superintendants, of whom the special-superintendent of *Stuttgart* presides over twenty-one parishes, he at *Ludwigsburg* over eight, he at *Leonberg* over seventeen, he at *Markgroningen* over nine, he at *Bietigheim* over eleven, he at *Vaybingen* over twelve, and he at *Knittlingen* over sixteen, exclusive of the parish of *Lutzheim* which is under the immediate visitation of the general-superintendent; the superintendent at *Durmenz* over eleven, the superintendent at *Boblingen* over fourteen, at *Cakw* over eighteen, and at *Wildbad* over eleven.

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4. Subject to the general superintendant and abbot of *Denkendorf* are eight special superintendants, of whom the special superintendant at *Goppen* presides over twenty-four parishes, the special superintendant at *Kirchheim* over nineteen, the superintendant at *Nurtingen* over ten, at *Neuffen* over eight, at *Heydenheim* over twenty-four, at *Urach* over twenty-five, at *Pfuldingen* over eleven, and at *Blaubeuren* over twenty-one. The abbey of *Denkendorf*, which gives name to the generalship, lies without its limits.

The synod here, which is held annually in the months of *September* and *October*, is composed of the consistory and four general superintendants. All parishes are filled up by the consistory, which also, on a vacancy in the deanries, abbies, deaconries, &c. in the three chief towns, as also in the professorships in the university and convents, always proposes three persons, out of whom the privy-council chooses the candidate who is best recommended. The meanest revenue of a parish is four hundred florins.

The revenues of the ancient monasteries have been mostly applied to the service of churches and schools, and the persons officiating in them, under the direction of the ecclesiastical council. The fourteen abbots and priors of *Adelberg*, *Alpirspach*, *Anhausen*, *Bebenhausen*, *Blaubeuren*, *Denkendorf*, *Herbrechtingen*, *Herrenbils*, *Hirsau*, *Konigsbronn*, *Lorch*, *Maulbronn*, *Murhard* and *S. George*, not only form, in the manner above-mentioned, the first class of the states of the country, but out of them also are chosen the four committees (§. 5.) and the three ecclesiastical counsellors of the consistory, four of whom, as above specified, are perpetual general superintendants and members of the synod; four are invested with the government of seminary convents; as, namely, those of *Bebenhausen*, *Maulbronn*, *Denkendorf* and *Blaubeuren*; and these last four, together with the abbots of *Anhausen*, *Herbrechtingen*, *Konigsbronn* and *Murhard*, who are also priests of those places, are obliged to residence.

§. 7. For the instruction of youth, particularly in divinity, this duchy has several excellent foundations, which are not to be met with in other countries; the common grammar-schools here, under the direction of a preceptor and one, two or three assistants, who are termed *collaboratores*, or *provisores*, amount to above fifty; and every year these schools are visited and examined not only by the magistracy and clergy of each place, but also by a professor of philosophy at *Tubingen* and by the rector of the *gymnasium* at *Stuttgart*. By the former are examined the schools in the country on the *Steig*, and by the latter those in the country under the *Steig* (§. 3.) Out of these schools they select such scholars as give indication of making good divines, and these at the *gymnasium* of *Suttgart* further undergo three other examinations in three successive years; after which twenty, formerly twenty-five, are removed from thence, as the Prince's *alumni* and stipendiaries, to the four convents in the country appropriated to academies, which may be looked upon as the highest classes of a *gymnasium*; and first to the two lower ones of *Blaubeuren* and *Denkendorf*, next to

to the two upper ones, as namely those of *Bebenhausen* and *Maulbronn*, and then from thence to the university at *Tubingen* on the theological exhibitions, which is done in the following order; viz. one year on the admittance of new *alumni* from the grammar-schools into the convent of *Blaubeuren*, the scholars of that convent are removed to *Bebenhausen*, whence another set of students are promoted to the Prince's *stipendium* for divines at *Tubingen*. The succeeding year the promising scholars in the country schools are sent to the convent of *Denkendorf*, whence, for further improvement, they are removed to *Maulbronn*, and after their term, which is usually two years in each convent, they are promoted to the Prince's stipend. In these four convents the *alumni* are provided with lodging, food, apparel and instruction; but at their admittance, in conjunction with their parents and guardians, bind themselves, in case of elopement from the convent, apostacy from the *Lutheran* religion, or other scandalous crimes, to pay at the rate of fifty florins a year for the time of their board; as also to devote themselves to divinity; and not to solicit, or accept, of any office out of the country without the Prince's express leave; but, on the contrary, willingly to take upon themselves any scholastic or ecclesiastical function, either within or without the country to which the States shall appoint them. The Prince's theological stipend, at *Tubingen*, is a seminary containing about three hundred students, and sometimes more, who, after studying philosophy two years, are capable of being created masters of arts, and having studied divinity the two succeeding ones, whether they have taken the degree or not, if they pass the very strict examination in the consistory, have a licence given them under the title of Examined masters to preach, baptize and administer the sacrament. The most eminent among them are also appointed *repetentes* in the stipend. Till they are provided with a benefice they continue in the seminary, where, besides their food, every quarter of a year they receive one florin, thirty kruiters and two quires of paper; but the *magistri repetentes* have a more liberal allowance. The superintendants of this stipend are the chancellor of the university, two professors of divinity, both of whom must live in the convent and the *magister domus*. From these foundations this dutchy derives a constant supply of such able and exemplary divines as, in proportion to its extent, are scarce to be equalled in any Protestant country whatever. *Stuttgart* has also a *gymnasium illustre*, and at *Tubingen*, exclusive of its *collegium illustre*, is a celebrated university.

§. 8. This country is likewise not without several considerable manufactures; as, namely, that of potter's-ware at *Heydenheim* and the porcelain manufactory at *Calw*; but this does not flourish so much as might have been expected from the many advantageous privileges granted for its encouragement. At *Spiegelberg*, not far from *Marpach* and *Backnang*, is a glass-house, the mirrors of which, and its other works, are very justly admired. *Ludwigsburg* makes gold and marbled paper, as also damask and other

other linen; and at *Urach* and *Blaubeuren* are good linen manufactures; as *Calw*, *Goppingen* and *Tubingen* are likewise noted for their woollen-stuffs. At *Cantstadt* are cotton-printers; in other places good hats and stockings are made. At *Berg* too, and at *Stuttgart*, are manufactures of silk. The exports of these commodities and of the natural products of the country, are not inconsiderable. At *Calw* and *Urach* are trading companies; those belonging to the former of which are of the longest standing and of greatest importance. The introduction of what foreign commodities the country wants is principally by the way of *Frankfort on the Mayn*.

§. 9. The castle of *Wurtemberg*, which has given name to the whole dutchy, lies in the manor of *Cantstadt*. The origin of the princely house is somewhat obscure and uncertain. Those who deduce it from the Kings of the *Franks* say, that King *Clovis* conferred on a favourite of his of the name of *Emerich* the castles of *Wurtemberg* and *Beutelspach*, together with the adjacent country, under the title of a *Dynasty*, or barony. *Conrad*, Dynast of *Wurtemberg*, resigning his inheritance to the Emperor *Henry IV.* as a fief, was by him created count thereof. It is certain, however, that there were counts of *Wurtemberg* at the beginning of the twelfth century. The *Wurtemberg* inheritance had frequently been divided, but the last division of it was in the year 1442, betwixt the counts *Lewis* and *Ulrich*. In the year 1473, the several counts of *Wurtemberg* then living entered into a compact for establishing the right of primogenitureship, and indivisibility of the *Wurtemberg* territories. This compact was ratified, in the year 1482, by the convention at *Munfing*, as the fundamental law of *Wurtemberg*; and, in the year 1484, received the sanction of the Emperor *Frederick III.* In the years 1485, 1486 and 1489, it was confirmed by new compacts, and particularly, in the year 1490, by the ratification of the states of the country and the *Swabian* confederacy. In 1495, the Emperor *Maximilian* conferred on his successor, Count *Eberhard I.* the title of duke; and again ratified the indivisibility of the country and the right of primogenitureship in it. This first duke, *Eberhard*, had for his successor his father's brother's son *Eberhard II.* whose brother, Count *Henry*, obtained *Mompelgard*, with its appurtenances; and from *Frederick*, his grandson, who was also reigning duke of *Wurtemberg*, the present ducal family is descended. His son, *Julius Frederick*, in right of his consort *Elizabeth*, inherited the dutchy of *Oels* in *Silesia*; and thus founded the collateral-line of *Wurtemberg-Oels*, which is still existing.

The first duke of *Teck*, known with any certainty, lived towards the end of the twelfth century; and Duke *Albert*, a son of *Conrad's*, was duke of *Zabringen*. These dukes of *Teck* possessed the castle of *Teck*, which now lies in ruins, together with the town of *Kirchbeim*; but a part of the latter belonged also to the dukes of *Austria*, who, in the year 1325, transferred it to Count *Ulrich* of *Wurtemberg*; on which *Frederick*, duke of *Teck*, in

1381, disposed of his share in this town, together with the castle of *Teck*, to Count *Eberhard* of *Wurtemberg*.

By the convention of *Prague*, in the year 1599, the reversion of the dutchy of *Wurtemberg* was ceded to the house of *Austria*, who, by virtue of this cession, assumed its title and arms; but the ducal house of *Wurtemberg* maintains that this reversion became void in the year 1740, by the decease of the Emperor *Charles VI*.

§. 10. The duke's title is, *Duke of Wurtemberg and Teck, Count of Mompelgard, Lord of Heydenheim and Justingen*. The arms for *Wurtemberg* are three stag's horns, diamond, in a field topaz. For *Teck* topaz and diamond lozenges; for *Mompelgard* two barbels endorsed with tails averted, topaz, in a field, ruby; for *Heydenheim*, a *Saracen's* head with a kind of *Hussar's* cap ruby in a field topaz; for *Justingen* saphire a staff in bend with branches on both sides; and, lastly, the Imperial standard, borne by the ducal-house of *Wurtemberg* as hereditary standard-bearer of the Empire.

§. 11. This standard of the holy *Roman* Empire was conferred on the counts of *Wurtemberg* in the year 1336. The dukes are also grand huntsmen of the Empire; and in allusion to this honor, Duke *Eberhard Lewis*, in the year 1702, founded the order of hunting; and, in the year 1719, renewed and increased its statutes, the reigning duke of *Wurtemberg* being always grand-master thereof. The ensign of the order is a gold cross in shape of that of *Malta*, enamelled with red; and at each of the four corners a golden eagle with a hunting-horn betwixt the middle and lower point of each part. In the centre is a small shield, on one side of which is a *W* in relievo with a ducal hat over it; and in the other three golden hunting-horns. This cross is worn appendant to a broad watered scarlet ribbon passing from the left shoulder quite down to the right side. On the left breast of the coat is a silver star embroidered with the ensign of the order in the middle, and in a green circle round it the motto of the order *Amicitie virtutisque fœdus*. The grand festival is on *St. Hubert's* day, which is also celebrated with a great hunting-match, at the place where the grand-master at that time happens to be.

§. 12. The hereditary posts of this country were revived on its being raised to a dukedom. So early as the year 1511, at the celebration of the nuptials of Duke *Ulrich*, the following great officers assisted at the solemnity: viz. baron of *Thumben* as hereditary marshal, baron of *Nippenburg* as hereditary cup-bearer, the baron of *Gutling* as hereditary chamberlain, and the baron of *Speten* as hereditary steward. But at that time they had no fiefs (*beneficia*) but these were afterwards conferred on them in lieu of the pension, excepting that the *Speten* family are still without any, their enfeoffment not being descended with the post of hereditary steward. The barons of *Wallbrunn* are at present hereditary cup-bearers; but by whom the other hereditary offices are enjoyed I know not.

§. 13. The

§. 13. The duke of *Wurtemberg* sits and votes in the college of Princes by virtue of the dutchy of *Wurtemberg*, and has demanded the same privilege by virtue of the dutchy of *Teck*. But though this affair was recommended to the Diet by the Emperor *Leopold*, in the year 1699, and in 1708 by the Emperor *Joseph*, nothing has yet been done in it. The duke of *Wurtemberg* is one of the alternative Princes, as they are called from an agreement made, in the year 1576, for settling the alternation of their ranks. In the Introduction to the Circle of *Swabia*, he is shewn to be the summoning Prince and director of this Circle. The assessment in the *matricula* of the Empire for the dutchy of *Wurtemberg*, the Principality and county of *Mompelgard* and the county of *Lowenstein*, not long since was sixty horse and two hundred and seventy-seven foot, or 1828 florins; but I cannot positively affirm whether this be the present establishment. The assessment of the Imperial lordship of *Justingen* is five footmen, or twenty florins; to the *Kammerziele*, or Imperial chamber at *Wetzlar*, the dutchy pays nine hundred and fifty-three rixdollars, fifty-three kruitzers and a half; and the lordship of *Justingen* fifteen rixdollars, eleven kruitzers and a half.

§. 14. At *Stuttgardt*, which is the residence of the duke, are the privy-chancery, in which the duke himself presides; the privy, or ministerial-council, consisting of nobles, men of letters and other officers; the college of government, which, besides other officers, has also a president, together with nobles and men of letters among its members; the consistory, with a president, director and counsellors; the board of war, with a president and other members; the treasury, which consists of a president, a receiver, a solicitor and other officers; the ecclesiastical college, with a director, administrators of the church-revenues and other members and officers, and several other boards and offices; as, namely, those of the mint, trade, forests, demesnes, mines, &c.

The high court of justice, where causes are terminated, in *dernier ressort*, no appeal being allowed to the Aulic or any other foreign tribunal, was, in the year 1514, removed for ever to *Tubingen*, where it holds its sessions once a year; and consists of a chief-justice, assessors who are composed of nobles, men of study and country gentlemen, as also of a secretary.

§. 15. Mr. *Keyfzler*, in his travels, computes the whole revenue of this country at two millions of guilders *per annum*. The country itself levies the contributions and excise.

§. 16. The military force here consists of a body of horse-guards, horse-grenadiers, dragoons, foot-guards, five regiments of foot and a body of artillery.

§. 17. The more particular description of this dutchy is best reduced under the four following divisions; *viz.*

I. The princely temporal bailiwicks and cities, which I shall mention in the order in which they descended to the ducal house, though the time of the

the acquisition of the six first, as having been longest in their possession, is unknown.

1. The city and district of *Stuttgard*.

*Stuttgard*, or *Stuttgardt*, the capital of the dutchy and residence of the duke, lies in a delightful country on the *Nisenbach*, which at about one German league's distance from it runs into the *Necbar*. The city of itself is not large, but contains two well built suburbs, which are called the *Reiche* and *Eszlinger*. The counts and dukes of *Wurtemberg* have had their residence here ever since the year 1321. *Eberhard Lewis* indeed removed to *Ludwigsburg* in the year 1727, but in 1733 Duke *Charles Alexander* removed hither again. The new ducal palace here was began in the year 1746. The building of the old one employed them from the year 1553 to 1570. Near it stands the chancery, which is a handsome stone structure; and on the other side of the palace, towards the east, are the *menagerie* and summer-house, the latter of which is admired for its curious architecture. It was built in the year 1584, consists wholly of stone and contains two stories, in each of which is a salon. The uppermost of these is two hundred and one feet in length, seventy-one in breadth and fifty-one high, being arched and having pillars on the outside. This salon is fitted up for a theatre. To the south of the old palace stands the new building, as it is called, which was erected betwixt the years 1599 and 1609. In the lower part of it are the duke's stables, and in the middle a large room for solemnities, and over that an armory. The cabinet of curiosities here is at present in the Prince's buildings, as it is called. The duke's offices in this city have been mentioned above, §. 14. In the dutchy-house both the committees of the country and the circular Diets assemble. The see of its bishop, which was anciently at *Beutelspach*, was removed to this place in the year 1321, on which account the church of the *Holy-Cross* is stiled the cathedral. Exclusive of this, among the German-Lutheran churches, are those of the hospital church and St. *Leonard*. The French-Lutheran congregation here have the exercise of their public worship in the palace church belonging to the convent of *Betenbausen*, and the French reformed meet in a room of the old palace. In this town is also a special superintendency, and a *gymnasium illustre* of seven classes, the rector of which also is *Pædagogarcha* or Governor of the schools in the country under the *Steige*. The silk manufactories of *Stuttgardt* make all sorts of stuffs, stockings, and ribbands. The origin of this town is uncertain; in the year 1283 it was besieged without success by *Rudolph I.* but in 1287, he reduced Count *Eberhard* to such streights that he was compelled to promise the demolition of the walls of the city. In the year 1520 and 1567, the whole city was again surrounded with walls; in 1546 and 1547 it suffered greatly by the *Spaniards*; in 1634, and the following years, by the Imperialists; and in 1688, 1693, and 1707, by the *French*.

To it belong the hamlets of *Hefzlach* and *Gablenberg*, the inhabitants of which are burghers of *Stuttgardt*, and their processess are tried in its courts.

The district of *Stuttgardt* under the *Steige* produces great quantities of wine, and on the horse course, betwixt *Stuttgardt* and *Cantstadt*, is a medicinal bath called *Hirschbad*. To this district belong twenty parishes, viz. *Waltenbuch*, a little town, containing a castle, in which the duke usually resides when he hunts at *Schonbuch*. This place, together with some other villages and hamlets, was, in the year 1363, sold by duke *Reinold* of *Urslingen* to count *Eberhard* of *Wurtemberg*.

*Bernhausen*, *Bohnlanden*, *Botbnang*, *Degerloch*, where the *Krautreichfelder* or white college fields begin, *Echterdingen*, *Feuerbach*, *Gaiszburg*, *Heumaden*, *Kemnath*, *Musberg*, *Nellingen*, formerly containing a priory; *Upper-Efzlingen*, *Plattenbard* and *Plieningen*.

*Plochingen*, *Ruith*, *Scharnhausen*, *Sielmengen* and *Steinenbronn*.

#### 2. The town and district of *Cantstadt*.

*Cantstadt*, or *Cantstatt*, a small town, lying on the east side of the *Neckar*, and containing a suburb on the other side of it, by reason of its situation is accounted a pass. In it is a special-superintendency, and a cotton printing-house; and both within and near the town are three salt springs of approved virtue in several disorders. Near the town the counts of *Wurtemberg* anciently held their tribunals in the open air, and nigh it also stood the castles of *Brye*, *Altenburg*, and *Berg*. In the neighbourhood lies the little village of *Berg*, in which is a silk manufactory, and near it an excellent mineral spring. On a hill lying about 1000 paces to the east of the town 1700 bones of great and small animals have been dug up, and the walls of an ancient *Roman* building discovered.

The district of *Cantstadt* contains thirteen parishes; namely,

*Fellbach*, *Hedelsingen*, *Hofen*, a *Roman-catholic* parish, *Munster*, *Upper-Turkheim*, *Robracker*, *Rommelshausen*, *Schmiden*, *Ulbach*, *Under-Turkheim*, *Wangen*, *Weil in Dorf*, and *Zuffenhausen*. Betwixt the parochial villages of *Fellbach* and *Under-Turkheim*, near the hamlet of *Rotbeberg*, is the family seat of

*Wurtemberg*, which was the residence of the counts of *Wurtemberg* till the year 1320, and stands on an eminence. This seat has been frequently laid in ruins.

Obf. *Fellbach*, *Ulbach*, and *Under-Turkeim*, are noted for their wine.

#### 3. The town and district of *Waiblingen*.

*Waiblingen*, a little town lying on the *Rems*, has belonged to the counts of *Wurtemberg* ever since the year 1253. During the thirty years war the greatest part of this place was destroyed. In it is a special-superintendency.

The bailiwick of *Waiblingen* produces, in most places, good wine and corn: to it belong eight parishes, namely, *Beinslein*, *Bittenfeld*, *Hegnach*, *Hobnacker*, *Korb*, *Neckar-Groningen*, *Neckar-Rems*, and *Neustadtlein*; and also in old records *New-Waiblingen*, which is walled.

#### 4. The

4. The town and district of *Schorndorf*.

*Schorndorf*, a small but fortified town, situate on the *Rems*, is said to have had the privilege of a town conferred on it in the year 1230 by the Emperor *Frederick II.* In the years 1538 and 1560 it was strengthened with additional fortifications, in 1634 besieged and taken by the Imperialists, and in 1646 by the *French*. In the year 1743 almost one half of it was destroyed by fire. In this place is a special-superintendency.

The bailiwick of *Schorndorf*, contains eighteen parishes, viz.

*Beutelspach*, a borough, said to have formerly enjoyed municipal privileges. The old town, which stood on the *Cappelberg*, in its neighbourhood, was the residence of the ancient counts of *Wurtemberg*. The cathedral stood formerly in this town, but in the year 1321 was removed to *Stuttgart*. In its church is the burial-place of the ancient counts of *Wurtemberg*.

*Aichelberg*, a parochial village, belonging to the barons of *Holz*; *Aichschieß*, *Aurbach*, *Baltmanweiler*, *Enderpach*, *Geradsletten*, *Great-Heppach*, *Grunbach*, *Hegenlobe*, *Haubersbronn*, *Hobengebren*, *Pluderhausen*, *Rudersberg*, *Schnaitz*, *Schornbach*, *Strumpfelbach*, *Winterbach*: Of these *Great-Heppach* is famed for wine.

5. The town and district of *Leonberg*, containing

*Leonberg*, a little town lying not far from the rivulet of *Glems*. In it is a ducal palace. This town is also the seat of a special-superintendency. In the year 1498 it suffered by fire. After the battle of *Nordlingen*, in 1635, when the Imperialists had made themselves masters of all *Wurtemberg*, the Emperor granted this town to General *Gallas*; but by the peace of *Westphalia* it was restored to the duke.

Of the district of *Leonberg*, which lies in the *Old Glemsgau*, the greatest part belonged to the earldom of *Asperg*, and was purchased with it. It comprises seventeen parishes, viz.

*Heimsheim*, or *Heimsen*, a very old little town, which the counts of *Wurtemberg*, in the years 1443, 1456, and 1497, purchased of the noble families of *Neuneck*, *Stein*, *Gultlingen*, *Stadion*, and *Smalstein*; and of which at last, namely in the year 1687, the ducal house of *Wurtemberg* also exchanged with the Marggrave *Frederick the Great* the share which the family of *Gemmingen* had held for some centuries as a mortgage from the Marggrave of *Baaden*. In the year 1742 this town was granted as a fief to Count *William Frederick* of *Gravenitz*, and on his renunciation was granted by Duke *Charles Alexander* to his consort *Maria Augusta* for her life. In the thirty years war it was destroyed by fire, and in 1692 and 1693 plundered by the *French*. To it belongs

*Perouse*, a parochial village of the industrious *Waldenses*.

The parochial villages of *Ditzingen* or *Titzingen*, *Eltingen*, *Gebersheim*, *Gerlingen*, *Heimerdingen*, *Hemmingen*, *Hirschlanden*, *Hofingen*, *Malmstein*,  
B b 2 *Monsheim*,

*Monstheim, Munklingen, Renningen, Rutmarsheim or Rutbesheim, Schockinggen, and Warmbronn.*

6. The town and district of *Goppingen*, containing

*Goppingen*, a town, situate in a delightful plain on the river *Fils*, with a ducal seat in it, and a special-superintendency. Before the reformation, this town contained a cathedral, and at present has a manufactory of silk-stuffs. Probably the town belonged anciently to the Barons of *Stauffen*, and was taken from them either by Count *Ulrich* or *Eberhard* of *Wurtemberg*. In the year 1425 it was demolished by fire. In 1519 the *Swabian* confederacy made themselves masters of it; and in 1643 the *Bavarian* General *John Von Werth*. Not far from the town lies the excellent mineral spring of *Schwalbrunn*.

The district of *Goppingen* comprehends seventeen parishes, namely,

*Albershausen, Betzgenrieth, Boll*, near which is a mineral spring; *Eberspach, Faurndau* or *Faurdnau*, which, before the Reformation, contained a cathedral; *Ganzslofen, Gruibingen*, whence the above-mentioned town of *Gruibingau* took its name; *Hattenhofen*, and *Hochdorf*.

*Hoben-Stauffen*, a parochial village, in which was the family seat of the house of *Hoben-Stauffen* belonging to the duchy of *Swabia* and the Empire, and at first named *Stoppe*, or *Stoyphe*. In the year 1525 this palace was destroyed by the peasants.

*Heiningen*, a parochial village, on which the Emperor *Frederick III.* conferred the privileges of a town, but with little benefit to it.

*Holzheim, Reichenbach, Schlath, Schlierbach, Ubingen* or *Uwingen*, and *Wangen*.

*Hobenstatt*, a village, belonging partly to this amt or bailiwick, and lying beyond *Wiesensteig* on the *Alb*, the highest part of which is said to be hereabouts.

7. The town and district of *Urach*, containing

*Urach*, a little town, situate on the *Alb*, in a valley near the river *Erms*, in which is a ducal seat, and a special superintendency. In this place also was formerly an abbey and a *chartreux*. Considerable quantities of damask and other linens made here are exported by the *Urach* company. This town is the capital of the ancient earldom of the same name. One of the oldest counts of *Urach* whom we know with any degree of certainty is *Gerhard*, who died bishop of *Spire* in the year 1110. Count *Henry* of *Furstenberg* inherited the castle and earldom of *Urach* by his mother, and in 1254, exchanged one half of it, together with the castle, with the count of *Wurtemberg* for one half of *Wittlingen*. In the year 1260 Count *Berthold* of *Urach* (in whom and his brother *Rudolph* this family became extinct) left the other half of this earldom to this count *Ulrich*, in the possession of which he was confirmed by King *Richard*, and the remaining part was purchased by this Count, in the year 1265, of Count *Henry*

*Henry of Furstenberg* for three hundred and ten marks of silver. In 1473 all the counts of *Wurtemberg*, and in 1486 the two Counts *Eberhard* entered also into a convention here relative to the government of the country. In the year 1634 the Imperialists made themselves masters of this town. Near it on the other side lies the *Erms*.

*Hoben-Urach*, a strong castle standing on a mountain, and formerly pretty well fortified. In the year 1635 this castle was obliged to surrender to the Imperialists after a long siege.

In the neighbourhood of the town of *Urach* are some fine mills for lead, iron, and paper.

In the district of *Urach* are several curiosities. Near the town of *Urach* is a beautiful white earth, which is said to surpass the *terra sigillata* of *Malta*. At *St. John's*, *Guterstein*, and *Offenhausen*, which were formerly convents, are fine studs of horses. In a high and steep mountain, not far from the town of *Urach*, is the famous *Holzrutsche* or wood-slide, which consists of one thick iron pipe, about three feet broad, being on both sides upwards of two feet high and about nine hundred long. This pipe begins at the top of the mountain and reaches almost down the valley near the town of *Urach* and the river *Erms*. Into its upper opening is put the wood felled on the *Alb* and afterwards cut into billets, which being thus carried down the pipe with prodigious celerity, is thrown into the *Erms*, which forwards it into the *Neckar* near *Tenzlingen*, and after this runs beyond *Nurttingen* and *Eszlingen* to *Berg* near *Stuttgart*, where it is at last stopped and piled up in the duke's wood-yards. In this manner every year, about *Easter*, are brought from the *Alb* to *Stuttgart* upwards of 9000 cords of wood, besides what serves for the duke's court. Its produce is applied to the payment of the ecclesiastical and civil officers. To the district belong thirty parishes, namely *Bempffingen*, *Bernloch*, *Blietzhausen*, *Bobringen*, *Dettingen Under-Urach*, which carries on a considerable trade in dried fruit; *Donnsletten*, *Ebningen* near *Reutlingen*, *Erpfingen*, *Feldsletten*, *Gechingen*, *Gomendingen*, *Gruorn*, *Hausen* on the *Lauchert*, *Hengen*, *Koblstetten*, *Magerkongen*, *Laichingen*, on which the Emperor *Charles IV.* in the year 1364, conferred the privileges of a town; *Metzingen* under *Urach*, *Mittelsatt*, *Neubausen* under *Urach*, *Obnastetten*, *Seeburg*, anciently a fortified place; *Sondelfingen*, *Sontheim* on the *Alb*, *Steingebronn*, *Uppfingen*, *Willmandingen*, *Wittlingen*, which anciently enjoyed the privileges of a town; *Wurtingen*, and *Zainingen*.

8. The town and district of *Munfingen*. In it

*Munfingen*, a small town, in which a convention was made in the year 1482 betwixt the Counts *Eberhard* the elder and younger, relative to the right of primogenitureship and the indivisibility of the *Wurtemberg* lands. It is not known with any degree of certainty whether this town anciently belonged to the borough of *Wittlingen* or the earldom of *Urach*. In the year

1347 the family of *Speten* sold their estate to the counts of *Wurtemberg*.

The district of *Munsingen* includes ten parishes, namely, *Auingen*, *Bettingen*, *Buttenhausen*, a free lordship belonging to *Gemmingen*; *Dapfen*, under which among others is the chapel of *Eglingen*, as also the palace of *Graveneck* lying near it; *Enabeuren* partly subject to *Furstenberg*; *Hundersingen*, *Magolsheim*, in which is a *Lutheran* and *Roman Catholic* priest; *Mehrstetten*, *Mundingen*, *Oeden-Waldstetten*, and *Marpach*, noted for its stud of horses.

9. The town and district of *Nurtingen*, containing

*Nurtingen*, anciently called also *Nurwutingen*, a little town situate on the *Neckar*, and the seat of a special-superintendency. This place is so ancient as the year 1080, at which time it belonged to the counts of *Achalm*. After that it fell to the counts of *Urach*, and the barons of *Neuffen*. As, according to the account given under *Urach*, after the death of count *Bertbold* of *Urach*, a part of the earldom of that name was confirmed as a fief by the Emperor *Richard* to the Counts of *Wurtemberg*, a part of the town of *Nurtingen* was also made dependent on it. The duke of *Teck* and the convent of *Salmanfweil* had also a part of it, the former of whom in the year 1299, ceded his by treaty to *Wurtemberg*, and the latter also his in the year 1645. The hospital here founded in 1480, is at present the richest foundation in the whole duchy. In the years 1473 and 1750 this town suffered considerably by fire; and in 1634 was roughly handled by the Imperialists.

The district of *Nurtingen* consists of ten parishes, viz.

*Grotzingen*, a little town, which formerly had lords of its own to whom it gave name; and from these it devolved to the family of *Bernhausen*. In the year 1333, this place was purchased by the counts of *Hohenberg*, and in 1337, descended in the same manner to the counts of *Wurtemberg*.

*Ech* or *Aich*, *Neckarhausen*, *Neckar-Tailfingen*, *Neckar-Tenzlingen*, *Neuhausen*, *Upper-Boybingen*, the last of which formerly gave name to a lordship, *Upper-Ensfingen*, well known for its fine millstones, *Under-Ensfingen* and *Wolfschlugen*.

10. The town and district of *Backnang*. In it

*Backnang*, a town situate in a delightful valley on the *Murr*, and containing a rich cathedral founded in the year 1116. In the year 1626 the Jesuits possessed themselves of this place, but in 1648 again evacuated it. In it also is a special superintendency; and the town together with the castle of *Reichenberg*, about the year 1297, descended from the Marggrave of *Baaden* to the counts of *Wurtemberg*, partly by inheritance and partly in lieu of payment, and partly also as a marriage-portion. In the years 1635 and 1693 it was wholly consumed by fire.

The district of *Backnang* contains the parishes of *Upper-Bruden* and *Under-Weiszbach*, together with the old castle of *Reichenberg*, in which resides a ranger of a forest and also the castle of *Ebersperg*.

Obf. The glafs-houfes at *Spiegelberg*, which export very curious works that way of all kinds are included in no particular diftrict, but have a juridical officer of their own, who is alfo infpector of the glafs-works. Thefe alone conftitute a parifh.

11. The town and diftrict of *Marpach*. In it is

*Marpach*, a fmall town fuate in a pleafant valley on the river *Neckar*, which, a little below it, receives the *Murr*. This place is the feat of a fpecial fuperintendency. How it came to the counts of *Wurtemberg* is not certainly known. But it was a part of their dominions fo early as the beginning of the 14th century. In 1546 it fuffered greatly from the *Spaniards*; in 1642 it was twice plundered, in 1693 it was burnt by the *French*, and in 1745, greatly damaged by a ftorm, as was alfo the whole country round it. This diftrict has excellent vineyards, meadows, and corn-land.

The diftrict of *Marpach* comprehends fourteen parifhes, namely, *Affalterbach*, and *Binningen*, a parochial village, near which in the year 1597 was difcovered the walls of a *Roman* fortification on the fpot where a town called *Veneria*, or *Sicca Veneria* is faid to have ftood; *Burgftall*, *Erbftetten*, *Erdmanbaufen*, *Hochdorf*, belonging to the free barons of *Gemmingen*; *Kirchberg*, *Murr*, *Pleidelsheim*, *Poppenweiler*, *Kielingshaufen*, *Kietbenau*, in which is a bath; and *Steinheim*, a market-town containing a nunnery; which is alfo known by the name of *Marienthal* and *Weyler zum ftein*. Some of thefe places, as *Pleidelsheim* for inftance, belonged to the ancient *Murachgau*, or *Murgau*.

12. The town and diftrict of *Beilftein*. In it

*Beilftein*, a fmall town, which formerly, and even fo lately as the year 1230 had counts of its own, and who took their title from it. Afterwards it feems probably to have belonged to the counts of *Reichenberg*, next to the Marggraves of *Baaden*, from whom, together with the caftle of *Reichenberg* and the town of *Backnang*, it is fupposed to have defcended to the counts of *Wurtemberg*, to whom in 1361 it was granted as a fief by the crown of *Bobemia*, together with *Botwar*, *Neuenburg*, and the caftle of *Lichtenberg*. In the year 1453 it was given to the counts of *Helfenftain*, but refumed again in 1457. In 1643 it was plundered by the duke of *Weymar's* forces; and 1693 burnt by the *French*.

The diftrict of *Beilftein* contains the following places, viz.

The parochial villages of *Auenftain* and *Gronau*.

*Oberftenfeld*, a market-town belonging to *Wurtemberg*. In this town is an independent canonry of *Lutheran* ladies under the direction of an abbefs, and having a chaplain and bailiff of its own.

The lordfhip of *Stettenfels* and *Gruppenbach*, in the 13th century belonged to the family of *Sturmfeder*. In the year 1504, *Zafolpbus* of *Adelsheim* the poffeffor of it, by virtue of an order of the Emperor *Maximilian I.* was deprived of it by *Ulrich* duke of *Wurtemberg*, who incorporated it with  
the

the dutchy, as a fief always to be held by the hereditary marshal, and accordingly in the year 1507 it was given as a male fief to *Hans Conrad Thumb* of *Neuburg*, whose wife *Margaret* was sister to the above-mentioned *Zasolph*, at that time deceased. In the year 1527, the above *Conrad* sold it to *Wolff Philip* of *Hirnheim*, who dying without issue, Duke *Christian* was for resuming the fief. But the Emperor *Charles V.* conferred the lordship on the house of *Waltber* of *Hirnheim*, who in 1551 sold it to the family of *Fugger*, and they in 1556 received it as a fief from the counts of *Wurtemberg*. But the *Fuggers* accounting it an immediate lordship derived from *Wurtemberg* only as a male fief, but exempt from all services, and incorporated with the independent noblesse about the *Hocher*, and in the years 1734 and 1735 founding a convent of *Capuchins*, as also a church at the castle of *Stettenfels*, this occasioned an expensive process before the Aulic Council with the house of *Wurtemberg*, insomuch that to bring it to a conclusion, the duke in 1747, purchased the *dominium utile* of the lordship. It consists of the castle of *Stettenfels*, and the little town of *Gruppenbach*, with a *Lutheran* parish-church, a hamlet, and some land.

*Under-beinrieth*, a parish-village.

13. The town and district of *Neuffen*. In it

*Neuffen*, a little town, but a special superintendency; and having formerly lords of its own, who were at first stiled nobles of *Neuffen*, and afterwards counts of *Graisbach* and *Marstetten*. From these, partly by purchase and partly by inheritance, in the year 1284 it descended to *Conrad* of *Weinsperg*, who in 1301 sold it to Count *Eberhard* of *Wurtemberg*.

Not far from the town on a high and steep hill stands a castle called *Hoben-neuffen*.

The district of *Neuffen* contains eight parishes, namely, *Beuren*, *Erkenbrechtsweiler*, *Frickenhäusen*, *Grabenstetten*, *Grafenberg*, *Great-Bettlingen*, *Koblberg* and *Linsenhofen*.

14. The castle of *Asperg*, or *Hoben-Asperg*, lies at a small distance from *Ludwigsburg*, betwixt *Stuttgart* and *Groningen*, on a single mountain in the old *Glemsgau*, in the country around which, for some leagues, is nothing but corn-land to be seen. In former times its proper name was *Richtenberg*, and *Asperg* that of a little town seated on the mountain near it; but the latter was demolished in the 14th century, and included within the circuit of the castle, which then came to be called *Asperg*. Anciently too an earldom belonged to it, the owner of which was descended of the line Palatine of *Tubingen*. Count *William* of *Tubingen* possessed it in 1228, and his son *Ulrich* at first stiled himself count of *Asperg*, whose son of the same name in the year 1308 sold the county of *Asperg* to Count *Eberhard* of *Wurtemberg*. The castle in the 16th and 17th centuries was several times taken, and at present is reduced to a low condition. Near it is a market-town with

with a parish-church in it founded about the year 1450, and which is also called the castle of *Asperg*, or *Under-Asperg*.

15. The town and district of *Calw*. In it

*Calw*, a town situate on the *Nagold* with a special superintendency in it and a cloth manufacture, and containing also a trading company. This place formerly belonged to the *Wiringau*, or *Wirmgau*. Afterwards it had particular counts of its own who occur in history so early as the beginning of the 11th century. In the second half of the 13th century part of this earldom devolved to the Palatine of *Tubingen*, and the other part to the counts of *Schelklingen*. In the year 1308 the Counts *Conrad*, *Ulrich*, and *Henry* of *Schelklingen* transferred their half of the county to Count *Eberhard* of *Wurtemberg*; and in 1345 Count *William* of *Tubingen* sold his half of the county of *Calw* for 7000 lb. weight of hellers, or 5200 florins, to Count *Eberhard* of *Wurtemberg*. The castle in which the ancient Counts of *Calw* are said to have resided, stood on a hill above the town; but in 1600 was razed; and the town itself in 1635 laid in ashes by the Imperialists, and in 1692 again by the *French*.

The district of *Calw* contains eight parishes, namely,

*Altburg*, *Braitenberg*, *Dachtel*, *Deckenpfrond*, *Mottingen*, *Neuweiler* and *Zwerenberg*.

*Zavelsstein*, a little town seated on a mountain. To it belongs a hamlet lying in a narrow valley beneath it.

*Deynach*, through which the rivulet of *Deynach* runs, and celebrated for its excellent and delightful springs.

16. The little town of *Wildbald*, which lies in a deep valley on the rivulet of *Enz*, and was purchased by the counts of *Wurtemberg* together with the town of *Calw*. This town is the seat of a special superintendency and famous also for the virtues of its warm baths. In the years 1457, 1525, 1645 and 1742, it was wholly burnt down, but is now rebuilt much handsomer than ever, and in particular contains many elegant improvements in its baths.

17. The town and district of *Neuenburg*.

*Neuenburg*, a small town seated in a valley on the little river of *Enz*, seems formerly to have belonged to the county of *Calw*, having together with that county been sold to the house of *Wurtemberg*, who in 1361 were invested with it as a fief by the crown of *Bohemia*. In 1519 the *Swabian* confederacy having made themselves masters of this duchy, the town and district of *Neuenburg* were mortgaged to *Francis von Sickingen*; but in 1534 Duke *Ulrich* again recovered all. The castle which stands on a hill near it, is at present the residence of a ranger of the forest. In some old pits in the neighbourhood of this town are found great quantities of those excellent iron stones called glass-heads or blood-stones, and from their size and figure *Bohn-Erze* or *bean-ore*.

The district of *Neuenberg* contains the nine following parishes; viz. *Birkenfeld*, of which the Marggrave of *Baaden* had formerly a part; *Calm-bach*, *Dobel*, *Feld-Rennach*, *Gravenhausen*, *Grunwetterbach*, *Langenbrand*, *Ottenhausen* and *Palmbach*, a place inhabited by *Waldenses* and consequently Protestants.

18. The town and district of *Rosenfeld*. In it

*Rosenfeld*, a small town, situate not far from the above county of *Hohenberg* and anciently belonging to the lordship of *Urszlingen*; but the castle of that name stood on an eminence at a small distance from the town. In the year 1317, *Simon* and *Conrad*, dukes of *Teck*, sold it to *Eberhard*, Count of *Wurtemberg*.

The district of *Rosenfeld* contains in it eight parishes; namely, *Aysleig*, *Bergfelden*, *Bickelsberg*, *Flotzlingen*, *Leidringen*, *Tabingen*, *Trichingen*, or *Truchtingen* and *Vobringen*.

19. The town and district of *Brackenheim*, in the *Zabergau*, situate on the little river *Zaber*. In it

*Brackenheim*, a town, formerly the capital of the *Zabergau*, and belonging to the lordship of *Magenheim*. One half of this place was settled by *Maria*, daughter of *Ulrich*, lord of *Magenheim* and wife to *Otto*, count of *Hohenberg*, on her son *Burkard*, count of *Hohenberg*, who, in the year 1321, sold his part of the castle of *Magenheim*, as also of the town of *Brackenheim* and several other appurtenances, to *Eberhard*, count of *Wurtemberg*; and the other half of the lordship of *Magenheim* was bequeathed by *Zaisolpb* of *Magenheim* to the family of *Wurtemberg*. In this town is a special superintendency.

The district of *Brackenheim* contains fourteen parishes; namely,

*Botenheim*, *Durrenzimmern*, *Great-Gartach*, *Hausen*, *Haberschlacht*, *Hofen*, *Kleebronn*.

*Kirchheim on the Neckar*, a market-town, formerly a free village and immediately subject to the Empire.

*Little-Gartach*, a small town, purchased, in the year 1335, of *Albert Bruzzen* by *Eberhard* and *Ulrich*, counts of *Wurtemberg*, and afterwards, from the year 1485 to 1571, continued as a mortgage to the *Gemmingen* family. Near it once stood the castle of *Luneberg*, or *Leimberg*.

*Meimsheim*, *Niederhofen*, *Nordhausen*, a parish of Protestant *Waldenses*; *Northeim* and *Stetten am Heuchelberg*.

20. The town and district of *Dornstetten*: Belonging to it

*Dornstetten*, a town, situate on the *Black Forest* not far from the little river *Glatt*, and in the country formerly called the *Nagalgau* or *Nagoldgau*, to which appertained also the small *Gau Waldgau*, which received its name from the river *Waldach*. The town once belonged to the Counts of *Fursenberg*, who mortgaged it, in lieu of a portion, to *Anne* Countess of *Fursenberg* and *John* of *Gerolzeck* her husband, who made an absolute sale of it to the counts of *Hohenberg*, and these in 1320 to Count *Eberhard* of *Wurtemberg*. In

In the years 1415 and 1563 this place suffered greatly by fire, and in 1675 was wholly burnt down.

The district of *Dornstetten* contains a mountain which is said to abound in ores; as also the five parishes of *Bayersbronn*, *Glatten*, *Gruntbal*, *Pfalzgrafensweiler*, and *Tumlingen*. In this district is likewise held, twice a year, a *Waldgericht* or forest-court of twelve judges who are chosen out of the villages of *Dietersweiler*, *Benzingen*, *Upper-* and *Under-Aach*, *Wittlinsweiler*, *Grondel*, *Under-Muszbach* and *Halwangen*, but the president thereof is the prefect of *Dornstetten*.

21. The town and district of *Winnenden*, situate betwixt the towns and districts of *Backnang* and *Waiblingen*, and containing

*Winnenden*, a small town, sold in the year 325, by *Conrad* of *Weinsperg* to Count *Ulrich* of *Wurtemberg*. In it anciently was a commandery of the *Teutonic* order, which, in the year 1665, they parted with to Duke *Eberhard* III. for 48,000 florins, who converted the mansion belonging to the commandery into a seat. In the year 1693, the town was laid in ashes by the *French*. In its neighbourhood once stood a castle which was called after its name.

The district of *Winnenden* contains in it the parishes of *Buoch*, *Oppelspohn* and *Schwaickheim*.

22. The town and district of *Guglingen*. In it

*Guglingen*, a small town, situate on the river *Zaber*, and formerly belonging to the lords of *Neuffen*, from whom it descended to the counts of *Eberstein*; but the counts of *Wurtemberg* became proprietors of it in the fourteenth century, and at present it is the seat of a special superintendency of *Lutherans*.

Within the district of *Guglingen* are six parishes; namely, *Frauenzimmer*, *Hafner-Hafzlach*, *Kurnbach*, (of which a half, or rather two thirds belong to the house of *Hesse-Cassel*) *Ochsenbach*, *Pfaffenhofen* and *Weiler*. Near *Kirpach*, or *Kirchbach*, Duke *Eberhard* III. built him a seat with a hunting-park belonging to it, which he stocked with divers kinds of beasts.

23. The town and district of *Groningen*. In it

*Marggroningen*, a town situate on the river *Glems*, and the seat of a special superintendency. In the year 1295, this place was sold by the counts *Conrad* and *Eberhard* to the Emperor *Adolphus*, on whose decease it escheated to the Empire, and thus continued an Imperial town till the year 1332, when the Emperor *Lewis* of *Bavaria* conferred it on *Conrad* of *Schlusfeldberg*; who, as chief standard-bearer, had a great share in the victory obtained over *Frederick* of *Austria* at the obstinate battle of *Mubldorf*, not far from *Ochlingen*. This nobleman, in the year 1336, sold it to *Ulrich*, count of *Wurtemberg*, for 6000 pounds weight of *Hellers*. The Emperor ratified

the purchase, and invested Count *Ulrich* with the fief as an appenage to the Imperial standard.

The manor of *Groningen* contains six parishes; viz.

*Biszingen*, *Moglingen*, *Munchingen*, *Schwieberdingen*, *Thamm* and *Under-Riexingenæ*. The last, which is a handsome market-town, a part belongs to the noble family of *Leutrum*. In the village of *Ofzweil* the duke of *Wurtemberg* enjoys the *Wild-fang*, or *Jus capiendi homines vagabundos et erroneos et redigendi illos in servitutem*.

24. The town and district of *Vaybingen*. In it

*Vaybingen*, a town situate on the river *Enz* in the ancient *Enzgau*, and so named from it. This place contains a castle, seated on an eminence, which, in the year 1734, was fortified with additional works in the modern taste, is the seat of a superintendency, and had formerly counts of its own. Of these *Egeno*, of whom mention is made in a record bearing date in the year 1139, is the first of whom there is any certain knowledge. *Henry*, son to Count *Conrad* and *Matilda* his sister, who was married to *Frederick*, count of *Zollern*, were the last of that family. The town came in a manner unknown into the hands of the counts of *Oettingen*, who, in the year 1339, sold it to *Ulrich*, count of *Wurtemberg*. In 1617, 1618 and 1693, it suffered very much by fire.

The district of *Vaybingen* contains in it the ten following parishes; viz.

*Upper-Riexingen*, a small town.

*Aurich*, *Eberdingen*, *Ensfingen*, *Enzweybingen*, in which is a quarry of transparent alabaster, *Hoben-Hafzlach*, *Horrbeim*, *Nufdorf*, of which the family of *Reischbach* possesses one part, *Rieth*, *Wusten*, or *Klein*, *Glatbach* and a part of *Sersheim*, the last of which belongs mostly to *Sachsenbeim*. *Rebentshofen*, originally a nunnery founded by the counts of *Vaybingen*, is, together with its lordship, devolved to the *Wurtemberg* family.

25. The town and district of *Tubingen*. Belonging to it

*Tubingen*, the second town of the duchy, which lies in a rugged situation, on the river *Neckar*, betwixt two hills which separate the *Neckar* and *Ammer-Thal*. Of these hills that towards the east is called *Osterberg* and the other the *Schlofsberg* from the *Schloffe*, or castle, of *Hoben-Tubingen*, which stands on it. Southward lies the *Steinlacher Thal*, through which runs the rivulet of *Steinlach*. Ever since the year 1514, the high-court of justice, wherein all processes were finally determined, has been held here. *Tubingen* has also an university founded in the year 1477, by Count *Eberhard the Elder*, and from him called *Alma Eberhardina*. (The above-mentioned *stipendium* for divines is in a building here formerly an *Augustine* convent.) The *Martinian* and *Hachmannian stipendia*, which are annexed to the university; a *collegium illustre*, all the scholars of which are Princes or counts, and is never opened but when youths of such families come to study there; a *Latin* school of four classes and a special superintendency. In it

is

is also a woollen manufacture. This town is of such antiquity that its æra is quite unknown. It is the origin of the Pfalzgraviate of *Swabia*, and, though the descent of the ancient Palatines of *Tubingen* be unknown, yet they had here their *pfalz*, or palatium, which stood on the spot of the present castle of *Hoben-Tubingen Chuno*. One of the eldest Pfalzgraves known at present lived in the year 1080; and the last of them, viz. *George Eberhard*, died in the year 1631. The two Pfalzgraves, *Gotz* and *William*, in the year 1342, sold this town to Count *Ulrich* of *Wurtemberg*. In 1535, Duke *Ulrich* pulling down the old castle, caused that of *Hoben-Tubingen*, which is the present residence, to be erected with fortifications. In 1540 the town was damaged by fire. In the thirty years war it was frequently besieged and taken, and in 1688 was considerably hurt by the *French*.

Not far from the town, towards *Bessen*, lies a medicinal bath. Of the free *bursch* in the *Steinlacher Thal*, mention has been made before.

The district of *Tubingen* contains in it twenty-one parishes; viz. *Bodelshausen*, *Breitenholz*, *Cufterdingen*, *Degerschlacht*, *Denendingen*, *Duszlingen*, *Entringen*, with the castle of *Hoben-Entringen*, *Gonningen*, *Kilchberg*, *Kirchentellinsfurt*, *Mobringen auf den Herden*, *Mossingen*, *Nabren*, *Oeschbingen*, to which are annexed the mountain-castle and farm of *Hobenfurst*; *Offerdingen*, *Pfaffingen*, the seat of a collection, *Kommelspach*, *Schlaitdorf*, *Thalheim*, *Walddorf* and *Weilheim*, lying on the river *Neckar*. The ancient convent of *Einsidel*, in *Schonbuch*, has been converted into a hunting-seat.

26. The town and district of *Herrenberg*. In it

*Herrenberg*, a town which is divided into the upper and lower, the former of which stands upon a mountain. This place contains a special superintendency, once belonged to the Pfalzgraves of *Tubingen*, and in 1382 was sold to Count *Eberhard* of *Wurtemberg*. In the year 1466, was for the most part burned down; in 1548, it was much distressed by the *Spaniards*; in 1634, entirely plundered by the *Imperialists*; in 1635, again consumed by fire; and, in the year 1688, greatly damaged by the *French*. Before the Reformation it contained a cathedral.

The district of *Herrenberg* consists of ten parishes; viz. *Gartringen*, *Gulstein*, *Hildritzhausen*, *Kay*, *Kuppingen*, *Metzingen im Gau*, *Nufringen*, *Kemmingsheim*, *Thailsingen* and *Wolfenhausen*.

27. The town and district of *Boblingen*. In it

*Boblingen*, a small town, situate in a very fruitful country and standing high in the forest of *Schonbuch*, which abounds with game, and having a castle seated on an eminence and belonging to it, which lies above the town. In this place also is a special superintendency. It formerly belonged to the Pfalzgrave of *Tubingen*, but a part was, in the year 1344, sold to Count *Eberhard* of *Wurtemberg*, who, in the year 1357, purchased the whole.

whole. In 1547 the *Spaniards* lived here at discretion, and, in 1638, the *Imperialists* also. The neighbourhood produces some wine.

The district of *Boblingen* enjoys a very fruitful soil and contains in it twelve parishes; namely, *Aydlingen*, *Dagersheim*, *Holzgerlingen*, *Magstatt*, *Mochingen*, or *Maichingen*, *Mauren*, belonging to the free barons of *Schertlin*; *Ostelsheim* and *Schonaich*.

28. *Sindelfingen*, a little town, lying one short half German league from *Boblingen*, in a very fruitful country. This place anciently belonged to the counts of *Calw*, on the extinction of whom it descended to Count *Rudolph* of *Tubingen*. In the year 1263, from a village it was erected into a town, and the same privileges as had been granted to *Tubingen* were given it in 1274 by the Emperor *Rudolph*. A daughter of *Gotz*, Pfalzgrave of *Tubingen*, brought it as a portion to her husband *Ulrich* of *Rechberg*, whose son *Ulrich the Younger*, sold it, in the year 1351, to the count of *Wurtemberg*. The abbey here was secularised after the Reformation.

29. The town and district of *Heubach*. In it

*Heubach*, a mean little town, lying not far from the source of the *Rems*, betwixt the Imperial cities of *Gmund* and *Aalen*. This place belonged to the Counts of *Wurtemberg* so long since as the year 1360. On a high mountain near it stands the castle of *Kosenslein*.

The district of *Heubach* contains in it the parishes of *Lindach* and *Upper-Babingen*. In some hamlets here the Imperial town of *Gmund* and other lordships have the joint jurisdiction, and in others the former only.

30. The town and district of *Lauffen*. Belonging to it is

*Lauffen on the Neckar*, a town situate in a very fruitful pleasant country, and containing also a special jurisdiction. It is a very ancient place and was formerly immediately subject to the Empire. In the thirteenth century it devolved to the Marggraves of *Baaden*, from whom it descended, in the year 1346, to *Albert Hofwart* the younger, and after his decease the greatest part of it was first purchased of his father and brother by Count *Eberhard* of *Wurtemberg*, who, in the year 1369, got the whole into his own hands. The bridge built over the *Neckar* is the widest and longest in the whole dutchy, and leads to the village of *Lauffen*, which lying opposite to the town is reckoned a part thereof, being even handsomer than it; and containing the principal church, the clergy and most of the officers of the juridical courts reside here; but the seat of the justiciary is in the castle, which stands on a rock in the middle of the *Neckar*. Before the town lies a lake which is accounted the largest in the whole country.

The district of *Lauffen* consists of the parishes of *Gemmerigheim* and *Ilfelden*.

31. The town and district of *Botwar*, containing

*Great-Botwar*, a small town, situate on the little rivulet of *Botwar*. This place is very ancient, and formerly belonged to the barons of *Lichtenberg*.

berg, who, in the fourteenth century, took upon them the name of *Hummel*; and their castle, viz. *Lichtenberg*, stands not far from the town. This castle, the town of *Botwar*, and other places and estates hereabouts, were purchased by Count *Eberhard* of *Wurtemberg* for 5600 pounds weight of *bellers*. In the year 1642, the town was ill treated by Duke *Weymar*'s forces, and in 1693 by the *French*. The country produces fine wine.

The district of *Botwar* contains in it the parishes of *Little-Aspach*, *Little-Botwar* and *Schaubeck*, a part of which belongs to the family of *Gaisberg* and *Winzelhausen*, a fief belonging to the barons of *Schutz*.

32. The town and district of *Tuttlingen*. In it

*Tuttlingen*, or *Duttlingen*, a town seated without the boundaries of the dutchy, near the estate of *Furstenberg* on the *Danube*. In this town is a special superintendency. In the year 1334, it was a village and belonged to the lordship of *Wartenberg*, but betwixt that year and 1372 was raised to a town, and in the last mentioned year was sold by *Oszwald* of *Wartenberg* to Count *Rudolph* of *Sulz*. The exact time of its devolving to the counts of *Wurtemberg* is not known, though that seems to have been before the end of the fourteenth century, for in 1413 it had belonged to them for some time.

Not far from it stands the castle of *Lichten-Wartenberg*. The castle of *Honberg* was entirely destroyed in the thirty years war. About a quarter of a *German* league from the town lies *Ludwigsthal*, noted for its iron manufactory erected by Duke *Eberhard Lewis*, in which iron is both cast and forged.

The district of *Tuttlingen* has been enlarged with the lordships of *Lupfen*, *Karpfen* and *Falkenstein*. A baron's family anciently took their title from the lordship of *Lupfen*, who, when the earldom of *Stulingen* fell to them, styled themselves also Counts of *Lupfen* and *Stulingen*; but, in the year 1582, this family became extinct. In the year 1437, *Brun* of *Lupfen* sold the mountain and castle of *Lupfen*, in Latin *Lupodunum*, together with some villages and estates, to *Henry* and *Rudolph* of *Fridingen*; the latter of whom, in the year 1444, sold it a second time to Count *Lewis* of *Wurtemberg*, to whom he also transferred the lordship of *Karpfen*. The barons of *Falkenstein*, who are not to be confounded with those seated in *Alsace*, in the years 1444 and 1449, sold their lordship of *Falkenstein* to Count *Lewis* of *Wurtemberg*. The eight parishes of this district are

*Aldingen*, situate on the *Baar*, *Hausen ob Frona*, *Newhausen ob Eck*, *Oefingen*, *Schwenningen*, *Thalheim*, *Troszingen* and *Thonningen*. In an open country near the parochial village of *Schwenningen* rises the *Neckar*, where it is immediately encreased by so many springs that at a quarter of an hour's distance only it drives a mill.

33. The town and district of *Dornhan*. In it

*Dornhan*,

*Dornhan*, or *Dornheim*, a small town situate in the *Schwarzwald*, which in 1251 was a village held as a fief of the barons of *Wurtemberg* by *Volmar* of *Brandeck*; but in 1271 *Lewis* duke of *Teck* raised it to a town. When it came under the dominion of *Wurtemberg* is not known, possibly at the same time as the town of *Rosenfeld*. In the year 1718 it was set on fire by lightning, and wholly consumed, excepting a few houses. Near it stood the castles of *Brandeck* and *Vogelsberg*.

The district of *Dornhan* contains in it the parishes of *Furnsaal* and *Under-Brandi* the last of which is *Roman Catholic*.

34. The town and district of *Nagold*. In it

*Nagold*, a town situate in the *Schwarzwald* on the river *Nagold*, and in the country formerly called the *Nagoldgau*. This place anciently belonged to the counts of *Hohenberg*, who are now extinct; and in 1363 was sold by Count *Otto* to *Eberhard* Count of *Wurtemberg*. In the year 1736 a medicinal spring was discovered here.

The district of *Nagold* consists of four parishes, viz.

*Haiterbach*, a small town purchased at the same time with *Nagold*.

*Bobndorf*, *Hochdorf*, and *Warth*.

35. *Ebingen*, a small town, lying betwixt the upper *Hohenberg*, to which it anciently belonged, and the county of *Zollern*. In the year 1367 this place was sold to *Eberhard* Count of *Wurtemberg*. The little village of *Bitz* is annexed to it.

36. The town and district of *Hornberg*, a town situate in the *Schwarzwald* on the river *Gutach*, and the seat of a special superintendency. This place formerly belonged in part to the family of the barons of *Hornberg*, and the dukes of *Urszlingen*, whose share escheated to *George* and *Henry von Gerolzeck*. The share of the former was sold to the counts of *Wurtemberg* in 1423, and that of the latter in 1443, 1447, and 1448.

The district belonging to it consists of

*Schiltach*, a small town, which in the year 1590, was totally consumed by fire. Its parish-church comprehends under it three chapels of ease. The neighbouring mountain of *Hohenberg* yields a fine iron ore.

Of seats and hamlets here are as many as make four parishes, viz. *Guttach*, *Kirnbach*, *Tennenbronn*, and *Weiler*. In the year 1575, the copper and silver mine work here was discovered at *Tennenbronn*. In *Offenbacher Thale* is dug up a white clay which is used in the porcelain manufactory at *Calw*.

37. The town and district of *Kirchheim*. In it

*Kirchheim under Teck*, a town situate below the old castle of *Teck*, and the seat of a special superintendency. In the year 1690 this place was wholly destroyed by fire. Formerly it belonged to the dukes of *Teck*, jointly with the dukes of *Austria*, who in 1325 transferred their share to Count *Ulrich* of *Wurtemberg*, on which *Frederick* duke of *Teck* mortgaged, and

and afterwards sold his share of the town together with the castle of *Teck* and the vassals to the Counts *Eberhard* and *Ulrich* of *Wurtemberg*.

*Teck*, a castle of very great antiquity in it, stood here on a mountain near *Kirchheim*, which is higher than the adjacent *Alps*; but in the year 1525 was demolished by the revolting peasants. From hence the ancient dukes of *Teck* derive their name, which is scarce to be met with in any authentic record precedent to the year 1180; and *Albert* a son of *Conrad's* and grandson to *Bertbold* duke of *Zabringen* is the first mentioned in a record of 1193 as duke of *Teck*; and in *Lewis*, patriarch of *Aquileia*, this ducal family failed in 1439. In the *Teckerberg* is found the *gagates*, or a black amber, which, the fragrant excepted, has all the qualities of the yellow.

The district of *Kirchheim* contains in it fourteen parishes, viz.

*Owen*, a small town, which belonged to the dukes of *Teck*, and was their residence and place of interment.

*Biszingen*, *Dettingen* on the *Schloßberg*, *Gutenberg*, near which stood a castle where the archives of the dukes of *Teck* were kept; *Nabern*, *Upper* and *Under-Lenningen*, *Obmden*, *Koszwalden* and *Schopfloch*, all which belonged to the dukes of *Teck*.

*Weilheim*, a small town, in the year 1317 surrounded with walls. This place formerly belonged to the county of *Aichelberg*, and not far from it stood the castle of the same name. A part of this county fell to the counts of *Kirchberg*, who in the year 1510 became extinct, and sold it in 1334 to Count *Ulrich* of *Wurtemberg*. The other part was sold in 1339 to Count *Ulrich* of *Aichelberg*.

The parishes of *Holzmaden*, *Jesingen*, and *Zell unter dem Aichelberg*, belonged likewise to the county of *Aichelberg*.

38. The town and district of *Murhard*. In it

*Murhard*, a small town situate on the river *Murr* in the ancient *Murr-gau*; and famous only for its abbey. This abbey was formerly a convent of *Benedictines*, and is said to have been first founded in the year 816, but ever since the year 1572 has been under the direction of a *Lutheran* abbot. The prelate here is also minister of the place, with two deacons under him, one of which is minister of *Furnspach*, and the other has forty-three chapels under his care. The town itself is posterior to the convent; the latter was at first under the protection of the at present extinct family of *Lowenstein*, who had also the jurisdiction of the town. In the year 1365 the convent, by order of the Emperor, admitted the counts of *Wurtemberg* as their patrons and defenders; but not without opposition from the counts of *Lowenstein*. At last, namely, in the years 1393 and 1395 they ceded all their right in the town and convent of *Murhard* to Count *Eberhard* of *Wurtemberg* and his heirs. The district of *Murhard* contains in it the parishes of *Oberroth* and *Viebburg*; but these are included in the duchy of *Limpburg*.

39. The town and district of *Bablingen*. In it

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*Bablingen*,

*Bablingen*, a town situate in a fruitful soil on the little river of *Eyach*, betwixt the upper and lower county of *Hohenberg* and the county of *Zollern*, and the seat also of a special superintendency. This place formerly belonged to the lordship of *Schalksburg*, whose castle has long since lain in ruins, and was together with the town in the year 1403, sold by Count *Frederick* of *Zollern* to Count *Eberhard* of *Wurtemberg*. In the years 1607 and 1724 this town was almost wholly destroyed by fire. Near it is a medicinal spring.

Not far from hence is the *Heuberg*, as it is called, which among the vulgar is, but with little reason, no less famous than the *Brocken* or *Blocksberg*, mentioned before. With respect to the *freyen Bursch* at *Bablingen*, an agreement was made on that head in the year 1490 betwixt *Wurtemberg* and *Hochberg*.

The district of *Bablingen* consists of fourteen parishes, namely, *Durwangen*, *Endigen*, *Engslatt*, *Erzingen*, *Frommern*, *Hefelwangen*, *Mosletten*, *Onstmettingen*, *Ostdorff*, *Pfaffingen*, *Tbaisingen*, *Tbieringen*, *Truchtersingen*, and *Winterlingen*.

40. The town and district of *Bietigheim*. In it

*Bietigheim*, a town situate at the conflux of the *Enz* and *Metterbach*, from the former of which the *Enzgau* has its name. This place was originally a village, which the counts of *Wurtemberg* about the middle of the 14th century probably acquired from the counts of *Waybingen*, and in 1364, with the Emperor's permission, raised to a town, but it was soon after wholly destroyed by fire, as the greater part of it was again in 1718. This place, however, now is a special superintendency.

The district of *Bietigheim* consists of the parishes of *Great* and *Little-Ingersheim* and *Lochgau*.

41. The town and district of *Wildberg*, a town situate on the river *Nagold* in the country formerly called the *Nagoldgau*, and which is the seat of a special superintendency. In the years 1363 and 1377 this place was sold by the counts of *Hohenberg* to *Rupert* Palsgrave of *Tubingen*, and in 1440, by the Pfalzgrave *Otto* to Counts *Lewis* and *Ulrich* of *Wurtemberg*. In the year 1464 it was wholly consumed by fire. Not far from hence stands *Reuthin*, formerly a very opulent convent, which is at present the residence of a justiciary.

The district of *Wildberg* consists of five parishes, namely, *Bulach*, or *New-Bulach*, a small town, near which were formerly some rich mines of copper and silver. This parish is hereditary in the *Gruckler* family.

*Ebhausen*, *Gultlingen*, *Upper-Jettingen* and *Sutz*.

42. The town and district of *Blaubeuren*, a town situate on the *Alb*, in the *Pleenungethal*, or *Pleninchau*, on the banks of the river *Blau*, which takes its rise near the foot of a hill in the *Blautopfe*, as it is called. This town is a special superintendency. A convent was first erected here near the castle of *Egelsee*, or *Aigelsee*; but in the year 1085 was removed to this place. After the Reformation one of the lower conventual schools, was founded

founded here, in which twenty *alumni* are instructed by two professors under the inspection of the *Lutheran* abbot, but this was afterwards removed to the upper convent of *Bebenhausen*. The town, together with the administrations of the convent, was, in the year 1447 sold by Count *Conrad* of *Helfenstein* to *Lewis* Count of *Wurtemberg* and *Albert* Duke of *Austria*, of whose house it was held as a fief by the Counts of *Helfenstein*, confirmed the purchase, and granted the town to Count *Lewis* as an hereditary fief. The long contests betwixt the houses of *Wurtemberg* and *Austria* concerning this fief were partly accommodated at the treaty of *Westphalia*, and fully terminated in the year 1692, this lordship continuing to the house of *Wurtemberg*.

The forest-district here consists of five parishes, namely, *Asch*, *Berghülen*, *Gerhausen*, *Suppingen*, *Pappenlau*, and *Marchbronn*.

Obs. The conventual manor is described in the sequel.

43. The town and district of *Sulz*. In it

*Sulz*, a town, situate on the river *Neckar*, not far from *Dornhan* and *Rosenfeld*, in which are two profitable salt-springs. The salt-works here indeed have been much improved by some ingenious works, but are not yet sufficient to furnish the whole country. The town is a special superintendency. So early as the year 1284 this place belonged to the lords of *Gerolseck*, who in 1423 granted to the counts of *Wurtemberg* the advowson thereof. In the year 1471, the Emperor *Frederick* having put the town under the bann, empowered *Eberhard* count of *Wurtemberg* to make himself master of it, which he did not fail to do. In 1581 and 1720 it sustained great damages by fire.

In the neighbourhood of this town is the castle of *Albeck*.

The district of *Sulz* contains in it the three parishes of *Fluorn*, which has some good iron-works in it; *Mublen am bach*, and *Zigmarfswangen*.

44. The town and district of *Pfullingen*. In it

*Pfullingen*, an open town situate in a very pleasant and fruitful valley at the extremity of the *Alb*, which is particularly noted for its fine orchards, This place is the seat of a special superintendency, and formerly belonged to the noble family of *Remp*, who at first stiled themselves of *Pfullingen*, and are thought to have been dependants of the counts of *Wurtemberg*. In the year 1487, *Gaspar Remp* sold his share of *Pfullingen*, together with the castle thereof, to *Eberhard* the elder count of *Wurtemberg*. In this town was formerly a rich nunnery.

The district of *Pfullingen* belongs for the most part to the lords of *Greifenstein*, from whom the counts of *Wurtemberg* purchased it in the year 1355. In it not far from *Pfullingen* lies the *Nebelloch*, being a cave famous among other things for an infinite variety of figures in spar. Near *Engstingen* is a medicinal spring. The parishes of this district are *Gengstingen*, which is *Roman Catholic*; *Holzelsingen*, *Honau*, *Little-Engstingen* and *Underhausen*.

Not far also from *Pfullingen* stood the castle of *Achalm*, which escheating to the Empire on the extinction of the counts of *Achalm*, and was by the Emperor *Lewis*, in the year 1330, conferred on Count *Ulrich* of *Wurtemberg*; yet did the lords of *Rietheim* keep possession of it till the year 1378, when they sold it to Count *Eberhard* of *Wurtemberg*. In the conventual manor of *Pfullingen* lies the parish of *Genkingers*.

45. The town and district of *Weinsberg*. In it

*Weinsberg*, a town situate in the ancient country of the *Sulmanagau*, or *Sulmgau*; a part consists in a round hill, on which also stands a ruined castle: The other part lies in a valley. In it is also a special superintendency. This place is said to have been besieged in the year 1140 by the Emperor *Conrad*. In 1400 it belonged to the lords of *Weinsberg*, from whom it devolved to the Pfalzgraves of the *Rhine*. In 1504, *Ulrich* duke of *Wurtemberg* made himself master of it, and the conquest thereof was confirmed by the Emperor *Maximilian* I. Afterwards, in the peasants war, this place siding with the rebellious boors, it was entirely laid in ashes by the *Swabian* confederacy. In the year 1707 the greatest part of it was also destroyed by fire.

*Weinsberger Thal* is famous for its excellent wine. Near the town stood the nunnery of *Liechtenstern*; which in the year 1525 was demolished by the peasants. To the convent manor belong the parishes of *Upper-Eisfzheim* and *Waldbach*.

The district of *Weinsberg*, consists of eight parishes, viz. *Bitzfeld*, with the chapel of ease of *Bretzfeld*, *Eberstadt*, *Elbosen*, *Horkheim*, *Sulzbach*, *Sakwapach*, *Wildspach*, *Wusten-roth*; to the last of which belongs, among others, the chapel of ease of *Boringsweiler*.

46. The town and district of *Neustadt*. In it

*Neustadt*, a town situate in the ancient *Kochergau* on the river *Kocher*, which here receives the river *Brettach*. This town contains a palace and a special superintendency. In the year 1444 it belonged to the lords of *Weinsberg*; but in 1483 to the Elector Palatine; and in 1504, during the Palatinate war was conquered by the house of *Wurtemberg*. By a compact agreed upon among the brothers this place fell to the share of Duke *Achilles*; but on the failure of the *Neustadt* branch devolved again to the reigning family.

The district of *Neustadt* contains a part of the ancient *Kochergau* and *Brettachgau*, and consists of the parishes of *Brettach*, *Gochsen*, *Klever-Sulzbach*, and *Kocher-Steinsfeld*.

47. The town and district of *Meckmubl*. In it

*Meckmubl*, a town situate in the ancient *Jaxtgau* on the river *Jaxt*. This place was in being so early as the year 800. Afterwards it belonged to the lords of *Hobenlobe*, and in 1445 the Pfalzgrave *Lewis* is said to have purchased it of them. During the Palatinate war in the year 1504, *Ulrich* Duke of *Wurtemberg* took the town. In 1521 the Emperor *Charles* transferred

ferred it as a mortgage to *Conrad* bishop of *Wurzburg*; but in 1542 the *Wurtemberg* family redeemed it. *Meckmubl* formerly contained a cathedral.

The district of *Meckmubl* comprehends under it the part belonging to the *Wurtemberg* family in the little hereditary town of *Widdern*, (of which also the Palatinate, *Wurzburg* and a noble family are proprietors) the parishes of *Lampolzhausen*, *Rogheim* and *Siglingen*.

48. The lordship of *Heydenheim*, which lies on the *Aalbuch* on the river *Brenz* in the *Brenzthal* or the ancient *Brenzgau*, was formerly a free lordship, the proprietors of which took not their title from the town of *Heydenheim* but from the castle of *Hellenstein* standing near it. The family of *Hellenstein* becoming extinct in the year 1307, this lordship fell to the then Emperor. This Emperor *Albert* mortgaged it to *Albert* of *Reckberg*, from whose sons *Conrad* and *Albert* the Emperor *Lewis VI.* redeeming it, mortgaged it again to Count *Ulrich* of *Helfenstein*, to whom the Emperor *Charles IV.* granted it in the year 1351 for ever. In 1448 the counts of *Helfenstein* sold the lordship to Count *Ulrich* of *Wurtemberg*, and he again to Duke *Lewis* of *Bavaria*: and Duke *Ulrich* of *Wurtemberg* having sided with Duke *Albert* of *Bavaria* against *Phillip* the elector palatine, in the year 1504 had the lordship of *Heydenheim* given him in return for the expense he had been at. The Emperor *Charles V.* in 1521, mortgaged it to the town of *Ulm*, which ceded it again, in 1536, to Duke *Ulrich*. Duke *Frederick* of *Wurtemberg* first united it with his own title; and in 1708, the arms of *Heydenheim*, with a *Saracen's* head, were also added to that of *Wurtemberg*. The most remarkable places in it are

*Heydenheim*, a small town, situate on the *Brenz*, and which the Emperor *Charles IV.* in the year 1356, permitted Count *Ulrich* to wall in. This place is the seat of a special superintendency, and contains in it a manufacture of fine earthen ware. Not far from hence lies

*Hellenstein*, a ducal palace completely finished by Duke *Frederick*. This palace consists of twelve parishes; namely, *Boblheim*, or *Boblen*, *Dettingen* and *Heuchlingen*, *Fleinheim* and *Zofchingen*, *Gerstetten*, *Hausen am Lontal*, *Heldensingen*, *Hermaringen*, *Hohen-Memmingen*, *Morgelstetten*, *Nattheim* and *Oggenhausen*, *Schnaitheim*, and *Sontheim*. The convents of *Anhausen*, *Herbrechtingen*, and *Konigsbronn* will occur in the sequel.

49. *Hoben-Twiel*, anciently *Duellium*, a fortification standing on a very high rock, in the *Hegau*, and entirely surrounded by the *Austrian* county of *Hellenberg*. The dukes of *Swabia* anciently held it of the Emperor, and after the lords of *Clingenberg*, who in the year 1515 transferred their *jus aperture* in it to Duke *Ulrich* of *Wurtemberg*, and in 1538 made an absolute sale thereof to him. This castle was frequently besieged in the seventeenth century but never taken. The *French* garrison which lay here during the thirty years war evacuated the place by virtue of the peace of *Westphalia*. On the rock on which stands the fortress is a vineyard of forty acres.

50. The

50. The lordship or district of *Steufzlingen* lies betwixt the lordship of *Justingen* and the territory of the abbey of *Zwifalten*, and formerly belonged to an ancient noble family, which takes its name from thence, and in 1270 the lordship was given as a fief to the counts of *Wurtemberg*. From them it devolved to the counts of *Freyberg*, the male heirs of which failing in the year 1581, it escheated to the ducal house of *Wurtemberg*, as lord of the fief, which, in 1618, he entirely united to the duchy.

The district belonging to it consists of the parochial hamlets of *Old-Steufzlingen* and *Little-Almendingen*, both which are Roman catholic. *Sondernach* is a dependency of *Mebrstetten* in the district of *Munsingen*.

51. The town and district of *Befigheim*. In it

*Befigheim*, a town, situate near the conflux of the *Enz* and *Neckar*, and which belonged, for a considerable time, to the Marggrave of *Baaden*, but in the year 1463 was mortgaged to the Elector-palatine. In 1504 it was taken by Duke *Ulrich* of *Wurtemberg* who was confirmed in the possession thereof by the Emperor; but in 1529 it was redeemed by the Marggrave *Philip* of *Baaden*, and in 1594, sold to Duke *Frederick* of *Wurtemberg*. This is a good wine country.

The district of *Befigheim* consists of the parishes and market-towns of *Walheim* and *Hefzigheim*.

52. The district of *Mundelsheim*, which, together with *Befigheim*, was purchased by the Marggraves of *Baaden*, is under the direction of the justiciary and *Keller* (an inferior officer) at *Befigheim*, and consists solely of the market-town of *Mundelsheim*, which produces excellent wine.

53. The town and district of *Freudenstadt*: In it

*Freudenstadt*, a town and fort, situate on a rock in the *Schwarzwald* one league's distance from the *Kniebis*. In the year 1599 Duke *Frederick* settled some protestants here who came out of *Austria*, *Carniola*, *Stiria* and *Moravia*. In the year 1632 it suffered greatly by fire, and in 1634, being laid waste with fire and sword, was entirely forsaken. On the peace that ensued it was again rebuilt, and in 1667 provided with a regular octangular fortification and citadel.

The district of *Freudenstadt* consists of the estate and village of *Rod*, which was purchased in the year 1601, as also of the lordship of *Neuneck* purchased in 1614. The *Kniebis* is a pass over the *Black forest*, and also a custom-house and an inn, near which formerly stood a convent. The *Christophthal* lying betwixt *Freudenstadt* and *Kniebis* contains a mine-work of copper and silver. Near *Freudenstadt* is dug a hard reddish brown marble, which is variegated with white, yellow and dark brown veins.

54. The town and district of *Altensteig*: In it

*Altensteig*, a town, situate on the *Schwarzwald* in the ancient *Nagoldgau*, which belonged formerly to the counts of *Hohenberg*, who sold it to the Marggrave of *Baaden* in the year 1400, but in 1603 it was made over in exchange to the ducal house of *Wurtemberg*. The

The district of *Altensteig* contains in it eight parochial-villages, viz. *Altensteig*, *Gottelfingen*, *Grombach*, *Kotbsfelden*, *Simmersfelden*, *Spielberg*, *Under-Jettin-gen*, and *Waltdorf*, in the last of which is a receiver's office.

55. The town and district of *Liebenzell*, containing

*Zell* or *Liebenzell*, a small town, situate in a narrow valley on the *Nagold* in the ancient *Wiringau* or *Wurm-gau*. On the *Nagold* without this town are two warm baths called the upper and lower. In the year 1603 this place was exchanged with the Marggrave of *Baaden*.

The district of *Liebenzell* includes the parishes of *Reichenbach* and *Schemberg*.

56. The town and district of *Sachsenheim*, containing

*Great Sachsenheim*, a small town, situate betwixt the districts of *Vaybingen* and *Bietigheim*, which belonged to the family of *Sachsenheim*, who were vassals to the counts of *Vaybingen*, but was ceded to the counts of *Wurtemberg*, who, in the years 1471 and 1481, purchased part of it, and in 1562, *Bernkard* of *Sachsenheim*, the last of his family, dying without male-heirs, the whole fiefs of *Sachsenheim* escheated to the ducal house of *Wurtemberg*. In the year 1581, this little town and district were united with the *Wurtemberg* territories.

The district consists of three parishes; viz. *Little-Sachsenheim*, *Middle-Zimmern* and the greatest part of *Sersheim*.

57. *Kopfigheim*, a parochial-village, situate not far from *Great-Bottwar*, close by the river *Neckar*. This place contains a justiciary of its own and produces excellent wine. It formerly depended as a fief on the earldom of *Vaybingen*, and descended from the family of *Ebersperg* to that of *Spet*, who on that account took their title from *Kopfigheim*. *Lewis Spet* dying in the year 1550 without male heirs, Duke *Christopher* of *Wurtemberg* shewed an inclination for seizing the fief; but by agreement it went to his relation *Hans Lewis Spet*, whose son sold the whole village, together with the castle, in the year 1587, to Duke *Lewis* for 53,000 florins.

58. The town and district of *Ludwigsburg*, containing

*Ludwigsburg*, the second ducal seat and third principal town, which lies not far from the fort of *Asperg*, betwixt *Stuttgart* and *Bietigheim*. Towards the beginning of the present century, in this place were no more than two farms, named *Erlach* and *Fuchshof*, which belonged to the convent of *Bebenhausen*. In 1704, Duke *Eberhard Lewis* built him a hunting-seat here and called it *Ludwigsburg*. To this he afterwards added a stately building, which was compleated in the year 1733. In it are two chapels, one consecrated, in 1721, for *Roman Catholics*, the other, built in 1748, for *Lutherans*. The picture-gallery here is very fine. In the pleasant garden too, which stands opposite to the old castle, is a building called *Favorita*. Near the castle houses have been gradually built, so as at length to form a handsome town, which lies higher than the castle and is the seat of

of a special superintendency. In the manufactory here is made a good cloth, as also damask linen and marbled paper. In the years 1727 and 1730, the principal ducal colleges were removed hither from *Stuttgardt*, but in 1733, on the decease of Duke *Eberhard Lewis* remanded them back again to that place. *Ludwigsburg* is the usual summer residence of the ducal court.

The district of *Ludwigsburg* consists of nine parishes in the following places; viz.

*Aldingen*, a market-town, which devolved as a vacant fief to the ducal house in the year 1747.

*Geyfzingen* and *Heutingheim*, two little market-towns.

*Hobeneck*, a village, having the privilege of a particular representative at the provincial Diet. Its wine excellent.

*Eglosheim*, *Kornwestheim*, *Neckar-Beyhingen*, which is a noble place; *Neckar-Weyhingen*, *Ofweyl* and *Pflugelfden*.

II. The ducal lands under the management of the chamber of finances, which are the proper estates of the reigning duke, and must not be confounded with the demesnes. These are as follows; viz.

*Gomaringen*, a parish, not far from the boundaries of the territory belonging to the town of *Reutlingen*.

*Marschalken-Zimmern*, a parochial-village and castle, situate not far from *Dornhan*, and formerly a fief of the lords of *Lupfen*.

*Winnenthal*, a castle lying not far from *Weinsberg*.

*Stetten in Kamsthal*, within the circle of the district of *Schorndorf*, a parochial village and castle formerly belonging to the family of *Yberg*, who sold it, in the year 1443, to Count *Ulrich* of *Wurtemberg*. In 1508, this village was bequeathed to the family of *Thumbs* of *Neuburg*, who ceded it in 1645; but, in the year 1664, one half of it devolved to the duke of *Wurtemberg*, and the other in 1666, Duke *Eberhard Lewis* made a present of to his consort. This place produces excellent wine, the best kind of which is from its colour called *Brodwasser*, or water which has had a toast in it.

*Hoben Karpfen*, an old castle with a large estate belonging to it within the district of *Tuttlingen*, and, in the year 1444, purchased by the counts of *Wurtemberg*.

*Gochsheim*, anciently *Goszpolzheim*, *Goszbisheim*, or *Goszbotsheim*, a small town, situate on the river *Craich*, with a ducal palace in it. Formerly this place belonged to the counts of *Eberstein*, who held it originally as a fief of the Elector-palatine, but afterwards Duke *Ulrich* of *Wurtemberg* having, in the war with the Palatinate, in the year 1504, made himself master thereof, held it in the same manner of the ducal house of *Wuxtemberg*. The male issue of that house failing in the year 1660, the lord-paramount granted the little town and other fiefs to *Maria Eleonora*, widow of the last Count *Casimir*, who was also born countess of *Saarbrucken*, and to her daughter

daughter *Albertina Sophia Escher*, the latter of whom married to Duke *Frederick Augustus* of *Wurtemberg-Neustadt*; on whose decease, which followed in the year 1729, the fief fell to the reigning house, and in 1736 was also reckoned among the demesnes. The little town and castle here were laid in ashes by the *French* in the year 1689, and in 1738 the former was again consumed by fire.

*Freudenthal*, a manor, formerly belonging to the district of *Befigheim* of which Duke *Ulrich*, in the year 1504, during the war with the Palatinate, made himself master. Afterwards it passed through several hands, and devolving at length to the counts of *Wurden*, came by agreement to the ducal house in the year 1732.

*Wendlingen*, a mean little town and seat standing on the little river of *Lauter*, which below it falls into the *Neckar*. The family of *Werdnau* sold it in the year 1545 to Duke *Ulrich* for 29,000 florins.

*Kongen*, an opulent parochial village, seated on the other side of the river *Neckar*, over which in this neighbourhood lies a stone bridge. This place anciently belonged to the counts of *Hohenberg*, and in 1336 was purchased by the counts of *Aichelberg*, from whom it descended by inheritance to the *Thumbs* of *Neuburg*; and in 1666 one half of it was purchased by the ducal house of *Wurtemberg*, and in 1739 also the other.

*Neidlingen*, a parochial-village, containing a seat lying beyond *Kirchheim* and *Weilheim*, and formerly united to the earldom of *Aichelberg*. That part of it possessed by the family of *Freyberg* devolved to the ducal house of *Wurtemberg* in the year 1596. It was afterwards parcelled into several fiefs, and at length, on the decease of its owner *Conrad Widerholds*, was taken as a fief and reckoned among the lands under the chamber of finances. To it belong the courts of *Kandeck* and *Ochswangen*.

*Brenz*, a market-town, situate on the river *Brenz*, not far from the boundaries of the Palatinate of *Neuburg* and once a *Roman* station. Since that it has belonged to the *Gussens* of *Gussenberg*, whose debts obliging them to part with it, Duke *Frederick* of *Wurtemberg*, as principal creditor, with the consent of the others, assumed it to himself, and in 1613, paid off the debts to the full value thereof. Duke *John Frederick* conferred this place, together with *Weiltingen* and a pension of 15,000 florins, on his brother *Julius Frederick*; but the *Weiltingen* line failing in the year 1705, and *Brenz* escheating by compact to the reigning family, Duke *Eberhard Lewis* annexed it to the demesnes.

*Weiltingen*, a market-town, with a seat in it, on the *Wernitz*, not far from *Dinkelsbühl*, and originally belonging to the counts of *Oettingen*, who, in the year 1360, sold it to one of the name of *Seckendorf*; and his descendants, in 1542, again disposed of it to the lords of *Knoringen*. *Wolf William* of *Knoringen* transferred it as a fief to Duke *Frederick* of *Wurtemberg*, who had advanced him money, and on the sudden decease of his

debtor, in the year 1616, assumed it to himself; on which, together with *Brenz*, it became an appennage of *Wansfred* duke of *Wurtemberg*, whose male line failing in 1705, both places again escheated to the reigning house.

*Liebenstein*, a castle situate betwixt *Lauffen* and *Great-Bottwar*, and, together with the villages of *Kaltenweissen* and *Ottmarsheim*, sold and exchanged, in the years 1673 and 1678, by the *Liebenstein* family to the ducal house.

*Stamheim*, a parochial-village, situate betwixt *Stuttgart* and *Asperg*, being an ancient fief belonging to *Wurtemberg*, which, together with *Zaxenhausen*, was purchased in the year 1737 from the *Schertels* of *Burtenbach* by the house of *Wurtemberg*.

The lordship of *Sterneck*, situate betwixt the manors of *Dornstetten* and *Dornhan*, belonged, as a fief of *Wurtemberg*, first to the family of *Brandeck*, afterwards to that of *Ow*, and lastly to the counts of *Athembs*, who, in the year 1749, ceded it to the ducal house in exchange for the village of *Hirrlingen* in the county of *Hohenberg*. The castle of *Sterneck* lies on the river *Haimbach*. To it also belong the villages and hamlets of *Welden*, *Braitenau*, *Busenweiler*, *Geratweiler* and *Trollenberg*. *Furnsaal* has been already mentioned above in the district of *Dornhan*.

*Ochsenberg*, a small town, containing a seat, and which, together with the two parishes of *Leonbronn* and *Sternenfels*, *Zaberfeld* and *Michelbach*, lie about the little river *Zaber* in the district of *Brackenheim*, and were purchased of the family of *Sternfels* for three millions of florins.

Obs. The lordships of *Welzheim* and *Justingen* are also lands subject to the chamber of finances, but the former of these belongs to the Circle of *Franconia*, and the latter has both a seat and vote in the circle of *Swabia*.

III. The convents and manors belonging thereto, which before the Reformation were under the direction of the prelates of those convents.

1. The convent of *Maulbronn* lies near the source of the *Salzbachs*; which formerly gave name to the country of *Salzgau*. This convent was founded, in the year 1137, at *Ekweiler*; but, in 1148, removed to the present place. The Electors-palatine have always been its patrons and defenders; but, in the year 1504, during the palatinate war, Duke *Ulrich* of *Wurtemberg* made himself master thereof, and also of the villages in its jurisdiction. In the year 1557, the first *Lutheran* abbot was appointed over it. At present it is the seat of one of the two upper conventual schools, in which twenty *alumni*, sent from the convent of *Denkendorf*, are further improved by two professors under the inspection of the abbot, who is always general-superintendent, with eleven special ones under him. In the year 1564, a theological conference was set on foot here betwixt the divines of the Palatinate and *Wurtemberg*.

The conventual district is of great extent, as containing in it twenty-four *Lutheran* and four Protestant parishes. The former of these are

1. The

1. The parishes of *Durmenz*, or *Durmunz*, and *Mublacker*, whose ministers are also special superintendants of the diocese of *Upper-Maulbronn*.

2. *Flacht*, *Great-Glatbach*, *Illingen*, *Iptingen*, *Lommersheim*, *Oeschelbronn* and *Kofzwaag*, famous for its wine; *Weissach*, *Wiernsheim*, *Wimbsheim* and *Wurmberg*, are parishes of the upper diocese of *Maulbronn*.

3. *Knitlingen*, a small town in which the special superintendant of the lower diocese of *Maulbronn* resides. This place belonged formerly to the family of *Bretheim*; but, in the year 1504, was, together with the convent of *Maulbronn*, seized by Duke *Ulrich*. In 1632, being surprized by the *Imperialists*, it was plundered with the slaughter of above 4000 persons. In the year 1692, it was laid in ashes by the *French*, and, in 1734, pillaged.

4. *Dieffenbach*, *Freudenstein*, *Gundelbach*, *Kieselbronn*, *Lienzingen*, *Oelbronn*, *Oetisheim*, *Ruith*, *Schutzingen*, *Under-Oewisheim*, in which is produced a rich red wine, and *Zäfersweyher*, are parishes belonging to the lower diocese of *Maulbronn*. The feat of *Elfsingen*, not far from *Ruith*, is also noted for the excellency of its wine.

5. The four Protestant parishes are, 1. *Durmenz*, *Schonenberg* and *Corres*; 2. *Great* and *Little-Villars*; 3. *Pinache* and *Serres*; 4. *Lucern* and *Barenthal*.

2. The conventual manor of *Blaubeuren*. Of the convent an account is to be found above under the article of the town of *Blaubeuren*. The conventual manor here includes six parishes; which are *Lautern*, *Machtolsheim*, *Rotbenacker*, *Seiszeim*, or *Seissen*, and *Weiler*. Betwixt *Seiszeim* and *Sontheim* is a spacious and very humid cavern, with a variety of figures in it in dropstone.

3. The convent of *Anhausen* lies on the *Brenz* and has always been annexed to the lordship of *Heydenheim*. It was founded in the year 1125 at *Langen-naw*, near *Ulm*, but afterwards removed to the present place. Ever since the year 1558, it has had a *Lutheran* abbot. Within the conventual manor are four parishes; viz. *Dettingen* and *Heuchlingen*, though the latter lies partly in the manor of *Heydenheim*, *Gussenstadt* and *Mocklingen*, in which some lordships lying without the dutchy have a share.

4. The convent of *Herbrechtingen*, also called *Herwartingen* and *Herbertingen*, lies near the *Brenz* and was founded in the twelfth century. The village of this name belonged to the *Swabian* dukes of *Hohenstauffen*. The Emperor *Frederick I.* having thoroughly repaired the convent, settled a body of *Augustine* Monks in it. Since the extinction of the dukes of *Swabia*, it has always been looked upon as an appennage to the lordship of *Heydenheim*, and ever since the year 1555, its abbots have been *Lutherans*. The conventual manor here consists of the parishes of *Hurben* and *Efelsburg*.

5. The convent of *Konigsbronn* was founded, in the year 1302, by King *Albert* at the village of *Springe*, which now is no longer known by that name. In the year 1448, the counts of *Helfenstein* sold this convent, which was of the *Cistercian* order, to *Ulrich*, count of *Wurtemberg*, as a

dependency of the lordship of *Heydenheim*, together with which it was again ceded to Duke *Ulrich* in 1504. In the year 1521 it was mortgaged by the Emperor *Charles V.* to the city of *Ulm*, and in 1536 redeemed. *James Schropp* was the first *Lutheran* abbot of it, who lived in the year 1557. Near this convent are very considerable iron-works. The conventual manor contains the parishes of *Degenfeld*, *Upper-Kochen*, *Sebnstätten*, *Steinheim am Albuch*, and *Zang*.

6. The convent of *Adelberg*, lying betwixt *Schorndorf* and *Göppingen*, in a woody country, was founded in 1178, and at first called *Madelberg*. It consisted of a monastery of both sexes, but the nuns were afterwards removed to *Lauffen*. It appears, that the counts of *Wurtemberg*, on the extinction of the dukes of *Swabia* became possessed of this convent, together with the castle and lordship of *Walthausen*. In 1525, it was entirely demolished by the rebellious peasants. In 1565 it obtained its first *Lutheran* abbot, who is also a general-superintendent, with ten special ones under him. The conventual district here contains six parishes, namely, *Adelberg* and *Hundskolz*, *Kirchen-Kirnberg*, *Lothenberg*, *Upper-Walden*, *Steinenberg*, *Zell* and *Altbach*.

7. The convent of *Denkendorf* stands on a small eminence on the little river of *Kersch*, which in the territory of the Imperial city of *Esslingen* runs into the *Neckar*. This convent was founded about the year 1120 or 1124, and probably by Count *Berthold* of *Wurtemberg*. Ever since the year 1560 the abbot hereof has been *Lutheran*, and is also a general superintendent with eight special superintendants as suffragans. Since the year 1713 the lower conventual academy, formerly at *Hirsau*, has been settled here; in which twenty *alumni*, after a course of instruction under two professors, are removed to the upper convent of *Maulbronn*. On the other side of the little river of *Kersch* lies a village of the same name.

8. The convent of *Bebenhausen* lies in the district called *Schonbuch*, about one hour's distance from *Tübingen*, and was founded by *Rudolph I.* Pfalzgrave of *Tübingen*. Ever since the year 1560 the abbots here have been *Lutherans*, and at the same time general-superintendants, with nine special ones under them. Here is also one of the two higher conventual academies of the country with twenty *alumni* sent hither from the lower convent of *Blau-beuren*, who are fitted under two professors for the *Tübingen* seminary. The conventual manor here contains the nine following parishes, viz.

1. *Lustnau*, in which is a special superintendency.
2. *Altdorf*, *Hagenloch*, *Jesingen*, *Immenhausen*, *Osterdingen*, *Poltringen* and *Keusten*, as also *Under-Oeschelbronn*, a hamlet in *Schonbuch*.

9. The convent of *Hirsau* lies on the *Nagold*, being the most ancient in all this dutchy having been founded in the year 830 by a count of *Calw*. The first *Lutheran* abbot hereof, by name *Henry Weickerfreuter* was in 1558 appointed co-adjutor to the last Catholic abbot. In the year 1692, the

the convent having been laid in ashes by the *French*, its academy was removed to *Denkendorf*. The conventual manor here includes the parishes of *Friolsheim*, *Schafhausen*, and *Stanheim*.

The priory of *Reichenbach* on the *Murr*, which has been incorporated with this convent, contains a purveyor who receives and accounts for the revenues thereof. To this priory belongs the parish of *Schwartzenberg*.

10. The convent of *S. Gorgen*, or *Jorgen*, lies in the *Schwarzwalde* on the river *Brigach* in a country which has for some ages past been here called the *Baar*. It was founded about the year 1080. In 1567 it first received a *Lutheran* abbot. In 1634 it was ruined for the last time, having never since been rebuilt. Near it is a village in which the duke of *Wurtemberg's* steward lives, and to the conventual manor belongs the parish of *Munchweiler*.

Obf. About half a mile west of this convent lies one of the sources of the *Danube*, called the *Briege* or *Brigach*.

11. The convent of *Lorch*, or *Lieben Frauen Berg*, stands on a mountain in the *Rems* beyond *Schorndorf* towards *Gmund*, and takes its name from the village of *Lorch*, in Latin *Laureacum*, which lies below it, and formerly belonged to the lords of *Hobenstauffen*. *Frederick* duke of *Swabia* and his spouse *Agnes* joined in the foundation of it, and together with several other members of the *Hobenstauffen* family have their tombs here. On its dissolution the *advocatia*, or patronage, with the jurisdiction thereof escheated to the house of *Wurtemberg*. The first *Lutheran* abbot here was settled in 1563. In this conventual district are the parishes of *Alfdorf*, belonging to the barons *Von Holz*, *Frickenhofen* and *Taferoth*.

12. The convent of *Alpirspach* lies in the *Black-forest*, on the river *Kinzig*, being in 1095, and since successively under the administration of the dukes of *Teck* and the dukes of *Urfzlingen*, and lastly under that of the counts of *Wurtemberg*. In 1563 it obtained its first *Lutheran* abbot. In the conventual district here are eleven parishes, namely *Gaislingen*, which is Catholic; *Hopfau*, *Lombach*, *Nordweil* in the *Breisgau*, which is also Catholic; *Upper-Yfingen*, *Peterszell*, *Keinbardsau*, *Rotenberg*, *Schomberg*, *Wittendorf* and *Wittershausen*. At *Alpirspach* is also a mill, where cobalt is prepared into smalt; and at *Konigstern* in the *Reinerzau* is a silver-mine-work.

13. The convent of *Herrenalb* lies on the river *Alb*, not far from the borders of the marggravate of *Baaden*. This convent was founded in the year 1148 by Count *Berthold* of *Eberstein*. In 1338 Count *Ulrich* of *Wurtemberg* became administrator of it. In 1555 the first *Lutheran* abbot was appointed over it. To this convent belong

1. The conventual district here, together with the parish of *Loffenau*, which lies in it.

2. The district of *Derdingen*, on the borders of the Palatinate, containing

ing the parishes of *Freudenstein*, *Nusbobm*, and *Upper-Acker*. *Bahnbrucken* is a chapel of ease to the parish of *Gochsheim*.

3. The district of *Merklingen*, once belonging to the dukes of *Deux-ponts*. *Merklingen* is a market-town. The other parishes belonging to this manor are *Gechingen*, *Hansen nader Wurm*, *Hengstett*, and *Simmetsheim*.

IV. Places out of the dutchy, in which the house of *Wurtemberg* enjoys certain privileges or incomes, or which are fiefs of that dutchy.

1. The county of *Lowenstein*, situate betwixt the dutchy of *Wurtemberg* and the county of *Hohenlobe*, and best exhibited in professor *Hase's* map of the Circle of *Swabia*. The ancient counts of *Lowenstein* were descended from the counts of *Calw*. The last of this line was Count *Lewis*, who sold the county for 14000 florins to the Elector-palatine *Frederick the Victorious*, whose son *Lewis*, by *Clara* of *Tettingen*, on the decease of his father, instead of the lordships bequeathed to him obtained from the Elector *Philip* the county of *Lowenstein*. The Emperor *Maximilian I.* in the year 1494, promoted this *Lewis* to the rank of an Imperial count; and he is the founder of the present Princes and Counts of *Lowenstein-wertheim*. In his time duke *Ulrich* of *Wurtemberg*, during the Palatinate war, made himself also master of this county of *Lowenstein*: And though in 1510 it was returned on the mediation of several Electors and Princes, yet was it on condition that he should hold it as a dependent fief.

The arms of the county are a lion gules. It is divided betwixt the Princes and Counts of the house of *Lowenstein-wertheim*.

I. To the line of the counts belong

1. The little town and manor of *Lowenstein*.
2. The manor of *Sulzbach*.
3. The Prince's line possesses

1. The manor of *Abstadt* or *Wildeck*, in which is the castle of *Wildeck* and the market-town of *Abstadt*.

2. In the Imperial cities of *Eszlingen*, *Giengen*, *Heilbronn*, *Pfullendorf*, *Kentlingen*, *Kotbweil*, *Spire* and *Weail*; *Hingerloch*, belonging to *Hohenzollern*; in *Langenau*, belonging to *Ulm*; and in *Westheim* a dependency of *Hall*; as also in *Rosengarten* and the *Wurtemberg* convents of *Denkendorf*, *Blaubeuren*, *Herbrechtingen*, *Alpirspach*, *S. Georgen*, *Lichtenstern*, *Konigsbronn*, *Maulbronn*, *Hirsau*, *Bebenhausen*, *Anhausen*, and *Murbard* they have their stewards. In the Imperial town of *Schwabisch Gmund* is a *Wurtemberg* escort-trooper; and in *Stotzingen*, a place in the barony of *Racknitz*, a bailiff.

3. Lastly, to this place belong the parishes of *Bibersfeld*, *Durnau*, *Golzhausen*, *Great-Aspach*, *Hochdorf*, *Bey Enzweybingen*; *Muhlhausen* on the *Enz*, which is famous for a red wine; *Oppenweiler*, *Pfumern*, and *Weiler* in the *Weinbergers thal*.

Of the MARGGRAVATE of  
B A A D E N in general.

§. 1. **O**F the marggravates of *Baaden* and *Hochberg* a very accurate map has been jointly drawn by *John Morell* and *Daniel Beuch*, and published by *Blacuw*, *Jansson*, *Waesberge*, *Schenk* and *Valk*; which map *John Ulrich Moller* reduced to a smaller scale.

§. 2. The marggravate of *Baaden* lies on the eastern side of the *Rhine*; and is properly that tract of land betwixt the *Pfinz* and *Schwarzbach*, and watered by the little rivers of *Alb*, *Pfedderbach*, *Murg*, *Saubach* and *Sulzbach*, all of which empty themselves into the *Rhine*. The northern part of this country, which lies betwixt the rivers *Pfinz* and *Alb* is called the lower marggravate, or from the capital *Durlach* the marggravate of *Baaden-Durlach*, but all the rest the upper marggravate; or from *Baaden* the capital the marquissate of *Baaden-Baaden*; but to these marggraves belong also other lands, which shall be mentioned in the sequel. The whole marggravate is a good country, abounding with corn, hemp, flax, bees-wax, and wood.

§. 3. The Marggraves of *Baaden* are descended from *Herman II.* son to Duke *Bertbold I.* of *Zabringen*, on whom was conferred the country of *Hochberg*. His son *Herman I.* being said to have taken upon him the original title and arms of a Marggrave of *Baaden*, that marggravate being the portion of his spouse *Judith*; it is a common but mistaken notion that the title of *Hochberg* was prior to that of *Baaden*. The Marggrave *Herman III.* who died in the year 1190, left behind him *Herman IV.* and *Henry*. Of these the latter founded the *Hochberg* line, which in the 14th century was divided into those of *Hochberg* and *Sausen*; but the *Baaden* line commenced in the former. In the year 1503, the Marggrave *Christopber* of *Baaden* reunited the two lines: But in his sons *Bernard* and *Ernest* commenced two other, which still continue, viz. that of *Baaden-Baaden* and that of *Baaden-Durlach*. The right of primogenitureship has long since been introduced in both, and religiously observed.

§. 4. The title of each of these lines is, Marggrave of *Baaden* and *Hochberg*, Landgrave of *Sausenberg*, Count *Sponheim* and *Eberstein*, lord of *Roteln*, *Baaden Weiler*, *Labr* and *Mahlberg*; but the house of *Baaden-Baaden* adds to it the districts of *Ortenau* and *Kehl*. The arms for the marggravate of *Baaden* are party *per bend* ruby in a field topaz; for *Sausenberg*, a lion rampant ruby, crowned topaz in a field pearl; for *Sponheim*, chequée ruby and pearl, saphire and topaz; for *Eberstein*, a boar. (*Eber*) diamond or, a  
mount:

mount emerald in a field *or*, and a rose ruby with seeds saphire in a field pearl; for the landgravate of *Brisgau*, a crowned lion ruby in a field pearl; for *Roteln*, a lion passant ruby in a field ruby, and two fesses waved pearl in a field azure; for *Baaden-Weiler*, ruby, *party per pale*, topaz, with three chevrons diamond; for *Labr*, pearl *per fesse* ruby; for *Mablberg*, a crowned lion diamond in a field topaz.

§. 5. A compact relative to their precedence at the Diet was entered into in the year 1576, betwixt these marggraves and the dukes of *Wurtemberg* and *Pomerania*, and the landgraves of *Hesse*. These have three votes in the college of Princes. In the year 1397, they obtained from the Emperor *Winceflaus*, that their servants, subjects and vassals should not be liable, for civil causes, to be sued in any court except the Aulic; and this privilege was, in the year 1442, confirmed by the Emperor *Frederick III*.

### *Of the MARGGRAVES of BAADEN-BAADEN, and their Territories.*

§. 6. The upper marggravate of *Baaden* terminates westward, on the *Rhine*, and a small part of it lies on the west side of that river. North-west it is bounded by the lower marggravate of *Baaden-Durlach*; eastward by the dutchy of *Wurtemberg* and the county of *Eberstein*; southward by the *Ortenau*, and particularly by *Oberkirch* and *Oppenau*, two manors belonging to the bishopric of *Straßburg*, the district of *Ortenau* and the manor of *Lichtenau*, belonging to the Principality of *Hesse-Darmstadt*. The lordship of *Mablberg*, which also belongs to this family, lies somewhat higher up the *Rhine* betwixt the *Ortenau* and the *Brisgau*.

§. 7. The descent of the house of *Baaden-Baaden*, from the Marggrave *Bernard* has been shewn above. It was this Prince who introduced *Lutheranism* into the marggravate. Of his two sons, *Philibert* and *Christopher III*. the former died in the year 1639, and his son *Philip* being in his minority placed under the tutelage of the Duke of *Bavaria*, this Prince took advantage of it to suppress the Reformation in these parts. The Marggrave *Philip* died so early as the year 1588, and the dominions devolved to *Edward*, son of the beforenamed *Christopher III*. who became a convert to popery. During his absence in 1595, *Ernest Frederick*, Marggrave of *Durlach*, possessed himself of the whole country; and it was the year 1629 before the Marggrave *Frederick* restored it to *William* son of *Edward*, who also this same year acquired the lordship of *Mablberg*. His son *Ferdinand Maximilian*, in 1660, added also the county of *Eberstein* to it as a vacant fief: and his son *Lewis William* distinguished himself by his military reputation. The Marggrave *Bernard Lewis William George*, son to

to the latter by his marriage with *Maria Anna*, a daughter of *Adam Francis Charles* Prince of *Schwarzenberg*, brought to his family the lordships in *Bobemia*, described in vol. iv. p. 88, 90, 92, 94.

§. 8. *Baaden-Baaden* in the college of Princes has one vote, but in seat ranks with the other alternative Princes according to the ten usual clauses, though always with precedence to *Baaden-Durlach* and *Baaden-Hochberg*. In the Circle of *Swabia*, by virtue of the upper marggravate, it has a vote among the temporal Princes. The Marggraves of *Baaden-Baaden* and *Baaden-Durlach* are also the chiefs of the second quarter of the Circle of *Swabia*. For this upper marggravate the Prince in the *matricula* of the Empire is assessed at twelve horsemen and twenty foot, or two hundred and sixty-four florins; and to the chamber of *Wetzlar* pays one hundred and seventy-four florins, forty-four and a half rix-dollars.

§. 9. The principal colleges and offices of this Prince are the privy-council, the court of justice and treasury. His annual income, according to *Keyfzler*, is 400,000 florins.

§. 10. The countries belonging to this principality are,

1. The upper marggravate of *Baaden*, which consists of the following towns and districts, viz.

1. The united towns and districts of *Rastatt*. In it

*Rastadt* or *Rastatt*, the residence of the Prince, and lying in a fine plain called *Rastadtbeath* near the river *Murg*, which, a little below it, falls into the *Rhine*. The Marggrave *Lewis William* caused it to be built with regularity and elegance; and had also begun a very superb palace here which he intended for his residence, but did not live to finish it. Before those improvements this place was but a village. In the year 1714 a peace was concluded here betwixt the Emperor and *France*.

*Favorita*, a seat standing about one hour's distance from *Rastadt*, and built by the Marggrave *Lewis William's* widow.

*Kuppenheim*, a little town seated on the river *Murg*.

2. The town and district of *Baaden*. In it

*Baaden*, the capital of the upper marggravate, lies on the *Oelbach* amidst vineyards. Its name is derived from its celebrated hot-baths. In the year 1688, this place was laid in ashes by the *French*, at which time the Prince's palace was also greatly damaged.

*Lichtenthal*, in Latin *Lucida Vallis*, a nunnery of *Cistercians*, anciently the place of interment to the Marggraves.

3. The town and district of *Ettlingen*, which is a small place situate on the river *Alb*. In it is

*Daxlanden*, a large village seated on the *Rhine*, the last place, to the north, of the upper marggravate.

4. The district of *Steinbach*, which takes its name from *Steinbach*, a little town.

5. The district of *Bubel* and *Groschweier*, containing *Bubel*, a market-town.

*Affentball*, a village, the neighbourhood of which produces a very good wine.

*Groschweier*, a seat and village.

6. The little town and district of *Stollhoffen*, together with *Schwarzach*. In it

*Stollhoffen*, a little town lying not far from the *Rhine*. At the beginning of the war for the *Spanish* succession, a line was thrown up from thence eastward to the *Black-forest* and up the *Rhine* towards *Philipsburg*, which the *French* attacking in 1703, were repulsed with great slaughter.

*Schwarzach*, an abbey of *Benedictines*, situate betwixt *Stollhoffen* and *Lichtenau*. To this abbey belongs a manor containing in it eleven villages besides the market-town of *Schwarzach*. The sovereign thereof is the Prince of *Baaden*.

7. The town and district of *Beinheim* on the west side of the *Rhine*, situate in *Lower-Alsace*, and containing

*Beinheim*, a little town which formerly belonged to the lords of *Fleckenstein*.

*Leitenheim*, a village; and *Rechwag*, an inn.

II. The district of *Kehl*. In it

*Kehl*, a village seated opposite to the city of *Strasburg*, and one half of it belonging to a religious foundation in *Strasburg* for the support of the structure of the grand cathedral there; but the management of it is lodged in the magistracy. Of the other half one quarter belongs to *Baaden-Baaden*, and the other to the lords of *Bockel*. Within its jurisdiction stands the ruined

Imperial fortress of *Kehl*, which was built on the following occasion. Formerly, when *Strasburg* was an Imperial city, its bridge was defended by forts on both sides the river. In the year 1678, the *French* laid siege to that on this side the *Rhine*, and which from the village of *Kehl* was called *Fort Kehl*. Having taken it by storm, they razed it. Hereupon the village of *Kehl* was removed, and a fort built at the conflux of the *Kinzig* into the *Rhine* which is still called *Kehl*. At the peace of *Reyswick*, in the year 1697, this fort being ceded to the Emperor and the Empire, it was declared an Imperial fortress. But the ground belonging to it the Emperor conferred as a fief on the house of *Baaden-Baaden*, reserving still the right of placing a garrison in it to the Empire. In the year 1733 it was taken by the *French*. On the first of *October* 1754, on account of its ruinous condition, the Circle of *Swabia* withdrew a body of troops which were quartered there, on which the Marggrave of *Baaden-Baaden* caused the garrison to be replaced by his circular contingency; and referred to the Empire what measures it would take with regard to the right of garrisoning, which had been reserved to it.

III. The

III. The district of *Stauffenberg* in the *Ortenau*, situate betwixt the towns of *Oberkirch* and *Gengenbach*.

IV. The lordship of *Mablberg*, the situation of which is described above (§. 6.) and which formerly belonged to the lords of *Gerolzeck*. On the death of *Henry*, the last of the lords of the line of *Labr*, in the year 1426 it devolved to his heiress *Adelbeida*, spouse to Count *John* of *Mors* and *Saarwerden*: On the failure of this branch the lordship, as being the portion of *Katherine* heiress of *Saarwerden* descended to *John Lewis* count of *Nassau*, and in 1629 came by agreement to the house of *Baaden-Baaden*. In it are the following places, viz.

*Mablberg*, a little town and seat containing a convent of *Capuchins*.

*Kippenheim*, a considerable market-town: Together with

The large villages of *Kippenheim weiler*, *Sulz*, *Heiligenzell*, *Oberweier*, *Friesenbeim*, *Upper-Schopfen*, *Schutterzell*, *Dundenbeim*, *Ichenbeim*, *Ottenbeim*, *Kurzel*, and *Wagenstatt*.

Obf. Exclusive of the lordships in *Bobemia* of which mention has been made above (§. 7.) this family also possesses the manors of *Ortenau*, and *Rodalben* in the lordship of *Graffenstein*, as also the lordship of *Rodemachern* in the dutchy of *Luxemburg*, with a considerable part of the county of *Sponbeim*, described in vol. iv. and the lordship of *Eberstein*, which occurs in its order in the Circle of *Swabia*.

### Of the MARGGRAVE of BAADEN-DURLACH and his Territories.

§. 11. The lower marggravate of *Baaden* terminates to the west on the river *Rhine*; southward on the upper marggravate of *Baaden*, the convent of *Frauenalb* and the dukedom of *Wurtemberg*; eastward on the same dukedom, and northward on the bishoprick of *Spire*. The marggravate of *Hochberg* lies in and along the *Brisgau*. The upper marggravate of *Durlach*, as it is called, which consists of the three lordships of *Roteln*, *Sausenberg* and *Baadenweiler*, lies betwixt the *Rhine*, the *Brisgau*, and the four forest-towns towards *Basel*.

§. 12. The present house of *Baaden-Durlach* is descended as above-mentioned from Marggrave *Ernest*, who embraced the Protestant religion, and whose son *Charles II.* completely settled it in his dominions; and also removed the residentiary seat from *Pforzbeim* to *Durlach*, and there built the palace of *Karlsburg*. *Frederick V.* his grandson by his son *George Frederick*, was by his fourth wife *Anne Maria*, daughter to *James* the last lord of *Hohen-Gerolzeck* and *Sulz*, appointed heir to all her estates, which consisted principally in the allodial lands of *Hohen-Gerolzeck*, and a large claim on the counts of *Nassau*. His son *Frederick VI.* in the year 1664,

obtained from the Emperor the title of *Illustrious*. His son *Frederick the Great* rebuilt *Durlach* and the castle of *Karlsburg*, both which had been ravaged and destroyed by the *French*; and liberally encouraged the refugees of that nation who fled into his country. He was succeeded by his son *Charles William*, who undertook the rebuilding of a new residentiary city called *Karlsruhe*, i. e. *Charles's Rest*; and on the 17th of *June 1715*, on occasion of laying the foundation-stone for the palace, instituted the order of *Fidelity*. As he was succeeded by his son *Frederick*, so was the latter also by his son *Charles Frederick*.

§. 13. The Marggrave of *Baaden-Durlach* enjoys two votes in the college of Princes. viz. one for the lower marggravate of *Baaden*, the other for the marggravate of *Hochberg*; and votes next to *Baaden-Baaden*. Among the Princes in the diet of the Circle of *Swabia*, these countries likewise entitle him to two votes. His assessment in the *matricula* of the Empire formerly amounted to twenty horse and fifty-three foot, or four hundred and fifty-two florins; but in the year 1683 it was reduced to three hundred and two. To the chamber of *Wetzlar* he pays one hundred and seventy-four rix-dollars forty-four kruiters and a half.

§. 14. The great colleges here hold their sessions at *Karlsruhe*, and these from the privy-council, the court of justice, the ecclesiastical council, the matrimonial-court, the chamber of accounts, and the treasury.

§. 15. The reigning family and the country in general profess *Lutheranism*; but with toleration of Protestants, Catholics and Jews at *Karlsruhe*: The former have also their meetings at *Walsch-Neureuth* and *Friderichsthal*. The whole country of *Baaden-Durlach* contains in it one hundred and twenty parishes, which are under the inspection of the seven superintendants of *Pforzheim*, *Durlach*, *Karlsruhe*, *Emmendingen*, *Mulheim*, *Lorrach* and *Schopfen*. The general superintendency here has been suppressed.

§. 16. In *Keyfzler's* travels the revenue of the Prince is computed at 400,000 florins.

§. 17. His territories are,

I. The lower Marggravate of BAADEN, containing

1. The upper district of *Karlsruhe*, being one continued plain without either hill or eminence, and every where sandy, for which reason it is also called the *Hart*. It produces nevertheless corn, hemp, flax, turneps, pease and other vegetables; and the villages along the *Rhine* abound in hay and breed great numbers of cattle, besides which they enjoy the convenience of good fisheries in the *Rhine*. The *Hartwald* lies in the middle of the district betwixt the rivers *Pfinz* and *Alb*, and reaches from *Graben* to *Muhlburg*, which is four hours in length. To this upper district belongs *Karlsruhe*, a regular built town in the *Hartwalde*, and owing its origin in the year 1715 to the Marggrave *Charles*, who chose it for his residence. The tower of the main building of the palace here commands a view not only of all

all the main streets of the town, but also of twenty-five vista's, some of which are planted in order to heighten the beauty of the prospect, and others cut through the *Hartwald*. In it is a special superintendency and a *gymnasium illustre*, which was first founded in the year 1583 at *Durlach* as a common school; but in 1596 raised to a *gymnasium illustre*. In this *gymnasium* are eight masters, the four first of whom are styled professors. Exclusive too of the court and the churches in the town belonging to the *Lutherans*, the Protestants and Catholics have each of them theirs, and the *Jews* also a synagogue.

A small distance out of the town lies *Gottsau*, formerly a *Benedictine* monastery, but now parcelled into lodgings for the officers of the court.

*Mühlburg*, a little town seated on the *Alb*, receiving its charter from the Marggrave *Frederick*. The Prince's palace here was destroyed by the *French*.

The parochial villages of *Knielingen*, with a ruined castle.

*Eckenstein* and *Schrock* on the *Rhine*, over which the latter has a settled ferry.

*Linkenheim* and *Hochstätten*, both seated on the *Rhine*, as also *Deutsch-Neureuth*.

*Staffort*, a village containing a church and an old ruined castle, in which in the year 1599, to gratify the Protestants, the *liber Staffortensis* was composed under the protection of the Marggrave *Ernst Frederick*.

The parochial villages of *Spöck* and *Graben*, both lying on the *Pfinz*. In the last is a ruined castle.

The parochial village of *Lidelsheim* seated on the old *Rhine*, which is an arm of that river; with *Ruffzheim* on the *Rhine*.

The Protestant parochial villages of *Friderichsthal* and *Walsch-Neureuth*.

*Roth*, a parochial village lying on the other side of the *Rhine*, about one hour's distance from *Landau*. One half of this place belongs to the Marggrave of *Baaden-Durlach* and the other to the Elector Palatine.

2. The upper district of *Durlach*, being a very fruitful country and producing not only an exuberance of corn, hemp and flax, but also good wine, particularly near *Gretzingen* and *Sellingen*, the wine of *Durlach* being inferior to these. In it is

*Durlach*, the capital of the principality and once the residence of the Prince, lying on the river *Pfinz*. In this town once was a palace called *Karlsburg*, with a special superintendency and a grammar-school. In the year 1689 this place was laid in ashes by the *French*. Half an hour's distance from the town, betwixt it and *Rindheim*, is a very large decoy for wild-fowl.

The parochial villages of *Rindheim*, *Hagsfeld* and *Blankenloch*. About half an hour from the latter stands *Seebos*, the mansion-house of a fine estate belonging to the Prince, with most beautiful meadows near it for the use of his stables there.

*Gretzingen*,

*Gretzingen*, a parochial village seated on the *Pfinz*, and much resorted to for the Prince's delightful palace and gardens there.

The parochial villages of *Bergbausen*, or *Barkbausen*, in which is also a pretty hunting seat belonging to the Marggraves, and *Sellingen*, both lying on the *Pfinz*.

*Wolfertsweier* and *Rippurg*; in the last of which is an old castle.

*Munzelshiem*, a parochial village containing a seat, is a fief of the Marggraves held by the barons of *Munzelshiem*.

*Hobenwettersbach*, formerly *Durrenwettersbach*, a rich farm.

3. The upper district of *Pforzheim*. In it

*Pforzheim*, a town seated on the *Entz*, which at this place receives the *Nagold* and *Wurm*. *Pforzheim* was formerly the residence of the youngest branch of the Marggraves. In it is a special superintendency, a grammar-school, and an orphan-house, and in the year 1689 it was destroyed by the French.

The parochial villages of *Bauschlott*, *Bratzingen*, *Dietlingen*, *Durn*, *Elmendingen*, *Eutingen*, *Eyszingen*, *Huchensfeld* and *Weissenstein*; together with *Ispringen*, *Langenalt*, and *Nieffern*, hamlets.

4. The district of *Stein* and *Langensteinbach*. In it

*Stein*, a market-town and seat.

The parochial villages of *Königsbach*, *Upper and Under-Woszingen*, *Nottingen*, *Ittersbach*, *Remchingen*, containing a seat; and *Gobrichen*.

*Langensteinbach*, a market-town, with a seat in it and warm-baths.

II. The Marggravate of HOCHBERG or HACHBERG, forms an upper-amt, or Prefecture of itself, and is divided into four quarters; viz.

1. The *Emmendingen* quarter, to which belongs

*Hochberg*, a very ancient castle.

*Emmendingen*, a little town situate on the *Elz*, and where in the year 1590 a fruitless conference was set on foot betwixt the Catholic and Lutheran divines. In this town is a special superintendency, and its neighbourhood produces excellent wine.

The parochial villages of *Ottoschwanden*, or *Ottenschwangen*, *Reppenbach*, *Sexau*, *Langen-Denzlingen*, *Vorstätten* or *Vorenstetten*, and *Gundelfingen*.

*Sulzburg*, a little town lying betwixt *Heiterstheim* and *Baadenweiler*, and noted for a very good red wine. Near it are the villages of *Ballrechten* and *Dettingen*, which also belong to this quarter.

2. The *Malterdingen* quarter comprehends the parochial villages of *Malterdingen*, *Kondringen*, *Mundingen* and *Broggingen*.

3. The *Eichstatten* quarter contains in it the parochial villages of *Eichstetten*, *Bozingen*, *Nymburg*, *Balingen* and *Tbeningen*.

4. The *Weisweiler* quarter, in which are the church-villages of *Weisweil* on the *Rhine*, *Königschafhausen* and *Leiselheim*, or *Lisselen*, *Bischoffingen*, *Bickenschl*, *Ibringen* and *Brechtthal*.

III. The upper Marggravate of DURLACH, as it is called, produces the best wine in this country, which is therefore distinguished by the name of *Marggravate-wine*, and properly consists of the three following lordships, viz.

1. The lordship of *Roteln*, formerly having lords of its own who bore the title thereof; and on the extinction of these it escheated to the Marggraves of *Hochberg*. In conjunction with the lordship of *Sausenberg* it makes one government, and consists of thirteen *vogteys*, or bailiwicks, viz.

1. The bailiwick of *Thumbringen*, on a hill, in which is the ruined castle of *Roteln*, and at the foot of it lies the village of *Thumbringen*.

2. The bailiwick of *Lorrach*, containing *Lorrach*, a little town, in which is a special superintendency and a grammar-school.

*Crenzach*, a parochial village lying above *Basil* near the *Rhine*.

3. The bailiwick of *Riminken*.

4. The bailiwicks and parishes of *Wollbach* and *Weil*.

5. The bailiwick of *Haltingen*, in which is *Haltingen*, a parochial village.

*Fridlingen*, a castle seated on the *Rhine*, near which in 1702 a sharp encounter happened betwixt the *Imperialists* and the *French*.

6. The bailiwick and parish of *Eymeldingen*.

7. The bailiwick of *Kirchen* and *Reidbach*.

8. The bailiwick of *Schopfen*, in which is *Schopfsheim*, or *Schopfen*, a small town seated on the river of *Wisen*, and containing a special superintendency.

9. The bailiwicks and parishes of *Weitenau*, *Stein* and *Tegernau*.

2. The landgravate of *Sausenberg*, which, as before observed, in conjunction with the lordship of *Roteln* makes one government, and consists of eight bailiwicks; but the castle of that name is demolished. The bailiwicks in it are,

1. The bailiwick and parish of *Tannenkirch*.

2. The bailiwick of *Blansingen*; to which belongs *Candern*, a market-town, containing iron-works.

3. The bailiwick of *Upper-Eckenheim*, in which are the parochial villages of *Upper* and *Lower-Eckenheim*.

4. The bailiwick of *Welmlingen*.

5. The bailiwick and parishes of *Holzen*, *Feldberg* and *Vogelbach*.

6. The bailiwick and parish of *Auggen*.

7. The famous inn of *Kalte Herberg*.

3. The lordship of *Badenweiler*, formerly belonging to the counts of *Freyburg*, but transferred by Count *John* in the year 1444 to the Marggrave *Rudolph* of *Hochberg*. This lordship forms a distinct government, to which belong nine bailiwicks, viz.

1. The bailiwick of *Badenweiler*, containing

*Badenweiler*,

*Badenweiler*, a castle seated on a mountain, and deriving its name from a warm bath near it. Subject to this castle are

The villages of *Upper* and *Lower-Weiler*, in which are some iron-works:

2. The bailiwick of *Mulheim*, containing

*Mulheim*, a market-town, in which is a special superintendency.

3. The bailiwicks and parishes of *Britzingen*, *Hugelheim*, *Buckingen*, *Lauffen*, *Mengen* and *Oppfingen*.

4. The bailiwick of *Wolfenweiler*, containing the parochial villages of *Wolfenweiler* and *Hafzloch*.

## The COUNTRY belonging to the PRINCE of H O H E N Z O L L E R N.

§. 1. THE country of *Hohenzollern* is principally surrounded by the dutchy of *Wurtemberg*, by the lower county of *Hohenberg* belonging to *Austria*, the lordships of *Haigerloch* and *Trochtelfingen* in the territories of *Furstenberg*, and the county of *Sigmaringen*. Westward it terminates on the upper county of *Hohenberg* belonging to *Austria*; and eastward on some towns and districts belonging to the same province; as also on those of *Wurtemberg*, *Furstenberg* and *Truchsesz*. The lordship of *Haigerloch* is environed by the county of *Hohenzollern*, the dutchy of *Wurtemberg* and the county of *Hohenberg* belonging to *Austria*. These countries are all of tolerable fertility and watered by the *Danube*, which runs through the county of *Sigmaringen*, where it receives the little river of *Lauchart*; as also by the rivers *Eyach* and *Starzell*, which fall into the *Neckar*.

§. 2. Passing over the obscurities of the origin of the very ancient family of *Hohenzollern*, we shall only observe that in the second half of the twelfth century, in which Count *Conrad* (for in all appearance he was the first Burggrave) obtained the burggravate of *Nurnburg*, it was divided into two branches, of which the Burggrave branch attained to the Electorate of *Brandenburg* and the crown of *Prussia*; but the *Hohenzollern* branch continued in the country of *Zollern*. Count *Charles*, who died in 1576, is the founder of the present united house of *Zollern*; and on the 24th of January 1575, at *Sigmaringen*, made a formal incorporation of the *Zollern* territories. From his son *Frederick IV.* is descended the *Hohenzollern-Hechingen* family, and from his son *Charles II.* that of *Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen*, which still subsists. *John George* of the *Hechingen* line was in the year 1623 promoted by the Emperor to the rank of Prince, in behalf of himself and the perpetual first-

first-born of the family : and on the 30th of June 1653, his son *Frederick* was introduced into the council of Princes. Prince *Frederick William* in the year 1692 obtained from the Emperor *Leopold* the title of Prince to all the younger brothers of his house, which in 1750 became extinct, and the sovereignty of the country devolved to Prince *Joseph William Francis*, son to Count *Hermann Frederick*, and brother to that Prince. The *Sigmaringen* line has been shewn above to be derived from Count *Charles II.* who died in the year 1606. His son *John*, in 1623, was created a Prince of the Empire, and his son Prince *Meinard I.* left two sons behind him whose virtues and accomplishments did honour to their high birth, viz. *Maximilian*, who continued the reigning line, and *Francis Antony*, from whom is descended the collateral line of *Haigerloch*.

§. 3. The before-mentioned Princes *Eitel Frederick* of the *Hechingen* and *Meinard I.* of the *Sigmaringen* line, by the Emperor's permission, entered into an agreement that the title of Prince should be confined to the first-born reigning lords of their house ; and that the other children should be only counts, although as is shewn above, Prince *Frederick William* in the year 1692 obtained a grant from the Emperor, by which the title of Prince was extended to all the younger children of his house ; notwithstanding which all the sisters of the reigning Prince of *Hohenzollern*, *Hechingen* excepted, are stiled countesses.

§. 4. The Princes of *Hohenzollern* are hereditary chamberlains of the holy *Roman Empire*, which office by virtue of the agreement made by Count *Charles* in the year 1575 (§. 2.) is always to belong to the first-born of the family, who receives the investiture of it from the Elector of *Brandenburg* ; but may make over his right to any other of his family. By virtue of the compact and the incorporation of the inheritance made at *Nurnberg* in the years 1692 and 1695 with the Elector of *Brandenburg*, they stile themselves *Burggraves of Nurnberg*, as the Electoral house of *Brandenburg* inserts *Hohenzollern* among its titles. The county of *Hohenzollern*, together with all its *regalia*, privileges and appurtenances, is an absolutely free and independent property ; and the same is asserted by the Princes of *Hohenzollern* with respect to the county of *Sigmaringen*, in opposition to the house of *Austria*, which has long aimed at the sovereignty thereof ; and actually disposes of the counties of *Voringen* and the lordship of *Haigerloch* as fiefs. Of the Emperor and Empire the Princes hold only the criminal jurisdiction and an impost for the office of the *Schultheissen* (a kind of judge) in the Imperial town of *Reutlingen*. Both lines of this family are *Roman Catholics*.

§. 5. The titles of the reigning Princes of both lines runs thus, viz. *Prince of Hohenzollern, Burggrave of Nurnberg, Count of Sigmaringen and Voringen, Lord of Haigerloch and Woehrstein, and Hereditary Chamberlain of the Holy Roman Empire*. The arms for *Zollern*, are quarterly, diamond

and pearl. For *Sigmaringen*, a stag or, on a hill emerald, in a field pearl; and for the office of hereditary chamberlain, a saltire of two sceptres.

§. 6. In the college of Princes *Hohenzollern* has but one vote, which is given by the reigning Prince of *Hohenzollern-Hechingen*, and betwixt the votes of *Aremberg* and *Lobkowitz*. In the Diet of the Circle of *Swabia*, each reigning Prince has a vote. The assessment in the *matricula* of the Empire for *Hechingen* and *Haigerloch* is six horse and twenty foot, or one hundred and fifty-two florins, namely, ninety-five for *Hechingen*, and fifty-seven for *Haigerloch*; *Woringen* and *Sigmaringen* are rated at one hundred and thirty-eight florins; but *Wobringen* being a dependency of *Austria*, and *Sigmaringen* claimed also by the archducal house thereof, this article does not take place. To the chamber of *Wetzlar*, *Hohenzollern-Hechingen* pays forty-three rix-dollars twenty-five and a half kruiters; and *Hohenzollern Haigerloch* and *Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen* the like sum; exclusive of certain articles in the *matricula* concerning the lands of *Werdenberg* and *Tengennellenburg*, but these are of no effect.

§. 7. Each reigning Prince has a council and treasury. The yearly income of the Prince of *Hohenzollern Hechingen* is computed at 30,000 florins, and that of *Hohenzollern Sigmaringen* does not exceed this sum.

### *The Territories of the Reigning PRINCE of HOHENZOLLERN-HECHINGEN, are*

The princely county of *Hohenzollern*, containing *Hohenzollern*, the patriarchal house of the family, and a fortification, which was destroyed in the year 1423, but rebuilt by Count *Lewis Nicholas Hechingen*, the residence of the Prince, lies on the river *Starzel*. In it is an abbey dedicated to St. *James*.

Not far from the town lies a convent of *Franciscan* Friars, called St. *Luzen*, and betwixt *Hechingen* and *Hohenzollern* is *Stetten*, a village which is a dependency of the parish of *Hechingen*, and contains in it a *Dominican* nunnery called *Maria Gnadenbal* or the *Vale of Mary's Grace*.

*Grosselfingen*, a market-town and parish.

*Rangendingen*, a parochial-village, having in it a nunnery of *Dominicans* called the *White Society*.

The parishes of *Boll* and *Steinbofen*.

The villages of *Burladingen* and *Gaufelfingen*, which constitute one parish.

The village of *Killer* giving name to the vale thereof. *Starzel* and *Hausen*, which form one parish: As also

The parishes of *Stein*, *Weilheim*, *Jungingen*, *Tbanheim*, *Owingen*, *Stetten* under *Hollstein*, and *Wulfsingen*. The

The reigning Prince of *Hobenzollern-Sigmaringen* possesses,

1. The county of *Sigmaringen*, which on the extinction of the counts of *Werdenberg* escheated to the empire, and was conferred by the Emperor *Charles V.* on the house of *Hobenzollern*, for which reason the house of *Austria* claims the sovereignty of it. To it belongs

*Sigmaringen*, the Prince's residence, which lies on the *Danube*.

The parochial villages of *Sigmaringen*, *Krauchenwisen*, *Hausen* and *Langen-Enstlingen*.

*Habstall*, a nunnery of *Dominicans*.

*Laitz* and *Gornheim*, nunneries of *Franciscans*.

*Inzbofen*, an *Augustine* nunnery.

*Bingen*, a village, the greatest part of which belongs to the house of *Hornstein*, but the house of *Hobenzollern-Sigmaringen* enjoys the criminal and forest jurisdiction, and likewise the sovereignty of the roads.

Obf. The present state of the county of *Voringen* or *Veringen*, has been briefly exhibited in vol. iv. in the territories belonging to the house of *Austria* in *Swabia*. The Princes of *Hobenzollern* bear it in their title. But the line of *Hobenzollern-Sigmaringen* enjoys as fiefs under *Austria* the parochial-villages of *Voringen*, lying near the town of that name; together with *Benzingen* and *Harthausen auf der Scheer*.

2. The lordships of *Haigerloch* and *Wobrstein*, constituting an upper-amt, or government. These anciently belonged to the counts of *Hobenberg*, from whom they devolved to the house of *Austria*, which towards the close of the 15th century exchanged it with that of *Hobenzollern* for the lordship of *Rakunz*. To it belong

*Haigerloch*, a small town seated on the little river of *Eyach*, with

The parishes of *Gruel*, in which is a nunnery of *Dominicans*, and those of *Zimmern*, *Stetten*, *Bietenhausen*, *Empfingen*, *Hardt*, *Teilsingen*, *Weildorf*, *Heffendorf*, *Fischingen*, *Immnau* and *Kilberg*, *Kirchberg* or *Kilchberg*, a *Dominican* nunnery.

## The PRINCELY ABBEY of L I N D A U.

§. I. THE free secular foundation in the Imperial city of *Lindau* on the *Bodensee*, or lake of *Costanz*, is an immediate foundation of the Empire, the abbess whereof is a Princess, and ever since the time of the Emperor *Frederick III.* styles herself so. In the Imperial Diet she holds the first seat. Among the abbesses on the *Swabian* bench of prelates, and in the Diet of the Circle of *Swabia*, she enjoys at present both seat and voice on the secular bench of Princes betwixt *Hobenzollern Sigmaringen* and

G g 2

*Buchau*,

*Buchau*; though alternately with the latter, by virtue of an agreement entered into in the year 1697, to that purpose. But both in his own name and that of the bench of prelates, the precedence of this abbey is disputed in the Diet of the circle and other public assemblies by the abbot of *Salman-fueil*. This opposition, however, is no less strenuously opposed by the abbess. The assessment of the abbey, in the *matricula* of the Empire, was formerly five foot or twenty florins; but, in the year 1682, an abatement was made of thirteen florins, inasmuch that it is now reduced to seven. To the chamber at *Wetzlar* it is rated at fifty rixdollars, sixty-four kruiters.

§. 2. The origin of this abbey is not precisely known, nor has it yet been made to appear, that in the ninth century there was, on an island in the lake of *Costanz*, on which now stands the town and abbey of *Lindau*, any convent of that name. The opinion of *Conringius*, which is espoused by others, carries much more probability with it; viz. that the abbey here, towards the beginning of the tenth century, was removed to the island from the convent of *Wasserburg*, and for the greater security thereof built contiguous to the town of *Lindau*. About the beginning of the seventeenth century, the abbey signified that it could produce a charter from the Emperor *Lewis*, bearing date in the year 866, and containing a grant from *Adelberg*, count of *Rorrbach*, of the whole country of *Lindau*, with the Emperor's confirmation of the said grant to the abbey, together with the dignity of Prince. But many learned writers, both Catholics and Protestants, have demonstrated the falsity of this instrument.

§. 3. Instead of a district, this abbey has only some distinct farms, most of which are subject to the jurisdiction of the Imperial town of *Lindau*; neither can it lay any impost on its own vassals, they being in that respect subject to other lordships. It has, however, several houses and estates belonging to it in the Imperial town of *Lindau* which pay rent to the abbey, as lying on its grounds. Every abbess also has a privilege, on her accession to her government of the abbey, of releasing the first malefactor that is capitally condemned within the jurisdiction of the city. On the other hand, the abbesses are to be free of the town, and the council may cause the alarm-bell to be rung in the steeple of the abbey. The house of *Austria* is patron of this abbey, in token of which it presents its administrator or justiciary every year with a certain quantity of wine instead of protection-money; and the wine itself is called protection-wine. In the year 1728, both the abbey and town of *Lindau* suffered greatly by fire.

## The PRINCELY-ABBAY of

B U C H A U.

§. 1. THE abbey of *Buchau*, in the Imperial town of that name, is said to have been founded towards the beginning of the tenth century by a lady named *Adelinda*. The abbess hereof, who has the same liberty of marrying as the *Capitularians*, or *Canonesse*s, is a Princess, and styled such, of the holy *Roman Empire*, as also abbess of the Imperial, princely and secular free abbey of *Buchau* and *Straßberg*, and the *Capitularians* must all be either daughters of counts or barons. In the Diet the abbess sits and votes on the bench of the prelates of the *Rhine* betwixt the abbesses of *Essen* and *Hervorden*, and likewise on the bench of the counts and lords of *Swabia*, on account of the lordship of *Straßberg*; and in the Diet of the circle of *Swabia*, on the bench of Lay-princes betwixt *Lindau* and *Thengen*; but in the subscription of the resolutions of the circle of 1616, she stands among the prelates after *Salmanſweil*; and it is on this that *Salmanſweil* grounds its opposition to the precedency of *Buchau*, as is already shewn under the article of *Lindau*. In the *matricula* of the Empire this abbey is assessed at two horsemen and six foot, or forty-eight florins; and to the chamber at *Wetzlar* it pays forty-eight rixdollars fifty-four kruitzers.

§. 2. In the year 1376, this abbey was taken by the Emperor *Charles IV.* under the particular patronage and protection of the Empire, with an immunity from all delegated power; and the bishop of *Cöstanz*, with the prelate of *Kempten*, are Imperial commissioners, or administrators of the revenues thereof.

§. 3. To the abbey belong

1. The lordship of *Straßberg*, which lies betwixt the dutchy of *Württemberg*, the upper-county of *Hohenberg* appertaining to *Austria*, as also the county of *Vödingen*. This lordship has been the property of the abbey for many centuries, but, in the year 1345, was conferred as a fief on the family of *Reischach*, and, in 1429, on *Hans Schwallern* and his heirs. In the year 1508, it was conferred on the family of *Honburg*, and, in 1533, on that of *Westerſteten*. *George Diterich* of *Westerſteten* dying in the year 1622 without male-issuë, the fief returned to the abbey, which ever since that time has retained it in its own hands; and on this account had a long dispute with the Imperial nobility of the quarter of the *Hegau*, *Algau*, and about the lake of *Cöstanz*, concerning the collections which the noblesse would have committed to their fidelity; but the abbey has ever levied them itself and paid them into the chest of the circle. This lordship is subject to the

the administration of a high-steward, or prefect, appointed by the abbey, and contains

*Straßberg*, a small town and castle situate on the *Schmich*.

The villages of *Frohnstetten* and *Kaysersingen*, together with the glass-manufactory.

In the towns of the *Sulgau* and *Mengen*, though belonging to *Austria*, it possesses the advowson of the parishes, besides certain rights and casualties, for which it maintains a bailiff in each of those places. It presents also to the parishes of *Durnau*, *Ertingen*, *Kanzach*, *Bitzweiler*, *Mietingen*, *Braunweiler*, *Uigendorf*, *Ogelspeyren*, *Renbardschweiler* and *Morbach*; all which lie in the neighbourhood of *Buchau*.

## The PRINCELY-COUNTY of T H E N G E N.

§. 1. **L**IES in the *Hegau*, betwixt the landgravate of *Baar*, belonging to the Prince of *Furstenberg*, *Blumenfeld*, a manor of the *Teutonic* order, and the *Swiss* canton of *Schaffhausen*. This lordship the Emperor *Charles V.* purchased for himself in the name of his brother the Archduke *Ferdinand*, in the year 1542, of *Christopher* Count of *Thengen*, for 8310 florins; and it was annexed to the landgravate of *Nellenburg*: but the Emperor *Ferdinand III.* transferred it to the younger branch of the line of *Pancrace* of the noble family of *Aversberg*, or *Aursberg*, under the title of an immediate Imperial princely county. *John Weickard*, first Prince of *Aursberg*, was, in the year 1654, admitted into the college of Princes; and, in 1665, by virtue of *Thengen*, into the bench of Lay-princes in the Diet of the circle of *Swabia*; and in the Imperial *matricula* subscribed to an assessment of seventy-six florins; but the family failing in their payment of the subsidies of the circle, in the year 1698 were deprived of their vote; upon which it came to a compromise, and *Aursberg* promised to pay yearly to the circle 1500 florins. Its contingency to the chamber of *Wetzlar* is fifty-six rixdollars. The title of the reigning Prince is Duke of *Munsterberg* and *Frankenstein*, princely count of *Thengen* and *Mitterburg*, high hereditary-marshal and hereditary-treasurer in the duchy of *Carinthia* and the marquisate of *Wind*.

§. 2. The princely-county of *Thengen* is under the direction of a Prefect, or lord-lieutenant, of the Prince's nomination, and contains in it *Thengen*, a small town, having no seat.

The villages of *Thengen*, *Utenhofen*, *Altharven* and *Endeburg*.

*Of the family of the Prince and Landgrave of  
FURSTENBERG, and his territories in general.*

§. 1. **T**HE house of *Furstenberg* is one of the most ancient and considerable in all *Swabia*, being derived from *Egeno*, count of *Urach*, who flourished in the thirteenth century. Count *Frederick* of *Furstenberg*, who made great additions to the territories of his family and lived in the sixteenth century, left two sons, the counts *Christopher* and *Joachim*, who gave rise to two separate lines; viz. Count *Christopher* to that of *Kinzingerthal*, which, exclusive of something considerable in the *Baar*, obtained the *Kinzingerthal*, *Blomberg*, and some other lordships in the *Schwarzwalde*. *Christopher* II. his grandson, by his son Count *Albert*, left two sons, who were founders of two other particular lines. In Count *Vatislav* II. commenced that of *Moskirch*, which failed in the year 1744; and in Count *Frederick Rudolph* the *Stubling* line, which is still existing. *Joachim* II. son to the above-mentioned Count *Frederick*, was founder of the *Heiligenberg* line, which was continued by his son *Frederick*, and in the persons of his sons *Egon* and *Lewis*, was again divided into the lines of *Heiligenberg* and *Donesching*. The latter soon failed, but the former, in the year 1664, became a Prince of the Empire; though, in 1716, on the extinction of the male descendants thereof, their lands and the dignity of Prince devolved to the above-mentioned *Moskirch* and *Stubling*.

§. 2. Thus all the *Furstenberg* estates escheated to the line of *Furstenberg-Stubling*. The title of Prince is now only borne by the sovereign and his presumptive heir. The title of the reigning Prince runs thus; viz. Prince of the holy *Roman Empire*, as also of *Furstenberg*, Landgrave of *Baar* and *Stublingen*, count of *Heiligenberg* and *Werdenberg*, baron of *Gundelfingen*, lord of *Hausen* in the *Kinzingerthal*, *Moskirch*, *Hohenboven*, *Wildenstein*, *Jungnau*, *Trochtelfingen*, *Waldsberg*, *Weytra*, &c. The children and sisters style themselves Landgraves of *Furstenberg*, the *Baar* and *Stublingen*. Their coat of arms are a shield topaz with a border nebuted pearls and saphire. In the center lies the *Furstenberg* eagle, topaz, with the beak and claws saphire; on its breast is a shield quarterly. In the first and fourth quarters, in a field ruby, is a three pointed gonfalon, or banner, decorated pearl, for *Werdenberg*; and in the second and third quarters, in a field pearl for *Heiligenberg*, a bend diamond.

§. 3. The above-mentioned title of the Prince shews the territories belonging to the house of *Furstenberg*; and the lordship of *Weytra* excepted, which lies in the *Lower-Austria*, they are all in the circle of *Swabia*, and thus the Prince is entitled to six votes in the Diet of the circle; viz. two among  
the

the Princes for *Heiligenberg* and *Stublingen* and four among the counts and barons as lord of *Moskirch*, *Baar*, *Hausen* in the *Kinzingerthal* and *Gundelfingen*. In the Imperial Diet he possesses one vote in the college of Princes, into which he was introduced about the year 1667, together with *East-Friesland*; as also another vote in the college of the counts of *Swabia* for *Heiligenberg* and *Werdenberg*.

§. 4. The assessment in the *matricula* of the Empire for the landgravate of *Baar* and the *Kinzingerthal*, is six horsemen and thirty foot, or one hundred and ninety-two florins. For one half of the manors of *Werdenberg*, namely, *Heiligenberg*, *Jungnau* and *Trochtelfingen*, four horsemen and twenty-two foot and a half, or one hundred and thirty-eight florins. For *Gundelfingen*, two horsemen and two foot, or thirty-two florins. For *Stublingen*, eighteen florins thirty kruiters. For *Engen*, seventy florins, and for *Moskirch* thirty. To the chamber at *Wetzlar*, the house of *Furstenberg* is rated, for the *Werdenberg* estate, at seventy-three rutilers eighty-seven kruiters. For *Baar*, at ninety-three rutilers thirty kruiters. For *Helfenstein-Weissensteig*, that is for *Wildenstein*, at five rutilers thirty-six kruiters and a half. For *Gundelfingen*, at twenty-seven rutilers thirteen kruiters. For *Zimmern*, or *Moskirch*, at twenty rutilers, twenty-five kruiters and a quarter; and for *Lupfen*, or *Stublingen*, at seventy-one rutilers one kruiters.

§. 5. The Princes of *Furstenberg* enjoy the protection and criminal jurisdiction over the abbey of *Salmanfweil*, by a voluntary cession of the abbey.

§. 6. I now proceed to give an account of the territories of the Prince of *Furstenberg* in the order of their seat and vote in the circle of *Swabia*, which are as follows; viz.

*The princely county of Heiligenberg, together with the lordships of Jungnau and Trochtelfingen.*

These countries are called the estate of *Werdenberg*, having formerly belonged to the counts thereof, who becoming extinct in the year 1530, their lands fell to Count *Frederick* of *Furstenberg*, by means of *Anne*, daughter to Count *Christopher* of *Werdenberg* and *Heiligenberg*, to whom he was married in the sixteenth century, and after him to his son *Joachim*, founder of the *Heiligenberg* line, which is so called from this part of the inheritance.

The county of *Heiligenberg* is bounded, to the east, by that of *Königsack*, the abbey of *Weingarten* and the bailiwick of *Altorf* and *Ravensburg*; southward, by the territory of *Costanz* and *Salmanfweil*; to the west, it borders on the jurisdiction of *Überling* and *Petershaus*, and, to the north, terminates on the Imperial town of *Pfullendorf*, the county of *Sigmaringen* and other

other lesser territories. It had anciently counts of its own, on the failure of whom it fell to the counts of *Werdenberg*, and from them to those of *Furstenberg*. In it is one of the most ancient Imperial districts in *Swabia*, which is called that of *Schackebuch*, and is wholly included in the boundaries of the county. This county is at present a prefecturate, and contains in it

*Heiligenberg*, a castle seated on a high rock, and deriving its name from the relicks of a certain saint who lies buried there.

The villages of *Ilmensee*, *Pfrungen*, *Zustorf*, *Denkingen*, *Great-Stadelhof*, *Korbach*, *Koggenbeuren*, *Winglingen*, *Siggingen*, *Frickingen* and *Stein*, with several hamlets and seats.

The lordship of *Jungnau* lies betwixt the counties of *Sigmaringen* and *Vörringen*, and the territories of *Austria* on the river *Lauchert*, constituting a prefecturate or superior district, and containing in it the market-town of *Jungnau* with the village of *Enneringen* and the hamlet of *Hochberg*.

The lordship of *Trochtelfingen* lies betwixt the dutchy of *Wurtemberg*, the princely county of *Hohenzollern* and the abbey of *Zwifalten*, and also constitutes a prefecturate containing in it

*Trochtelfingen*, a small town, situate on the *Schmeiche* in the *Alb*.

*Steinbulben*, a market-town.

*Melchingen*, a small market-town, and certain villages.

### *Of the Princes and Counts of OETTINGEN, and their territories in general.*

§. 1. **M**R. *CNOPF* has drawn a map of the county of *Oettingen*, which was engraved by *Homann's* heirs in the year 1744, and is the eighty-fourth map in the *Atlas of Germany*.

§. 2. This county borders, to the north, on the principality of *Anspach* and the Imperial town of *Dinkelsbühl*; to the east, on the dutchy of *Pfalz-Neuburg*; to the south, is bounded by the same and the lordships of *Eglingen* and *Heydenheim*, and, to the west, terminates on the priory of *Elwangen* and the commandery of *Kapfenburg*. Its greatest extent, from north to south, is six leagues, and from east to west four. Its south-east parts are bounded by the *Danube*, on which side also the *Wernitz*, its principal river, takes its rise near *Donauwerth*, being there joined by the little rivers of *Sulz* and *Eger*.

§. 3. I shall here furnish the reader with a brief history of the counts of *Oettingen*, from the time of Count *Otho*, who lived about the beginning of the twelfth century. His son *Frederick* was founder of the family. In the

fourteenth century, the counts of *Oettingen* obtained a part of *Lower-Alsace*, and from thence styled themselves Landgraves thereof; but, in the year 1359, they sold the fief which they held of the bishop of *Straßburg*, to him; and the remainder of the fiefs which they held of the Empire they bequeathed to the Emperor *Charles IV.* and to their vassals the family of *Lichtenberg*. Of the barons of *Fleckenstein* they are perpetual paramounts, on account of eleven villages lying along the *Rhine*, as shall be shewn below in §. 4. Count *Frederick IV.* who possessed the whole county of *Oettingen* and died in the year 1429, left three sons, who divided the county in such a manner among themselves that each obtained one third thereof. *William* resided at *Oettingen*, *Ulrich* at *Flochberg*, and *John* at *Wallerstein*. The two last soon became extinct, whence their share of course fell to the line of *William*, which was founded by his son *Wolfgang* and *Lewis the Elder* his cousin. His oldest son, *Lewis the Younger*, was the founder of the *Oettingen-Oettingen* or *Lutheran* line, and the third son, *Frederick*, of the *Oettingen-Wallerstein*, or *Catholic* line. The male-issue of the former, which was first raised to the rank of Prince in the year 1674, and possessed one  $\frac{7}{12}$  of the country, failed in 1731; the latter, which possessed five twelfths of it, was founded by *William the Elder*, son to *Frederick*, whose three sons were the founders of the three collateral-lines; viz. 1. *William the Younger*, was founder of the *Spelberg*-line, of which line *Francis Albert*, with his descendants, was raised, in the year 1734, to the rank of Prince, and introduced the right of primogeniture into his own family; but his son, Count *John Aloysius*, by virtue of a decree passed in the year 1739, by the Aulic council, and an agreement consequent thereupon, obtained one third of the *Oettingen-Oettingen* estate. 2. *Wolfgang*, founder of the *Wallerstein* line, from whose cousin *Philip*, the present count of *Oettingen-Wallerstein* is descended; and from him, by virtue of the will of *Albert Ernest*, the last Prince of *Oettingen*, Count *Antony Charles* inherited his country, ceding it to his eldest son *John Frederick*, to whom his brother, Count *Philip Charles*, succeeded both in that and also in the county of *Wallerstein*. 3. *Ernest the Elder*, founder of the *Balder* line, which indeed in his son was subdivided into those of *Balder* and *Katzenstein*; the former whereof failing in the year 1687, its share of the county fell to the latter, which also obtained one third of the *Oettingen-Oettingen* estate.

§. 4. In the year 1495, the counts of *Oettingen* entered into a family compact among themselves, which was confirmed by the Emperor *Maximilian*, and in which, among other things, it was stipulated, that a count might dispose of the property and profits of his share in the estate to an alien, but the sovereignty and *regalia* should remain in the *Oettingen* family, as also that they should hold in common the *regalia*, minage, grant of fiefs, jurisdiction, mintage, impost and *friedschatz*, or the treasure of peace, as it is called, and likewise that the eldest reigning count, when he actually resides

resides in any other part of the country, shall be invested with the actual sovereignty of it. This family compact was renewed in the year 1522, and in 1663 confirmed by the Emperor *Leopold*; but *Albert Ernest*, of the *Oettingen-Oettingen* line being raised to the rank of Prince, the *Wallerstein* line opposed it; whence arose long contests, which were at length compromised in the year 1696, the direction of the particulars above-mentioned continuing as before in the eldest of the family, the line of the counts of *Wallerstein* being in no case to interfere in any thing. On the other hand, this *Wallerstein* line engaged that they would no more oppose the vote of the princely line in the Diet of the Empire, and that they would also give personal precedence to the new Prince not only in his own person but even in subscribing the decree and agreement. Further, that the family-compact made in 1522, should undergo an alteration in such respects as were inconsistent with the new princely dignity: and in this it was also stipulated, that no Prince or person of higher rank than the count of *Oettingen* should be appointed tutor. This compact was confirmed in the same year by the Emperor *Leopold*. The barons of *Fleckenstein* have anciently held, as fiefs of the house of *Oettingen*, the eleven following villages lying in *Alsace* on the *Rhine* and in the neighbourhood of *Fort Louis*; viz. *Koppenheim*, *Forstfelden*, *Kauchenheim*, *Gisenheim*, *Roschwog*, *Sessenheim*, *Rinsheim*, *Denkelsheim*, *Stockmatt*, *Dalbunden* and *Avenheim*.

§. 5. On the extinction of the line of *Oettingen-Oettingen* and the devolution of their estate to the *Oettingen-Wallerstein* line, this branch leaving part of its inheritance to *Oettingen-Spielberg*, the reigning Prince of *Oettingen-Spielberg* styles himself, Prince of *Oettingen*, of the holy Roman Empire, &c. But the reigning count of *Oettingen-Wallerstein* bears the title of reigning count of *Oettingen-Oettingen* and *Oettingen-Wallerstein*. The arms of *Oettingen* are vary ruby and a shield saphire with a narrow St. *Andrew's* cross pearl *sur tout*.

§. 6. According to the Imperial *matricula*, the whole county of *Oettingen* is assessed at eight horse and forty-five foot, or two hundred and seventy-six florins. With respect to the Imperial chamber of *Wetzlar*, its taxation is rated after the following manner; viz. *Oettingen* of *Oettingen* pays sixty-two rathlers twenty kruiters: *Oettingen-Wallerstein*, twenty-one rathlers, thirty-eight kruiters and a half: *Oettingen-Katzenstein* and *Hoken-Baldern*, nine rathlers, sixty-five kruiters: *Oettingen-Spielberg*, twenty-five rathlers, fifty kruiters.

§. 7. Neither the extinct princely line of *Oettingen-Oettingen*, nor the present line of *Oettingen-Spielberg*, have obtained a seat or vote in the college of Princes at the Diet of the Empire, but the collective house of *Oettingen* is reckoned in the college of the counts *Swabia*. On the other hand, in the year 1675, the princely line was admitted to a seat and vote after *Furstenberg-Heiligenberg* on the bench of Lay-princes in the circle of

*Swabia*; and probably this privilege resides at present in the line of *Spielberg*; but the other counts of *Oettingen* have collectively only one vote on the bench of counts and barons, and that after the commandery of *Alschhausen*.

§. 8. The subjects here are partly *Roman Catholic* and partly *Lutheran*. The Protestant consistory, erected by *Albert Ernest*, the last *Lutheran* Prince of *Oettingen-Oettingen*, is still ruled in common by the present Prince of *Oettingen* and the count of *Oettingen-Wallerstein*. In the town of *Oettingen* is a general superintendency of *Lutherans*, which is held also in common; and both there and at *Appenzhofen*, *Harburg* and *Trachtelfingen* are special superintendencies of the same sect belonging to Count *Oettingen-Oettingen*, with forty-two parishes under them.

§. 9. The Prince of *Oettingen* has, at his residentiary-seat at *Oettingen*, a chancery-office and a treasury. The reigning count of *Oettingen-Wallerstein* has also a particular council and treasury for *Oettingen-Oettingen* and *Oettingen-Wallerstein*. The reigning count of *Oettingen-Katzenstein-Baldern* has likewise a distinct council of regency; but all the three lines of *Oettingen* have one custom-house and high-steward in common, which are both accountable to the chamber of regency. The Imperial tribunal at *Oettingen*, or rather that tract called the *Riesz*, has been long in the possession of the counts of *Oettingen*, and this jurisdiction they exercise over all the Princes and States in the *Riesz*, and have even looked upon the whole as an included county, maintaining therein, under the title of a bailiwick, the territorial jurisdiction over all the States dwelling or possessed of lands in it. To produce one instance, they allow no jurisdiction to the town of *Nordlingen* without its walls; but that has occasioned several violent contests and expensive processes.

*Of the county belonging to the princely house of Oettingen in particular.*

It consists of the following districts:

I. The *Upper-amt*, or prefecture of *OETTINGEN*, together with the district of *SCHNEIDHEIM*. The line of *Oettingen-Spielberg*, by virtue of a compact made in 1739 with the line of the counts of *Oettingen-Wallerstein*, has to its former share in this prefecture, to which chiefly belongs one half of the town of *Oettingen*, added also the share formerly belonging to the Princes of *Oettingen-Oettingen*. This prefecture constitutes a part of what is called the *Riesz* (in *Latin* the *Ribiassa*) of which particular tract of land *Homann's* heirs, in the year 1738, published a particular map, which makes the eighty-sixth in the *Atlas of Germany*.

*Oettingen,*

*Oettingen*, the capital of the whole county of that name and the residence of the princely line of *Oettingen-Spielberg*, lies on the *Wernitz*, being the seat of the princely regency and treasury, as also of the *Lutheran* consistory of the Princes and counts in common, of a Protestant superintendency, to which belong fifteen parishes, that of *Oettingen* being included, and likewise of a prefecturate, with a society for the improvement of arts and sciences, a grammar-school and an orphan-house, a college of Jesuits and a commandery of the *Teutonic* order belonging to the bailiwick of *Franken*.

Obf. In this commandery are contained the villages of *Belzheim*, together with *Upper* and *Under-Reimlingen*, as also one half of the villages of *Heinsfart* and *Ebermeegen*, with the greatest part of the village of *Zipplingen*; and

*Heinsfart*, a village and castle, one half of which belongs thereto.

The district of *Schneidheim* lies on the little river of *Sechta*, and in the *Sechta-grund*, which takes its name from it.

II. The prefecturate of *Aufkirch* has also fallen to the princely-house of *Oettingen-Spielberg* by virtue of an agreement made with that of *Oettingen-Wallerstein* relative to the inheritance of *Oettingen-Oettingen*. In it is

*Aufkirch*, a market-town, seated on the *Wernitz* and containing one *Lutheran* church. This place was formerly an immediate dependency of the Empire. Beyond *Aufkirch* the *Wernitz* receives the little river of *Sulz*.

*Furnheim*, a *Lutheran* parish, with other villages and hamlets.

III. The prefecturate of *Munchsroth*, together with the former, is devolved to the princely line of *Spielberg*. Belonging to it is

*Munchsroth*, a parochial-village, in which formerly was a priory of *Benedictines*.

The *Lutheran* parishes of *Seegringen* and *Walxheim*. Near the parochial-village of *Walxheim*, which is surrounded by the territory of *Balder*, lies the source of the river *Jaxt*.

IV. The prefecturate of *Durrwangen* is situate on the river *Sulz*, being entirely surrounded by the territories of the Marggrave of *Onolzbach*. In it is

*Durrwangen*, a market-town and castle.

*Laberswind*, a hamlet.

V. The Prefecture of *Spielberg* and *Sammenheim* is also wholly surrounded by the territories belonging to the Marggrave of *Onolzbach*. In it

*Spielberg*, a market-town and castle from which the princely line receives its distinguishing title.

*Gnozheim*, a market-town; and *Sammenheim*, a village.

*The Princely Landgravate of*  
**KLETTGAU, or SCHWARZENBERG, on Wegen Sulz.**

§. 1. **T**HE *Klettgau*, or *Clettgow*, which is also called *Kleggau* and *Klekgau*, and in Latin *Pagus Latobrigicus*, is a tract of land bordering, to the south, on the river *Rhine*; to the east and north, on the *Swiss* cantons of *Zurich* and *Schaffhausen*; to the north-west, on the landgravate of *Stublingen*, and, to the west, terminates on the four forest-towns. This district is somewhat above two leagues in length but not full two broad. On account of its former possessor it bears also the name of *Sulz*, and by some is even called the county of *Sulz*, though improperly, the counts of *Sulz* having formerly possessed only the landgravate of *Klettgau*, which was raised to a princely landgravate by the Emperor *Leopold* in the year 1694. The *Klettgau* abounds in good wine, particularly red, as also in corn, and is a fine sporting country.

§. 2. The ancient proprietors of this country; namely, the counts of *Sulz*, take their name from *Sulz*, a town of *Wurtemberg*, situate on the *Neckar*, which belonged to them. So early as the year 1085, we find mention of one *Alwig*, a count of *Sulz*, probably the same by whose liberality the convent of *Alpirspach* was founded. *Rudolph*, son to Count *Hermann*, retrieved the decline in his family by marrying *Ursula*, daughter to *John*, the last count of *Habsburg* of the *Lauffenburg* line, and with her received for portion the landgravate of *Klettgau* and the lordships of *Rotenburg* and *Krenkingen*. This Prince also, in the year 1408, entered into a compact with his step-mother *Agnes*, by virtue of which were transferred to him and his father all the lands which she inherited and possessed from her husband *John*. In the year 1430, this agreement was confirmed by the Emperor *Sigismund*, on condition that the landgravate of *Klettgau* should be held as a fief of the arch-ducal house of *Austria*. *Alwig*, son to *Rudolph*, received for a portion with his wife *Verena*, daughter to *Ulrich*, lord of *Brandis*, the lordships of *Vadutz*, *Schellenberg* and *Blumeneck*, and his grand-nephew, Count *Charles Lewis*, obtained with his spouse, *Dorothea Catherine*, daughter to *Adolph*, count of *Sayn*, the lordships of *Monklar* and *Mainzburg*, or *Manzenberg* (already mentioned) but these lordships have since devolved to other houses. In the year 1687, the male-issuë of the counts of *Sulz* became extinct in Count *John Lewis*. But the Emperor *Leopold* having declared his eldest daughter, *Maria Anna*, wife to Prince *Ferdinand William Eusebius* of *Schwarzenberg* capable of succeeding to all the lands and lordships, together with the other rights and privileges which belonged to her father, and of conveying these to the heirs of her body; the landgravate of

*Klettgau*

*Klettgau* descended to *Adam Francis Charles*, son to Prince *Ferdinand* of *Schwarzenberg*.

§. 3. The full title of the reigning Prince of *Schwarzenberg* will occur in his territories in *Franconia*. We shall only observe here that from these countries in *Swabia*, he styles himself Prince and landgrave of *Klettgau* and count of *Sulz*; and also, by virtue of the same, hereditary chief-justice of the holy *Roman Empire* at *Rothweil*, and even appoints a deputy who is elected from among the counts or baron. This office of chief-justice was first conferred by the Emperor, in the year 1360, on Count *Rudolph* of *Sulz*.

§. 4. The house of *Schwarzenberg*, however, has not been yet able to acquire a seat and vote in the college of Princes, by virtue of this princely landgravate, being classed only among the Imperial counts of *Swabia*, though in the diets of the circle of *Swabia*, as proprietor of this landgravate, it has sat among the Lay-princes ever since the year 1696. In the matricular assessment of the Empire it is rated at two horsemen and nine foot, or sixty florins, and to the chamber at *Wetzlar* pays thirty-seven rathlers seventy-nine kruitzers.

§. 5. In this landgravate an Imperial court was formerly usually held at *Rhinow auf der Halden*, or at *Langenstein*. But this has long since been discontinued.

§. 6. To the landgravate belongs

*Thungen*, or *Tiengen*, the Prince's residence and the seat of the government, but small, and lying on the river *Wutach*. This town formerly, together with its district, constituted a particular lordship, which descended from the lords of *Krenkingen* to the counts of *Sulz*. In the year 1499, *Thungen* was pillaged and burnt by the *Swiss*.

The parishes of *Balterweil*, *Bubl*, *Degernau*, *Erzingen*, *Griessen*, *Jesstetten*, *Lienheim*, *Lottstetten*, *Upper-Lauchingen*, *Rheinheim*, *Schwerzen* and *Dettichkofen*, together with the castle of *Kissenberg*.

### The PRINCELY-HOUSE of L I C H T E N S T E I N,

Of which the *Carlovingian* line was advanced by the Emperor *Matthias* to the dignity of Prince, in the year 1618, and the *Gundaker* line, in 1623, by the Emperor *Ferdinand*. The manner in which it obtained a seat and vote among the Lay-princes in the circle of *Swabia* was as follows: Prince *John Adam Andrew*, of the *Carlovingian* line, having advanced to the circle in the year 1707, a loan of 250,000 florins without interest, was, in return, complimented with a vote among the Princes. On his decease without male-issue in the year 1712, he left to his cousin, Prince

*Joseph Winceflaus Laurence* of the *Gundaker* or *Hartmann* line, the money abovementioned, which remains yet unpaid, together with the counties and lordships of *Vadutz* and *Schellenberg*, and other estates which he had purchased in the year 1699. These were bought by Prince *Antony Florian*, brother to Prince *Philip Erasmus*, his father, and in the year 1713 he was admitted into the Imperial college of Princes; and, in the year 1719, his lordships were raised by the Emperor to an independant Imperial Principality; and, by virtue of this, his son, *Joseph John Adam*, was for himself and male descendants admitted also into the Imperial college of Princes. This Prince dying without male-issue, in the year 1732, the honours and privileges of his line devolved to the abovementioned Prince *Joseph Winceflaus Laurence*, whose claim to the vote of *Lichtenstein*, in the college of Princes, was for a long time contested; whereas, his right of voting among the Lay-princes of the circle of *Swabia*, by virtue of the compact betwixt the circle and the generous Prince *John Andrew*, in the year 1707, was admitted without any difficulty; nevertheless it has been disputed on what pretences even this vote among the Princes of the circle could be grounded: for no sooner had the county and lordship of *Vadutz* and *Schellenberg* been advanced to a Principality under the title of *Lichtenstein*, than the family made a demand of the capital advanced to the circle, and claimed their vote as Princes by virtue of the new Principality: but this the circle would not allow of. The family, however, by the Emperor's mediation, so far obtained its end, that the vote in the circle should rest partly on the residue of the abovementioned loan, which remains still unpaid, and likewise on the new Principality of *Lichtenstein*. Thus

The PRINCIPALITY of  
L I C H T E N S T E I N

Consists of the ancient Imperial county and lordship of *Vadutz* and *Schellenberg*, lying on the other side of the lake of *Cöstanz* on the *Rhine*, betwixt the lordships of *Pludenz* and *Feldkirch* in *Switzerland*. In the fifteenth century, these territories descended from the barons of *Schellenberg* to the barons of *Brandis*; and from them, in the year 1507, by marriage, to the counts of *Sulz*; but, in the year 1614, *Caspar Hobenbemps* purchased them for 200,000 florins; and, in 1699, a second purchase was made of them by Prince *John Adam* of *Lichtenstein*. The subsequent part of their history has been related above. Their contingency in the Imperial *matricula* was formerly eighteen florins; what alterations have since been made in it I know not; and to the Imperial chamber at *Wetzlar* this Principality pays eighteen rutilers sixty kruitzers. It forms a prefecturate, the most remarkable places of which are the following, viz.

*Vadun*

*Vadutz*, a castle, standing on a steep rock, beneath which lies a market-town.

*Schellenberg*, a castle, seated on the *Eschnerberg*.

*Benderen*, a monastery of *Præmonstratenses*, situate not far from the *Rhine*, together with

The villages of *Balzers*, or *Balseren*, *Trisen*, *Schan*, or *Schon*, *Eschen* and *Mauren*.

### *The Landgravate of STUHLINGEN, belonging to the FURSTENBERG family.*

§. 1. THIS country lies on the river *Wutach*, which runs into the *Rhine*, and borders on the landgravate of *Klettgau*, the canton of *Schaffhausen*, the manor of *Blumenfeld* belonging to the *Teutonic* order, the county of *Bondorf* and the *Brißgau*, being about two German miles and a half in length and one and a half broad.

§. 2. It belonged anciently to the counts of *Lupfen*, and, on the extinction of these counts, in the year 1532, devolved to *Conrad* of *Pappenheim* by virtue of a reversionary grant from the Emperor *Maximilian II.* His son *Maximilian* appointed his grandson, *Francis Maximilian* of *Furstenberg* heir to *Stublingen*, *Howen* and *Engen*. Other particulars relating to this landgravate may be seen above in the introductory discourse to the princely house of *Furstenberg*.

§. 3. To the countries of *Furstenberg-Stublingen* belongs,

1. The proper landgravate of *Stublingen*, constituting a prefecturate, and containing in it

*Stublingen*, a small town, with a seat belonging to it lying on the river *Wutach*.

Divers villages; as, namely, *Aich*, *Eberfingen*, *Eckingen*, *Kreuchingen*, *Upper* and *Under-Mettingen*, *Michen*, or *Muckheim*, *Schwaningen*, *Witzen*, &c.

*Berau*, a nunnery of *Benedictines*; and

*Rieder*, the name of two *Augustine* convents situate near each other but containing numbers of different sexes.

2. The lordship of *Heben*, or *Hewen*, called also *Howen*, together with *Engen*, which lies in the *Hegau* betwixt the landgravates of *Baar* and *Nellenburg* and other territories, and belonged formerly to barons who received their title from it: but these failing in the year 1570, this lordship, together with the landgravate of *Stublingen*, devolved to the counts of *Lupfen*, afterwards

wards to the *Pappenbeims*, and lastly to the house of *Furstenberg*. It constitutes a prefecturate, to which belongs also the manor of *Emmingen auf der Eck*. In it is

*Hobenbeben*, or *Hobenbeben* and *Hobenboven*, a castle, standing on a mountain.

*Engen*, a small town, containing a nunnery of *Dominicans*. On an eminence near the town stands also a monastery of *Capuchins*.

The villages of *Bisendorf*, *Emingen*, *Haltingen*, *Honstettin*, *Schenkenburg*, *Stetten*, *Welsch-Engen*, &c.

3. The prefecturate of *Neustadt*, lying betwixt the *Brissgau*, the county of *Bondorf* and the landgravate of *Baar*. To it belongs

*Neustadt*, a market-town, seated on the river *Wutach*, with a convent of *Capuchins* in it.

*Grunewald*, a convent of Hermits, together with

The villages of *Cappel*, *Lenzkirch*, *Seig*, &c.

*The abbey of Salmanfweil, or Salmanfweiler, called also Salmonfweil, and in Latin Salamonis villa and Salemium, lies betwixt the county of Heiligenberg, the diocese of Costanz and the Imperial town of Ueberlingen. Its newest part also extends to the Bodmer or Ueberlingen lake.*

This abbey belongs to the order of *Cistercians*, being founded towards the years 1134 and 1140, by *Gunther*, or *Guntram*, baron of *Adelreuter*, a nobleman possessed of great riches, and still bears the arms of that family, which are a ram sable in a field gules. The Emperor *Conrad III.* is said to have rendered it immediately subject to the Empire in the year 1142, and from the Emperor *Frederick I.* it not only received additional privileges but also a grant of certain lands.

The title of the abbot is, Most noble prelate and lord of the holy Roman Empire, and reigning abbot of the royal exempt, and consistorial free Imperial foundation and minister of *Salem*. He is usually vicar-general of the *Cistercian* order in *Upper-Germany* and superintendent of the nunneries of *Heggbach*, *Wald*, *Heil*, the *Kreuzthal*, *Rothmunster*, *Gutenzell*, *Baindt* and *Neiding*. In the Diet he sits among the prelates of *Swabia* betwixt *Elchingen* and *Weingarten*; but in the circle thereof enjoys the first seat and vote among the bench of prelates. In the year 1729, by virtue of a decree of an Imperial commission from his assessment of one hundred and thirty florins in the *matricula* of the Empire, a deduction was made of fifty-four, together with a decree that in all imposts, whether of the Empire or circle, he was only to be rated at seventy-six florins; and to the chamber at

*Wetzlar*

*Wetzlar* his quota is one hundred and sixty-nine rathlars, eight kruiters. Several records, bearing date in the years 1155, 1183, 1193, 1353, 1433, 1453, 1521, &c. shew that the Emperors took this abbey under their immediate protection: but I also find the *Erbrtuchseffe* of *Waldburg* mentioned as hereditary-governors and patrons of this abbey, by virtue of the counties of *Scheer* and *Friedberg*, and likewise that the abbey invested the Princes of *Furstenberg* with the protection and criminal jurisdiction over the convent, and that they actually exercised the same. Furthermore I find, that the archdukes of *Austria* also, in the years 1458 and 1605, received the convent under their particular protection, and that it pays yearly eight tuns of protection-wine to the procurator's office of *Swabia*, though, in the year 1434 and 1487, it was, by the Emperors *Sigismund* and *Frederick* rendered exempt from all contributions, services, patronage and defence of the procurators of *Swabia*. The abbey is said, by various occurrences to have lost one third of its revenues. From its village-courts an appeal lies to its State-court, thence to the abbot's chief court, and from thence still further to the Imperial-chamber. The most remarkable places in it are

The convent of *Salmanfweil*, lying on the river *Ach*, and said, before the unhappy conflagration in the year 1697, to have been one of the finest monasteries in all *Germany*.

Around the convent lie the villages of *Luetkirch*, *Bermating*, *Pfaffenhofen*, *Mimmenhausen* and *Seefeld*, together with several hamlets and seats. At *Maurach*, on the lake of *Ueberlingen*, resides a justice.

3. The manor of *Obingen*, or *Owingen*, is environed with the district of the Imperial town of *Ueberlingen*.

4. The prefecturate of *Bachhaupten* lies betwixt the counties of *Scheer*, *Konigsjeck*, *Heiligenberg* and *Sigmaringen*, and contains in it the villages of *Bachhaupten*, *Ostrach*, *Eeinbart* and several hamlets and seats.

5. The lordship and prefecturate of *Schemelberg* lies on the river *Riss*, between the territories of *Biberach* and *Austria*.

The abbey has also a prefecturate-office at *Stockach*, with a *pfleg-amt*, or stewardry, at *Ulm*; dependent on which is also the village of *Under-Elchingen*, not far from the abbey of that name; a *pfleg-amt* at *Ebingen*, another at *Ueberlingen*, a manor at *Kirchberg*, and farms at *Moskirch* and *Costanz*.

### The ABBEY of W E I N G A R T E N.

The *Benedictine* abbey of *Weingarten*, which belongs to the cathedral of *Costanz*, stands in the market-town of *Altorf*, being also surrounded by the bailiwick of *Altorf*. In this market-town anciently stood a nunnery of *Benedictines*, which was founded in the eighth century by Count *Ifen-*  
I i 2 *bard*,

bard, and endowed by his son Count *Welpbo*, founder of the *Guelphs*, whose son *Etbico* restored this ruined convent. But *Welpbo* II. about the year 1047, removed the Nuns from thence to the old convent of *Alto-munster*, lying in the *Nordgau*, and on the other hand ordered the *Benedictine* Monks to *Altorf*. In the year 1053, the convent here was burnt down, upon which *Welpbo* translated it to *Martinsberg*, which lies near the town. *Welpbo* II. III. and IV. together with *Henry* III. *Welpbo* V. and VI. out of their hereditary county of *Altorf* endowed it with many estates, vassals, villages, hamlets and tythes. The Emperor *Henry* III. took it into the protection of himself and the Empire, and by *Henry* IV. it was created an immediate State thereof. The Emperor *Charles* IV. in the year 1376, not only confirmed those acts of favour, but also with immunity from the imposts and power of the procurators in *Swabia*, which last article, in the year 1489, was also ratified by the Emperor *Frederick*. The title of the abbot is Most noble lord-prelate of the holy Roman Empire, lord of the respectable Imperial foundation and abbey of *Weingarten*, abbot also of *Hofen*, lord of the independent Imperial lordship of *Blumenegg*, *Brochenzell* and *Hagnau*. In the Diet of the Empire he sits among the prelates of *Swabia*, as in that of the circle also among the prelates, and in both betwixt *Salmanfweil* and *Ochsenhausen*. His contingency in the *matricula* of the Empire and circle is one hundred and five florins; to the *kammerziele*, or Imperial chamber at *Wetzlar*, he pays for the abbey one hundred and thirty-five, ruthlers twenty-three kruitzers, and for the lordship of *Blumenegg*, twelve ruthlers, fifteen kruitzers and a half. The præfect of the country claims a criminal jurisdiction over this abbey; but that the abbey opposes and itself appoints justitiaries over its vassals and estates, and holds also the procuratorship of *Altorf* as a mortgage from the Empire.

The lordships and estates of the abbey are as follows:

#### L O R D S H I P S.

1. *Brochenzell*, lying on the river *Schufz*, and surrounded by the prefecture.
2. *Hagnau*, seated on the lake of *Ueberlingen* and not far from *Morsburg*.
3. The free Imperial lordship of *Blumenegg*, or *Blumeneck*, lying betwixt the above described counties of *Sonneberg*, *Pludenz*, *Feldkirch* and *Bregenz* in the *Walgau*, and having formerly lords of its own to whom it gave title. From them it descended to the counts of *Wardenberg*, then to the counts of *Brandis*, and lastly to the counts of *Sulz*, who, in the year 1613, sold it to the abbey of *Weingarten* for 150,000 florins. This lordship is under the direction of a præfect, and contains in it  
*Blumeneck*, a castle, seated on a mountain.

S. Gerold,

*S. Gerold*, formerly called *Friesen*, or *Im Friesen*, a *Benedictine* abbey belonging to a convent of Hermits, together with

The villages of *Pludesch*, *Turingen*, *Ludesch*, *Auf Raggal*, *Aufplons*, *Sonntag* and *Im buch Boden*.

II. Places and estates lying in the procuratorship of *Altorf*, and under its forest and supreme jurisdiction, but which are for the most part in the lower jurisdiction and subject to the abbey. These are seated in the following manors of the bailiwick; viz.

1. In the manor of *Fischbacher*, on the lake of *Ueberlingen*, not far from *Buchborn*, stands

The *Benedictine* abbey of *Hofen* dedicated to *S. Pantaleon*, which from a nunnery was converted, in the year 1420, into a convent of Monks and incorporated with the abbey of *Weingarten*. This place has the lower jurisdiction over five houses in the village of *Seemessz*.

To the lower-court of *Haffen-Weingarten* belong the villages of *Hofen* and *Wagerhausen*.

2. In the manor of *Zogenweiler*, belonging to the abbey of *Weingarten*, together with the lower jurisdiction thereof, are the villages of *Essenhausen*, *Lengenweiler*, *Fronhoffen*, *Reuten* and *Ergerkschweiler*.

3. In the manor of *Geiglbacher* is the *Pluzenreuten* court, to which belong the villages of *Pluzenreuten*, *Staig* and *Neubausen*.

4. In the manor of *Schindelbacher* is the lower court of *Plertied*, on which depend the villages of *Plerriedt* and *Stuben*. In this manor also belonging to the abbey, but without any jurisdiction over it, lies the village of *Munehreutin*.

5. In the manor of *Bosch*, *Pferricher* and *Bodenegg*, the abbey is possessed of several farms with the lower jurisdiction thereof.

In the manor of *Grunkraut* it possesses also nine farms under a lower jurisdiction, but the villages of *Sibresfreutin* and *Schlier*, together with the hamlet of *Upper-Sulgen* and certain houses and farms, though belonging thereto, are independent of its jurisdiction.

In the prefecturate, or manor, about *Gebratzhofen*, on the heath of *Leutkirch*, it has thirty farms and a mill belonging to it, with the lower jurisdiction thereof.

*The ABBEY of*  
O C H S E N H A U S E N.

The *Benedictine* abbey of *Ochsenhausen* lies between the Imperial towns of *Memmingen* and *Biberach*, being founded in the year 1100 as a priory dependent on the abbey of *St. Blasius* in the *Scharzwald*; but, in the year 1391, it was raised to an abbey and declared absolutely free and independent of that of *St. Blasius*. Its privileges were gradually augmented: by the Emperor *Wenceslaus* in the year 1397, by the Emperor *Sigismund* in the year 1434, and by the Emperor *Frederick III.* in the year 1452, it was exempted from all summons and process in a provincial court. In the year 1548, the Emperor *Ferdinand I.* took it into his particular protection and that of the house of *Austria*, under which it still remains. This abbey pays annually six florins as protection-money to the procurator of *Altorf*, and for *Ummendorf* ten more. In the year 1706, the Emperor *Joseph* conferred on the abbot the criminal jurisdiction throughout all the villages and lands belonging to the abbey. The abbot's title is, Most noble prelate and lord of the most holy *Roman Empire*, lord sovereign abbot of the immediate free Imperial abbey of *Ochsenhausen*, lord of the free Imperial lordships of *Thanheimb*, *Umendorf*, *Upper* and *Under-Sulmentingen*, as also of *Horn* and *Fischbach*. In the Diet of the Empire he sits and votes betwixt the *Swabian* prelates of *Weingarten* and *Yrsee*, but in that of the circle of *Swabia* he sits on the bench of prelates betwixt *Weingarten* and *Elchingen*. His assessment in the *matricula* of the Empire and circle is one hundred florins, and to the chamber at *Wetzlar* he pays one hundred and thirty-nine rathlers, sixty-nine kruiters. From the manor-courts of the abbey an appeal lies to the regency, which consists of an ordinary-council composed of laics, ecclesiastics and other officers.

Near the convent of *Ochsenhausen* lies a market-town of the same name on the river *Rottam*, containing one parish-church.

The manors in the territories of the abbey are those of *Umendorf*, *Horn* and *Fischbach*, together with *Thanheimb* and *Upper* and *Under-Sulmentingen*. To it belong also the parishes of *Steinhausen*, *Simmertingen*, *Thanheimb*, *Umendorf*, *Reinsletten*, *Bellmont*, *Ringschnaidt*, *Mittelbuch*, *Rottumb*, having all regulars and capitulars; *Laupheim*, *Winterrieden*, *Kirchdorf*, *Opfingen*, *Baldringen*, *Schoneburg*, *Under-Sinonertingen*, *Horn* and *Fischbach*, which are subject to secular clergy.

The lordship of *Wain*, formerly belonging to this abbey, is now a dependency of the Imperial city of *Ulm*.

*The ABBEY of*  
E L C H I N G E N.

The *Benedictine* abbey of *Elchingen*, originally *Aichlingen*, stands on a high mountain close by the *Danube*, being surrounded by the territories of the Imperial city of *Ulm*. This abbey was founded in the year 1128, in an ancient castle, where a few years after it was destroyed by fire, but rebuilt again with greater stateliness in the year 1142. The abbot hereof is styled, Most noble lord-prelate of the most holy *Roman Empire*, and reigning lord of the respectable and immediately free Imperial abbey of *Elchingen*. In the Diet of the Empire he sits and votes in the bench of *Swabian* prelates betwixt *Marchthal* and *Salmanfweil*; but in that of the circle of *Swabia* he is seated between *Ochsenhausen* and *Yrsee*. His assessment in the *matricula* of the Empire and circle is at present fifty florins, and to the chamber at *Wetzlar* one hundred and sixty-two florins, twenty-nine *kruiters*: but he has protested against this taxation as too burdensome, the abbey having, since the year 1521, lost near two hundred estates, particularly the market-towns of *Waldstetten*, the large villages of *Ochsenbrun*, *Wallenhausen* and *Holzheim*, together with the hamlets of *Weissengen* and *Balbertshofen*.

To this abbey still belong,

1. The prefecture of *Elchingen*, containing in it the villages of *Tbal* and *Tbalsingen*.
2. The *Pfleg-amt*, or bailiwick, of *Tomertingen*; to which belong the parishes of *Tomertingen*, *Dornstatt* and *Westerstetten*.
3. The bailiwick of *Fablheim*, belonging to which are the villages of *Upper* and *Under-Fablheim*, *Nersingen*, *Straß* and *Leybi*.
4. The *pfleg-amt*, or prefecture, of *Stoffenried*, containing the villages of *Stoffenried*, *Hausen*, *Balbertshofen* and *Ettlishofen*.

*The ABBEY of*  
Y R S E E.

The *Benedictine* abbey of *Yrsee*, or *Irsee*, and *Irisingen*, properly *Ursin*, and in Latin *Ursinum*, but at present *Irisingum*, lies betwixt the abbey of *Kempten*, the town of *Kaufbeuren*, the lordship of *Mindelheim* and some smaller districts on the river *Wertach*. This abbey was founded in the year 1182. The title of the abbot is Most noble lord-prelate of the most holy *Roman Empire* and reigning lord of the free Imperial abbey of the blessed Virgin at *Yrsee*. In the Diet of the Empire he sits on the bench of the prelates

prelates of *Swabia* betwixt *Ochsenhausen* and *Petershausen*, and in the circle of *Swabia* betwixt *Elchingen* and *Ursperg*. His present taxation in the *matricula* of the Empire and the circle is forty-three florins, and to the chamber at *Wetzlar* he pays eighty-one rathlars, fourteen kruiters and a half. Near the convent of *Yrsee* is a village. The parishes belonging to this abbey are *Schlingen*, *Ketterschwang*, *Baiszweil*, *Eggenthal*, *Lauchdorf*, *Ingenried* and *Pforzen*.

The ABBEY of  
U R S P E R G.

The *Præmonstratensian* abbey of *Ursperg*, within the diocese of *Augsburg*, lies betwixt the rivers *Kamblach* and *Mindel*, near their conflux, where they run into the *Danube*. This abbey was founded in the year 1125, and was at first only a priory, but, in the year 1349, was created an abbey. The title of its abbot is, Most noble lord-prelate of the most holy Roman Empire, lord of the respectable and Imperial abbey of *Ursperg*, general-vicar and visitor of the holy order of *Præmonstratensians* throughout *Swabia*, *Alsace* and the country of the *Grisons*. In the Diet of the Empire he sits among the prelates of *Swabia* betwixt the abbots of *Petershausen* and *Roß*. In the circle of *Swabia* his seat and vote are betwixt *Yrsee* and *Kayserheim*. In the *matricula* of the Empire and circle he is at present assessed at thirty florins, and to the chamber of *Wetzlar* he pays thirty-two rathlars, forty-two kruiters and a half.

Appertaining to this abbey are the villages of *Langen-haslach*, *Pilhausen* and *Cell*.

The ABBEY of  
K A Y S E R S H E I M.

The *Cistercian* abbey of *Kayserheim*, or *Keyßheim*, in Latin *Abbatia Casariensis*, stands at a small distance from *Donauwertb*, in the county of *Graispach*, being incorporated into the dutchy of *Neuberg*. This abbey was founded, in the year 1135, by Count *Henry* of *Lechsgemunde*, with this prescription, that the son of the Blessed Virgin should be its only patron and protector; but the calamities of the times made it further advisable, in the year 1274, to solicit the protection of King *Rudolphus*; in 1346, that of the Emperor *Lewis* of *Bavaria*; and, in the year 1349, that of *Stephen*, Pfalzgrave of the *Rhine* and duke of *Bavaria*. The succeeding dukes of *Bavaria* aiming at the sovereignty over it, the Emperor *Charles*, on a representation of the manifest injustice of such a procedure, declared the abbey absolutely free and independent of those dukes, with the liberty of electing whom they pleased

for

for their defender under the Emperor. This immunity was ratified by the Emperors *Winceflaus* and *Sigismund*, and the convent reckoned an immediate State of the Empire. In the years 1446, 1459, 1460 and 1475, it entered in the *matricula* of the Empire, and in 1521 was summoned to the Diet at *Worms*, and by a decree thereof rated at four horse-men and sixty-seven foot. In the year 1511, an agreement was entered into betwixt *Frederick*, Palatine of the *Rhine*, the duke of *Bavaria* as his guardian, and the abbey; in which the latter paid seven hundred and fifty florins down in lieu of the land-tax required of it, the duke engaging for himself, successors, pupil and heirs, that no taxes should at any time be required of the abbey, its vassals and estates; but that it should continue, as before, in the full and unmolested enjoyment of its rights, jurisdictions, powers, mortgages and revenues. In the year 1527, the Palatine and abbey entered into another convention, that, in consideration of the sum of one hundred florins annually paid to that Prince, he should take it into his protection, but without any jurisdiction or power of imposing a tax thereon, and that one party should be at liberty to renounce the compact of reciprocal aid. In the year 1534, by virtue of a new agreement, which was ratified, in the year 1541, by the Emperor *Charles*, it was agreed that the abbey should accept of, acknowledge, have and continue the Elector-palatine as proprietor of the county of *Griaspach* for their perpetual patron and defender; and, in consideration of such protection yearly, pay to him the sum of six hundred florins; that the Elector-palatine should have criminal jurisdiction in the places within the district of the abbey, but without any manner of jurisdiction over its vassals, possessions or lands, or in any shape oppress them; but the Pfalzgraves afterwards making several attempts against the independency of this abbey, and a long and vehement contest arising on that account betwixt the circles of *Swabia* and *Bavaria*, each laying claim to it; and the abbey sometimes siding with one, sometimes with another, and sometimes with neither, at length, in the year 1757, it was formally admitted by the circle of *Swabia* on the bench of prelates betwixt *Ursperg* and *Roggenburg*, though the circle of *Bavaria* did not fail to enter a protest against it. In the Diet of the Empire the abbot possesses the first seat among the prelates of the *Rhine*. The assessment of the abbey in the *matricula* of the Empire amounted formerly to two hundred and eighty-two florins. In the year 1701, it engaged to pay annually, at two stated terms, the sum of three hundred florins to the chest of the circle of *Bavaria*; and, in case of a proportionate augmentation of supplies, to raise four hundred within the terms specified. In the year 1757, it contributed two hundred and sixteen men to the contingency of the circle of *Bavaria*, declaring itself, however, at the same time as belonging to that of *Swabia*. To a *kammer-ziele*, or the Imperial chamber at *Wetzlar*, it is assessed at three hundred and

thirty-eight ruthlers, twenty-three kruitzers. The villages belonging to it are *Erlichshofen, Dettenbart, Spinnenweiler, Riethausen, Zeschingen, Sulzdorf, Brg, Ammerfeld, Hafenreuth, Leutta, Wernitzstein, &c.*

The A B B E Y of

R O G G E N B U R G.

The *Præmonstratensian* abbey of *Roggenburg*, or *Rockenburg*, which belongs to the cathedral of *Augsburg*, lies on the river *Gunz*, being surrounded by the territories of *Austria*, those of the bishop of *Augsburg* and the county of *Fugger*. This abbey was founded as a priory in the year 1126, and in 1440 created an abbey subject to the protection of the city of *Ulm*. Its abbot is stiled, Most noble lord-prelate and lord of the immediate abbey of *Roggenburg*, of the holy *Roman Empire*, and hereditary-abbot of the foundations of *St. Lucius* and *Churwald*. In the Imperial Diet he sits among the *Swabian* prelates betwixt the abbots of *Roth* and *Weissenau*, and in the Diet of the circle of *Swabia* on the bench of prelates between *Kayserheim* and *Roth*. In the *matricula* of the Empire and circle he is at present assessed at forty-nine florins, and to the chamber at *Wetzlar* pays fifty-four ruthlers twelve kruitzers. In the years 1581, 1594 and 1600, this abbey lost several villages, manors, estates and tythes. It is still, however, in possession of the following villages; viz.

*Bibrach, Braitenthal, Chrißterzhofen, Dapferzhofen, Upper-Wiesbach, Messhofen, Rietzsfried, Schysen*, and several hamlets.

The A B B E Y of

R O T H.

The *Præmonstratensian* abbey of *Roth*, also improperly called *Munchroth*, and belonging to the cathedral of *Augsburg*, lies betwixt the abbey of *Ochsenhausen*, the county of *Waldburg* and other small territories. It was founded in the year 1126, and, in 1376, taken by the Emperor *Charles IV.* under the particular protection and patronage of the Empire, and exempted from the power and imposts of the procurator of *Upper-Swabia*. In the year 1338, it obtained also a privilege from the Emperor *Lewis* of *Bavaria*, and, in 1430, from the Emperor *Sigismund*, of not being liable to impositions of any country-court; and ever since the year 1619, it has obtained, as paramount, the supreme and criminal jurisdiction over all the villages, hamlets, manors and estates which it holds as fiefs of the house of *Austria*, paying thereunto 8000 florins, exclusive of a ton of wine annually to the prefecture instead of protection-money. The title of its abbot is,

Most

Most noble lord-prelate of the holy *Roman* Empire, and reigning lord of the Imperial abbey of *Roth*. In the Diet of the Empire he possesses both a seat and vote on the bench of *Swabian* prelates betwixt the abbots of *Ursperg* and *Roggenburg*, and in that of the circle of *Swabia* between *Roggenburg* and *Weissenau*. The assessment of the abbey in the *matricula* of the Empire amounted to forty-four florins; but, in the year 1683, by virtue of an Imperial decree, this was reduced to fifteen florins; by which the circle of *Swabia* also regulated itself. To the *kammerziele* it is rated at fifty-four rathlers, twelve kruiters. In the year 1642, this abbey was under a necessity of selling its whole property in the church of *Amendingen*, together with all its tythes and casualties. To it at present belong

The villages of *Berkheim* and *Haslach*, with several hamlets and manors.

*The A B B E Y of*  
*W E I S S E N A U.*

The *Præmonstratensian* abbey of *Weissenau*, in Latin *Augia Alba*, or *Minderau*, and *Augia Minor*, which belongs to the cathedral of *Costanz*, lies on the river *Schusz*, betwixt the bailiwick of *Altorf*, the city of *Ravensburg* and the county of *Montfort*. It is said to have been originally the seat of some Hermits, which, in the year 990, was raised to a convent, in 1145 created a *Præmonstratensian* priory, and, in the year 1257, an abbey. In the year 1164, the Emperor *Frederick I.* took the convent under his own particular protection and that of the Empire. The dukes of *Swabia*, of the house of *Hohenstauffen*, endowed it with several villages, hamlets, manors and lands, granting to it many privileges which were confirmed not only by King *Rudolph* in the year 1280, but also by succeeding Kings and Emperors. In 1376, in particular, the Emperor *Charles IV.* took the convent into the patronage of the Empire, exempting it from the jurisdiction of the provincial procurators of *Upper-Swabia*, to whom, however, it still pays annually twenty bushels of peas, one tun of wine and one pound of pepper, as protection-money. The title of its abbot is, Most noble lord-prelate of the holy *Roman* Empire, lord of the Imperial foundation and abbey of *Weissenau*. In the Diet of the Empire he sits and votes on the bench of the prelates of *Swabia* betwixt the abbots of *Roggenburg* and *Schuffenried*, and in that of the circle of *Swabia* between the abbots of *Roth* and *Schuffenried*. The assessment of the abbey in the Imperial *matricula* was formerly eighty florins, but, in the year 1680, this was reduced to twenty-five florins. Its rate to the chamber at *Wetzlar* is eighty-one rathlers, fourteen kruiters and a half.

The village of *Oberhofen*, with the manor of *Rambratzhofen*, belongs to it, together with the low jurisdiction; but with respect to the supreme and forest-jurisdiction thereof, it is subject to the provincial-prefecture, having within it several estates and manors.

*The ABBEY of*

S C H U S S E N R I E D.

The *Præmonstratensian* abbey of *Schussenried*, or *Soreth*, in Latin *Soretum*, or *Abbatia Sorethana*, lies betwixt the county of *Waldburg*, the barony of *Aulendorf*, the lordship of *Sebeer*, the abbey of *Buchau* and other territories bordering also on the *Federsee*. Within its jurisdiction rises the little river of *Schusz*. In the year 1188, it was founded by the brothers *Beringer* and *Conrad* of *Schussenried* in their castle, and belongs to the cathedral of *Costanz*. In 1376, the Emperor, *Charles IV.* took it under the particular patronage and protection of the Empire, exempting it from all jurisdiction to the provincial prefecture. In the year 1487, the Emperor *Frederick III.* granted it the following privilege; viz. that its officers, people and subjects should not be liable to the imposts of any court. Its abbot is styled, Most noble lord-prelate of the holy *Roman* Empire and lord of the Imperial foundation and abbey of *Schussenried*. In the Diet of the Empire he sits among the prelates of *Swabia* betwixt the abbots of *Weissenau* and the prior of *Wettenhausen*; but in that of the circle of *Swabia*, between the abbots of *Weissenau* and *Marchthal*. The assessment of this abbey in the Imperial *matricula* was formerly eighty florins, but at present is only thirty-five. To the *kammerziele*, or Imperial chamber at *Wetzlar*, it pays sixty-seven rathlers, fifty-six kruitzers and a half. It has lost several estates and tythes which once belonged to it, together with the village of *Laupach*. Appertaining to it at present are the villages of

*Almansweiler*, *Michelweneda*, *Steinhausen* and *Staflangen*, with the bailiwick annexed thereto, as also a number of hamlets and manors.

*The ABBEY of*

M A R C H T H A L.

The *Præmonstratensian* abbey of *Marchthal*, in Latin *Martalum*, or *Martellum*, belonging to the cathedral of *Costanz*, lies on a rock in the *Danube*, the territories of it extending to the *Federsee*, or *Lacus Plumarius*. This abbey at first was only a college of canons, founded so early as the years

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1000 and 1006 by the *Hermanns*, father and son, dukes of *Swabia*. In the year 1171, it was made a priory, and, in 1418, an abbey. In the year 1575, the Emperor *Maximilian II.* granted it an immunity from foreign courts, which the Emperor *Leopold* confirmed in 1659, with the reservation of some particular cases. The abbot is styled, Most noble lord-prelate of the holy *Roman Empire* and lord of the Imperial foundation and abbey of *Marchthal*. The assessment of the abbey in the *matricula* of the Empire was formerly forty-four florins, but at present it amounts to no more than thirty-two. Its taxation to the chamber of *Wetzlar* is eighty-one rathlars fourteen kruitzers and a half. The criminal jurisdiction over the village near the convent of *Marchthal*, is an Imperial fief. To the jurisdiction of the abbey also belong the villages of

*Datshausen, Dieterskirch, Hausen, Kirchbirlingen, Reutlingen, Saugart, Seekirch, Under-Wackingen and Uttenweiler*, with several hamlets and manors.

*The A B B E Y of*

*P E T E R S H A U S E N.*

The *Benedictine* abbey of *Petershausen*. in Latin *Petri-domus*, or *Peterskuisum*, lies directly opposite to the city of *Costanz*. This abbey was founded about the year 980, and belongs to the cathedral of *Costanz*. The title of its abbot is, Most noble lord-prelate of the holy *Roman Empire* and lord of the two Imperial foundations and abbeys of *St. Gregory* of *Petershausen* and *SS. Cyril and George* at *Stein* on the *Rhine*, prior of *Klingenzell*, lord of the abbey at *St. Mary's Gate* in *Mengen*, and also lord of the lordships of *Stauffen, Hilzingen, Rietheim, &c.* In the Diet of the Empire he has a seat and vote on the bench of the *Swabian* prelates betwixt the abbots of *Yrsee* and *Ursperg*; but in that of the circle of *Swabia* between the abbot of *Marchthal* and the prior of *Wettenhausen*. His assessment to the Imperial *matricula* amounts at present to twenty florins, and his contingency to the chamber at *Wetzlar* is forty rathlars fifty-four kruitzers. This abbey is under the protection of *Austria*. A considerable part of its estates lies in foreign lands, but, exclusive of these, in the year 1581, the city of *Costanz* purchased the jurisdiction over the village or suburb of *Petershausen* for 3000 florins; and, in the years 1641 and 1682, the abbey lost several estates and lands by the fortifications added to the city of *Costanz*. Indeed, the convent in the free-town of *Stein*, under the jurisdiction of *Zurich*, was, in the year 1597, united by the Pope with the abbey of *Petershausen*; but this convent has lately been suppressed. *Klingenzell* lies in the *Turgau*, being subject to the jurisdiction of the *Swiss*.

The lordships of *Stauffen, Hilzingen* and *Rietheim* lie in the neighbourhood

hood of the *Wurtemberg* fortress of *Hoben-twiel*, in the county of *Nellenburg*. At *Hilzingen* is a prefect.

To the abbey also belong the villages of *Herdwangen*, *Sauldorf* and *Sentbart*, which, together with several other villages and market-towns, lie between the county of *Heiligenberg*, the commandery of *Alschhausen*, the lordship of *Moskirch* and the territories of *Überlingen*.

The P R I O R Y of  
W E T T E N H A U S E N.

The priory of *Wettenhausen*, in which are regular canons of the order of *St. Augustine* belonging to the cathedral of *Augsburg*, lies with its territories between and on the rivers *Gunz*, *Kamlach* and *Mindel*, being surrounded by the *Austrian* margravate of *Burgau*. This abbey is said to have been founded about the year 982 or one hundred years earlier. The prior is styled, Most noble lord-prelate of the holy *Roman* Empire, and lord of the Imperial foundation and priory of *Wettenhausen*, counsellor and perpetual chaplain to his *Roman*, Imperial and royal Majesty. In the Diet of the Empire he sits on the bench of the prelates of *Swabia*, betwixt the abbots of *Schussenried* and *Gengenbach*; but in that of the circle of *Swabia* betwixt the abbots of *Petershausen* and *Zwifalten*. Its present assessment to the *matricula* of the Empire and circle is twenty florins. Its quota to the chamber of *Wetzlar* is fifty-four rathlars, eight kruitzers and a half.

The abbey of *Wettenhausen* itself stands on the river *Kamlach*. In it lies interred *Henry*, the last Margrave of *Burgau*, who died without issue in the year 1283.

At *Great-Kotz* and *Rosingen* are two bailiwicks, which belong to the priory, and at *Wattenweiler* is a bailiff. Exclusive of the villages of *Limpa*, *Ellersbach*, *Huipa* and *Ettenbeuren*, to this priory belong also several hamlets and manors.

The A B B E Y of  
Z W I F A L T E N.

The *Benedictine* abbey of *Zwifalten*, which belongs to the cathedral of *Costanz*, lies, together with its lands on the river *Alb*, betwixt the duchy of *Wurtemberg* and the *Danube*, bordering also on the territories of *Fürstemberg* and *Austria*. This abbey was founded, in the year 1089, by the count of *Achalm*, and obtained its first abbot in the year 1091. The protection and patronage of this abbey is said to have devolved from the dukes of  
Bavaria

*Bavaria* to the counts of *Emerkingen*, and from them, in the year 1303, to the dukes of *Austria*; but the dukes of *Wurtemberg* have maintained, that the right of protection to the abbey descended to them, as it lies in the territories of Count *Achalm*, whose country fell to them. They have also actually exercised protection, patronage, purveyance and territorial jurisdiction over it, so that it is not summoned to the Diet of the circle of *Swabia*, neither does it send a representative to the Imperial Diet; but, in the year 1751, it freed itself from this connection with the dukes of *Wurtemberg*, by ceding to them the three villages of *Great-Enstingen*, *Oedenwaldstetten* and *Neubausen*, with certain casualties. The title of its abbot is, Most noble lord-prelate of the holy *Roman Empire*, and reigning lord of the Imperial foundation and abbey of *Zwifalten*. In the Diet of the Empire he sits on the bench of the *Swabian* prelates between the prior of *Wettenhausen* and the abbot of *Gengenbach*, and in that of the circle of *Swabia* has the same place. His assentment in the *matricula* of the Empire is——florins, and to a *kammerziele* he contributes forty ruthlers.

The convent itself lies in a valley at the foot of the *Alb* on two rivulets called the *Ach*; accordingly the place where it stands, but which was pulled down at the time of its foundation, was called *Zwifaltach*, in Latin *Duplices Aquæ*.

The villages belonging to this abbey are *Aichenlau*, *Aichstetten*, *Beckingen*, *Degefeld*, *Durrenwaldstetten*, *Ebstetten*, *Emeringen*, *Geiszingen*, *Hohenberg*, *Ittenhausen*, *Kirchheim*, *Mozingen*, *Oberstetten*, *Pfraunstetten*, *Taugendorf*, *Upfelmebr* and *Wilsingen*.

The lordship of *Reichenstein* was purchased in the year 1499, and includes in it the castle of *Reichenstein* with the villages of *Tbalheim* and *Lauteren*.

The castle of *Mochenthal*, anciently called also *Openthal*, was, in the year 1192, conferred on the convent by the counts of *Berg*. In it is a chapel.

Obf. In the *Austrian* town of *Ebingen* this abbey has had a college or academy ever since the year 1686, and in the *Turgau* possesses the house of *Middle-Gyrsberg*, or *Giersperg*, which was purchased in 1679.

### The ABBEY of

### G E N G E N B A C H.

The *Benedictine* abbey of *Gengenbach* lies in the Imperial town of that name, and belongs to the cathedral of *Straßburg*. It is said to have been founded about the year 740. The title of its abbot is most noble lord-prelate of the holy *Roman Empire*, of the Imperial foundation and abbey of *Gengenbach*, and lord of *Rysz*. In the Diet of the Empire he enjoys both

both a seat and vote on the bench of *Swabian* prelates between those of *Zwifalten* and *Lindau*, but in that of the circle of *Swabia* betwixt *Zwifalten* and *Heggbach*. His assessment in the *matricula* of the Empire and Circle is at present only seven florins, but his contingency to the chamber at *Wetzlar* is forty rathlars fifty-four kruiters. The Princes of *Furstenberg* are protectors of this abbey. It has lost the principal part of the estates and revenues which it possessed in *Swabia*, *Alsace*, the city and bishopric of *Basel*, the *Brisgau* and *Kingsfingertal*. At present it has bailiffs at *Offenburg* and *Zell am Hammersbach*.

The ABBEY of

H E G G B A C H.

The *Cistercian* abbey of *Heggbach*, or *Heppach*, belonging to the diocese of *Costanz*, lies betwixt the abbey of *Ochsenhausen*, the Imperial town of *Biberach* and the *Austrian* territories. This abbey is said by some to have been founded in the eleventh century, but according to others in the year 1233, and is subordinate to the abbot of *Salmanfweil*. The title of its abbess is, most noble lady-abbess and lady of the Imperial foundation and abbey of *Heggbach*. In the Diet of the Empire she sits and votes on the bench of the *Swabian* prelates, betwixt the abbesses of *Rothmunster* and *Gutenzell*, but in that of the circle of *Swabia* betwixt the abbot of *Gengenbach* and the abbess of *Gutenzell*. In the *matricula* of the Empire and Circle her assessment is at present sixteen florins, and her taxation to the *Kammerziele* thirteen rathlars, forty-six kruiters and a quarter. To the jurisdiction of this abbey belongs.

The village of *Mietingen*, together with certain hamlets, as namely *Sulmingen*. It possesses also a share in the lower jurisdiction of the village of *Aichstetten*.

The ABBEY of

G U T E N Z E L L.

The *Cistercian* abbey of *Gutenzell*, in Latin *Bona cella*, in some ancient records also called *Gotteszell*, or *Dei cella*, lies betwixt the abbey of *Ochsenhausen*, the lordship of *Iler-Aychheim* and other territories. It is said to have been founded about the year 1240, being under the inspection of the abbot of *Salmanfweil*. The title of its abbess is that of most noble lady-abbess and lady of the free and noble foundation and abbey of *Gutenzell* belonging to the holy *Roman Empire*. In the Imperial Diet she sits

sits on the bench of *Swabian* prelates betwixt the abbeesses of *Heggbach* and *Baindt*, and in the circle of *Swabia* between *Heggbach* and *Rothmunster*. In the *matricula* of the Empire and the Circle she is at present assessed only at ten florins, paying also to the *kammerziele* thirteen rathlers, forty-six kruiters and a quarter. The territory of this abbey is very small.

*The ABBEY of*  
**R O T H M U N S T E R.**

The *Cistercian* abbey of *Rothmunster*, in Latin *Vallis B. Mariæ Virginis* belonging to the diocese of *Costanz*, lies on the *Neckar*, not far from the Imperial town of *Rothweil*. This abbey was originally but a small convent called *Hobenmauren*, which stood near *Rothweil* at a place called *Altestadt*, but afterwards in a wilderness called *Holperbach*, and at last was removed to the place of its present situation about the year 1224, and named *Rothmunster*. It is subject to the abbot of *Salmanfweil*. The title of its abbess is that of most noble lady-abbess of the Imperial foundation and abbey of *Rothmunster*. In the Diet of the Empire she has a seat and vote on the bench of the *Swabian* prelates betwixt the abbeesses of *Lindau* and *Heggbach*, but in that of *Swabia* betwixt *Gutenzell* and *Baindt*. Her present assessment in the *matricula* of the Empire and Circle is nineteen florins, but to the *kammerziele* she is rated at forty rathlers, fifty-four kruiters. To its jurisdiction belong

The villages of *Aixen*, *Lauffen*, *Fridlingen*, *Zepfenhan*, &c.

*The ABBEY of*  
**B A I N D T.**

The *Cistercian* abbey of *Baindt*, in Latin *Poundum*, and also *Abbatia Bintensis*, or *Hortus floridus*, belonging to the cathedral of *Costanz*, and subject to the direction of the abbot of *Salmanfweil*, lies on the river *Schusz*, in the district of *Altorf*. This abbey was founded in the year 1241, and in 1376 taken under the particular protection of the Empire, and freed from all exactions and imposts of the prefect. The title of its abbess is that of most noble lady-abbess of the Imperial foundation and abbey of *Baindt* of the holy *Roman* Empire. In the Imperial Diet she holds the last seat on the bench of *Swabian* prelates, and in the circle of *Swabia* the same on the bench of the prelates thereof. Her assessment in the *matricula* of the Empire and Circle is at present only four florins, and her contingency to the chamber at *Wetzlar* thirteen rathlers, forty-six kruiters and a quarter.

This abbey is under the protection of the district, and pays annually for protection-money one florin in gold, two cakes of gingerbread, three bushels of peas, and also twenty bushels of oats for the privilege of felling wood in the forest of *Altorf*. It has no peculiar territory of its own, and but one single tenant liable to taxes; its proper subjects being under the dominion of other lordships, and indeed the greatest part of its lands also under the high and low jurisdiction of the prefecture.

*The Commandery of Alschhausen, together with the other commanderies of the Teutonic order lying in the circle of Swabia, and belonging to the bailiwick of Alsace and Burgundy.*

The commandery of *Alschhausen* belongs to the *Teutonic* order within the bailiwicks of *Alsace* and *Burgundy*. The commandery of this bailiwick, which is also that of *Alschhausen*, is reckoned indeed among the Imperial prelates, but in the Diet of the Empire belongs, on account of this commandery, to the college of *Swabian* counts, and also in the circle of *Swabia* to the bench of counts and lords, on which it has the first seat. Its assessment in the Imperial *matricula*, which formerly amounted to one hundred and sixty florins, was, in the year 1682, reduced to sixty; but it pays to the chamber at *Wetzlar* a hundred and one rathlens, forty-five kruiters.

To this commandery belongs

*Alschhausen*, or *Altshausen*, also called *Alshausen*, a castle, which is the residence of the country commandery of the bailiwick of *Alsace* and *Burgundy*, and lies betwixt the district of *Altorf* and the counties of *Königsack* and *Scheer*. The place of the same name situate near it is a free Imperial village, whose title to jurisdiction in ecclesiastical and civil matters, has been frequently contested by the *Teutonic* order.

The villages of *Allighe*, *Eberspach*, *Gombs*, and *Muchbach*, together with several hamlets and manors lie round the before-mentioned castle.

The other commanderies of the bailiwick of *Alsace* and *Burgundy* in the circle of *Swabia*, but of which only those of *Meinau* pay their contingency to the Imperial *matricula* of the commandery are the following: viz.

I. The commanderies of *Rohr* and *Waldstetten*, to which belong the following places: namely,

1. Within the marggravate of *Burgau*.

*Rohr*, a market-town, situate on the river *Kamblach*, not far from the abbey of *Wettenhausen*.

*Waldstetten*, a market-town, situate not far from *Gunz*.

*Blaichen*, a village, seated betwixt the rivers *Gunz* and *Kamblach*.

2. The village of *Setzingen*, with the market-town of *Herrlingen* and the castle of *Arneck*, on the river *Blau*, are either wholly, or only in part, surrounded

rounded by the territories of the Imperial city of *Ulm*.

3. The administratiorship in the Imperial city of *Ravensburg*.

4. The castle of *Achberg*, together with some hamlets on the eastern borders of the county of *Montfort*.

II. The commandery of *Meinau*, to which belongs

1. *Meinau*, a small pleasant island, situate in the *Bodmer* or *Ueberlinger*-lake, which *Arnold* of *Langenstein* conferred on the *Teutonic* order in the year 1282. This island produces wine and corn, and on it stands a commandery-house.

2. The wards in the town of *Immenstadt* belonging to Count *Konigseck*, and also in the Imperial town of *Ueberlingen*.

3. The manor of *Blumenfeld* lying betwixt the landgravate of *Nellenburg*, the canton of *Schaffhausen*, the landgravates of *Baar* and *Stublingen*, and the county of *Thengen*. To it belongs.

*Blumenfeld*, a small town, seated on the river *Ach*.

The villages of *Leipferdingen*, *Wolterdingen*, *Binningen*, &c.

III. The commandery of *Beuggen*, to which belong

The market-towns of *Beuggen*, with the stewartry of *Frick*, in the southern part of the *Brisgau*, and that of *Rheinfelden*.

IV. The commandery of *Freyburg*, in the town of *Freyburg* in the *Brisgau*. To it belong the villages of *Wasenweiler*, situate betwixt *Freyburg* and the *Rhine*; with those of *Waldorf*, *Schwandorf*, and *Volmaringen*, lying all three in the neighbourhood of the *Wurtemberg* towns of *Nagold* and *Haiterbach*; as also *Raxingen*, *Ilingen*, *Robrdorf*, and *Hemmendorf*, seated in the neighbourhood of the *Austrian* towns of *Horb* and *Ebingen*.

### *The Territories belonging to the house of Count Oettingen - Wallerstein*

Lie partly in that tract of land called the *Hertfeld*, or *Hartfeld*, in Latin *durus campus*, being a sandy and barren soil, and are

I. Those manors belonging to the counts of the line of *Oettingen-Oettingen*, which are within the government of *Wallerstein*, namely,

1. The prefecturate of *Wallerstein*, in which is

*Wallerstein*, a market-town, containing a residence-castle.

2. The prefecturate of the marquissate of *Offingen*, in which is

The marquissate of *Offingen*, a market-town.

3. The manor of *Thannhausen*, or *Dannhausen*, having its seat in a village of the same name, not far from *Seckta*.

4. The stewartry of *Flockberg*, which has its seat in the village of the same name, not far from the town of *Bopfingen*.

5. The prefecturate of *Neresheim*, in which is

L 1 2

*Neresheim*,

*Neresheim*, a small town, situate in the *Hertfeld*. Near it on the mountain of *St. Ulrichsberg* stands the *Benedictine* monastery of *Neresheim*, which was founded in the year 1095, by count *Hartmann III.* of *Dillingen* and *Kyburg* in the Imperial district of *Neresheim*, and on the extinction of the counts of *Dillingen* in 1286, fell under the territorial jurisdiction of *Oettingen*. It obtained indeed a papal bull of exemption, but without detriment to the territorial jurisdiction, hereditary protection, and administration of the counts of *Oettingen*.

6. The lordship and prefecture of *Biszingen*, through which runs the little river of *Kössel*, containing in it the market towns of *Upper-Biszingen*, and the castle of *Hohenburg*, with certain villages and hamlets.

7. *Erdling*, a village and commandery of the order of *St. John*, situate not far from the town of *Nordlingen*, is under the protection and territorial jurisdiction of the counts of *Oettingen*.

8. *Kirchheim* and *Maiking*, or *Möbing*, are convents, over which the counts of *Oettingen* have the right of protection and administration.

II. The manors inherited by the counts of the extinct line of *Oettingen-Oettingen*, and possessed by virtue of the compact entered into with *Oettingen-Spielberg*. These are under a particular government, and are

1. The *Upper-Amt*, or prefecture of *Alerheim*, in which is

*Alerheim*, a castle and large village, containing a *Lutheran* parish. Near it, in the year 1645, was fought a battle betwixt the *French* and *Bavarians*.

*Holz Kirch*, a market-town, seated on the river *Wornitz*, and in which is held the criminal court of this *Upper-Amt*. This town contains a *Lutheran* parish.

2. The *pfleg-amt* or bailiwick of the convent of *Zimmern*, consists of the ancient *Cistercian* nunnery of *Zimmern*. This place at present, together with *Deining*, forms a *Lutheran* parish.

3. The upper prefecture of *Harburg*, in which is

*Harburg*, a large market-town and castle, seated on the river *Wornitz*, and containing a special superintendency over eight parishes.

*Appenzhofen*, a village, which is also a superintendency including eight parishes.

4. The prefecture of *Hobaus*, to which belongs

*Hobaus*, a castle, and

*Hoben-Altheim*, a castle and village, containing a *Lutheran* parish.

5. The manor of *Christgarten*, consisting of an ancient monastery of *Carthusians*.

6. The counts of *Oettingen* have the protection and administration of the *Benedictine* monastery of *Dettingen*.

Obs. 1. The house of *Oettingen*, together with four other families, has also a share in the parochial village of *Trocktelfingen* on the *Eger*, situate betwixt

betwixt *Nordlingen* and *Bopfingen*. The minister here is also *Lutheran* and special intendant to the count of *Oettingen-Oettingen*, with eleven *Lutheran* parishes under him. 2. The castle and village of *Diemantstein*, giving title to an ancient noble family, and lying on the borders of the duchy of *Neuburg*, which, together with *Burgberg*, escheated as a vacant fief to the *Oettingen* family.

### *The Counts of Oettingen-Baldern*

Possess in the county of *Oettingen*

I. The prefecture of *Baldern*, to which belongs

*Baldern*, a market-town and the residentiary seats, together with *Mark Zobing* a market-town.

II. The manor of *Rotting*, which takes its name from a village.

III. The manor of *Aufhausen*, also receiving its name from a village situate on the little river *Eger*.

IV. The manor of *Ratzenstein*, in which stands the castle and village of *Ratzenstein*, together with two other villages and a hamlet.

### *The Furstenberg Lordship of*

M O S Z K I R C H.

The lordship of *Mofzkirch* which lies on the *Danube* betwixt the upper county of *Hohenberg*, the county of *Sigmaringen*, the abbey of *Petershausen*, the commandery of *Alschhausen*, and the lordship of *Waldsperg*, formerly belonged to the counts of *Zimmern*, and afterwards to the counts of *Helfenstein*, which last became utterly extinct in the year 1627. Count *Wratisslaus II.* of *Furstenberg*, who successively married the two countesses of *Helfenstein*, the latter of whom, named *Francisca Carolina*, was heiress to *Rudolph* the last count of *Helfenstein*, brought this lordship to his house, founding the line of *Furstenberg-Mofzkirch*. This lordship at present constitutes a prefecture, to which belongs

*Mofzkirch*, or *Mefzkirch*, a town and castle, situate in a country called *Madach*, and reckoned in the *Hegau*. In this town is a convent of *Capuchins*.

*Meningen*, a market-town.

The villages of *Geckingen*, *Heudorf*, *Kreenbeimstetten*, *Langenbart*, *Leiberdingen*, and *Robrdorf*, in the latter of which stood the family seat of the ancient counts of *Robrdorf*.

*Wildenstein*, a castle, seated on two steep rocks on the *Danube*, and partly hewn out of them, belonged to the barons of *Gundelfingen*, afterwards to the counts of *Zimmern*, and next to the counts of *Helfenstein*, from whom it descended to the *Furstenberg* family.

*Falkenstein*, a castle, standing on a mountain on the north side of the *Danube*, and giving title to the ancient counts of *Zimmern*.

Obf.

Obf. In this place moft properly comes in the lordfhip of *Waldſperg*, which gives title to the houfe of *Furftenberg*. It lies betwixt the lordfhip of *Mofzkirch*, the landgravate of *Nellenburg*, and the commandery of *Alfchbaufen*, being formerly a knight's fief, purchafed by the houfe of *Furftenberg*, but the *Teutonic* order referved the right of inveftiture to themfelves, the exercife of which was difputed by the houfe of *Furftenberg*. This lordfhip contains the villages of *Wondorf* and *Grombach*, together with feveral manors and hamlets.

*The LORDSHIP of*

*W I E S E N S T E I G*

Lies betwixt the dutchy of *Wurtemberg* and the territories of the Imperial city of *Ulm*, being about two miles long and as much in breadth. It defcended from the dukes of *Teck* to the counts of *Helfenſtein*, and has given name to a peculiar line. On the failure of the counts of this houfe in the year 1627, in the perfon of Count *Rudolph*, one third of this lordfhip devolved to the houfe of *Furftenberg*, but the other two thirds were purchafed by the Elector of *Bavaria* of the two elder daughters of the laſt count; to this the dukes of *Wurtemberg* indeed would not give their conſent, and, in the year 1704, took poſſeſſion of the lordfhip, but by virtue of the peace of *Baaden*, concluded in the year 1714, were obliged to reſtore it to the Elector of *Bavaria*, who, as lord thereof, has, in the Diet of the Empire, a feat and vote in the college of the *Swabian* counts, and in the circle of *Swabia* on the bench of counts, and as ſuch is aſſeſſed by the Imperial *matricula* at twenty-four florins, and to a *kammerziele* pays ten rutilers, ſeventy-three kruiters. To this lordfhip belongs

*Wiefenſteig*, a ſmall town, ſituate in a valley on the *Fils* amidſt high mountains, and containing a caſtle. This place is a canonry dedicated to *St. Cyriac*, being originally founded in the year 861 both as a *Benedictine* convent and a nunnery of *Franciscans*. In the year 1648 it was almoſt entirely conſumed by fire.

*Deckingen*, a market-town, ſituate on the *Fils*.

The villages of *Ditzenbach*, *Gaspach*, *Hochenſtatt*, *Mublhaufen*, *Reichenbach*, and *Weſterheim* on the *Alb*.

*The Furſtenberg Landgravate of B A A R.*

The landgravate of *Baar* ſeems to derive its name from the word *baar*, i. e. naked or bare, this country in compariſon of that part of the *Schwarzwald* in which it lies being bare, ſmooth, and clear of large wood. However it appears that anciently even a tract of the *Schwarzwald* belonged to the

the *Gau* or district of *Baar*. In it the *Danube*, or *Donau*, has its source, at least with respect to its name. For the river of *Brigach* which runs from *St. George* into the duchy of *Wurtemberg*, and also the *Brege* from *Furtwangen* uniting, together with the *Febrenbach*, below *Donaueschingen* are indeed more considerable than the small river which runs at the same place into these united streams, notwithstanding which this is commonly called the *Danube*; and it is certain that that name first had its rise near *Donaueschingen*.

The most remarkable places in this landgravate are the following: viz.

*Furstenberg*, a small town and castle, seated on a mountain, from which the *Furstenberg* family takes its name.

*Neiding*, a market town, situate on the *Danube*, with a *Cistercian* nunnery in it which is the burial-place of the *Furstenberg* family.

*Blumberg*, a small town, but the residence of a prefecture.

*Hufingen*, a little town seated on a mountain, and containing a prefecture.

*Leffingen*, a small town, situate in a fruitful valley, in which is a prefecture and a medicinal bath.

*Fridenweiler*, a nunnery of *Cistercians* belonging to the cathedral of *Straßburg*.

*Febrenbach*, a little town seated on a mountain.

*Donaueschingen*, or *Doneschingen*, a market-town, near which the *Danube* takes its name, is the residence of the Prince of *Furstenberg*, and the seat of the court of justice, the regency, chancery, and treasury.

*Geisingen*, a little town, lying on the *Danube*, and being also the residence of an administrator.

*Wartenberg*, a castle, seated on a mountain, and having anciently free lords of its own.

*Amptenhausen*, or *Ampthausen*, a *Benedictine* nunnery.

*Moringen*, a small town and castle, situate on the *Danube*, and containing a prefecture.

### *The Furstenberg Lordship of Hausen in the Kinzing Thale.*

This lordship lies in the *Schwarzwalde*, or *Black Forest*, on the river of *Kinzing*, its principal places are the following: viz.

*Hausen*, a small town and castle, seated on the river of *Kinzing*.

*Hafzlach*, a small town, situate also on the *Kinzing*, and containing a prefecture.

*Wolffach*, a little town and castle seated on the river *Kinzing*, into which at this place runs the *Wolffach*. In it is a prefecture.

*Wittichen*, or *Witlichen*, a nunnery of the order of *St. Clara*, and belonging to the cathedral of *Costanz*.

*Rieplisau*, or *Ripplinsau*, a *Benedictine* priory, subject to the jurisdiction of the abbey of *Villingen*.

*The*

*The counts of MONTFORT on account of the  
Lordship of TETT NANG.*

§. 1. **T**HE counts of *Montfort* take their title from the ruined mountain-castle of the same name, situated in the county of *Feldkirch*, See Vol. IV. p. 240.

In the thirteenth century lived *Rudolph* Count of *Montfort*, whose sons *Hugo*, *Rudolph*, and *Ulrich*, founded three lines; namely the first that of *Tett nang*, the second that of *Feldkirch*, and the third that of *Bregenz*. The last of these failed in the year 1338, the second in 1390 in Count *Rudolph*, who, in 1365, sold the county of *Feldkirch* or *Montfort* to the house of *Austria*. The first or *Tett nang* line remaining, divided itself in *Hugo's* sons *William* and *Henry* into the collateral lines of *Bregenz* and *Tett nang*. The latter failed about the middle of the sixteenth century, but the former alienated the county of *Bregenz*. See Vol. IV. p. 239, together with other lordships and estates, which still continue in the lordship of *Tett nang*.

§. 2. This lordship of *Tett nang* lies on the *Bodensee*, or lake of *Costanz*, between the district of *Altorf*, the territories of the towns of *Wangen* and *Lindau*, and the lordship of *Wasserburg* belonging to count *Fugger*, being watered by the rivers *Schusz* and *Arg*.

§. 3. The title of the lord hereof is Governing count of *Montfort*, lord of *Bregenz*, *Tett nang*, and *Argen*. His arms are a banner ruby with three rings topaz in a field pearl. His assessment in the Imperial *matricula* is two horse and eleven foot, or sixty-eight florins, and his contingency to the chamber of *Wetzlar* sixty-one rathlars, twenty-eight kruiters and three quarters. He enjoys both seat and vote not only in the Imperial Diet of the college of *Swabian* counts, but also in that of the circle of *Swabia*.

§. 4. The districts and principal places belonging to this lordship are the following: viz.

*Tett nang*, or *Tatt nang*, commonly called *Tetlang*, a small town and castle, seated on the *Mublenbach*, which runs into the *Schusz*.

2. The manor of *Land-waibel* in which is *Thann* a parochial village with a convent in it belonging to the order of *St. Paul the Hermite*.

Not far from this village is another convent of *Hermites* called *Argenbart*.

3. The manor of *Hemmickhofen*, to which belong the seats of *Hemmickhofen* and *Schleimsee* or *Schlimsee*, as also the parishes of *Gatt nau*.

4. The manor of *Lang nau* containing

*Lang nau*,

*Langnau*, a convent of the order of St. Paul the Hermite, situate near the river *Arg*.

*Summerau*, a seat.

*Wielandsweiler*, a hamlet, in which the steward of the manor resides.

*Hiltensweiler*, a parochial village.

5. The district of *Neukirch*, in which are the parochial villages of *Neukirch*, *Goppersweiler*, and *Wilpotsweiler*.

6. The lordship of *Argen* lies on the lake of *Cöstanz*, being subject to a high-steward. To it belongs

*Langen-Argen*, a large parochial village, situate on the lake of *Cöstanz*, but the castle of *Argen* stands in it.

*Nonnenbach*, a hamlet, and the residence of a steward.

Obs. The lordship of *Schomburg* within the territories of *Montfort* on the *Upper-Argen* belongs to the Imperial nobility of *Algau* and the *Eodensee*, containing in it the castle of

*Schomburg*, which is situate on a mountain and the parishes of *Bronensweiler* and *Hafzlach*. At *Pflegelberg* on the river *Arg* is a custom-house.

*The Counties and Lordships of the noble family of Truchsefs,  
Imperial hereditary Stewards of Waldburg.*

THESE lie betwixt the *Danube* and the *Iler*; and of the particular situation of each an account shall be given in the sequel. The castle of *Waldburg* gave name to the ancient family of the barons of *Waldburg*, who were at first hereditary stewards to the dukes of *Swabia*, but in 1518 obtained from the Elector palatine the survivorship of the high office of hereditary steward of the Empire, and for the first time officiated as such at the diet of the Empire held at *Ratisbon* in the year 1594: At length this title of their office (*Erbtruchse*) became also their proper name. For a considerable time they held, by way of mortgage, the procuratorship of *Swabia*, see Vol. IV. p. 241. and even one hundred years before that mortgage, namely in 1221, that office was enjoyed by the lord steward *Eberhard Truchsefs*. The title of count was conferred on them by *Ferdinand II.* in the year 1618, or rather renewed, the lord steward *Gebhard* having long before borne the title of count, but this his descendants dropt. *James* and *George* sons to the lord steward *John*, in the fifteenth century founded the two lines of *Scheer* and *Wolffegg* which are still existing: That of *Scheer* was again divided into two other lines in the sons of *Christopher*; *William Henry* propagating that of *Scheer*, and *Frederick* being the founder of that of *Trauburg*. The *Wolffegg* line was in the sons of *George IV.* again divided into those of *Wolffegg-Wolffegg*, of which *Honorius* was the founder and that of *Wolffegg-zeil*,

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which

which commenced in *Frobenius*. Of the former the *Waldsee* is a collateral line, as *Wurzach* is of that of *Zeil*. All these several lines fit in the Diet of the circle of *Swabia* as States of the circle; but the office of hereditary steward of the Empire belongs to the eldest of the principal line of *Wolffegg*, who holds it in fief of the Elector of *Bavaria* as arch high-steward of the Empire. As a mark of this office the hereditary steward bears threemonds topaz in a field ruby, his arms for *Waldburg* being three pine-apples topaz in a field sapphire. In the diet of the Empire they enjoy only a single vote among the counts of *Swabia*; but in that of the circle of *Swabia* three, viz. one for *Zeil* and *Wurzach*, another for *Wolffegg* and the *Waldsee*, and the third for *Scheer*, *Durmentingen* and *Trauchburg*. They have indeed solicited for a fourth vote on account of *Trauchburg*, but their allegations were found of little weight. In the circular Diets they alternate in votes and seats with the houses of *Konigsfegg*. The assessment of the family of *Ertruchsesz* in the *matricula* of the Empire amounts to three hundred and twelve florins, to which the principal line of *Scheer* pays ninety-six florins for *Scheer* and forty-eight for *Trauchburg*. The principal line of *Wolffegg* pays also one hundred and forty-four florins, exclusive of twenty-four for *Marstetten*. The former of these two pays to the Imperial chamber at *Wetzlar* one hundred and thirty-nine rathlars, twenty-seven kruiters: the latter being rated for *Wolffegg* at forty-one rathlars, sixty-nine kruiters and a half; for the *Waldsee* fifty-one rathlars, five kruiters; for *Zeil* twenty-three rathlars, twenty-one kruiters and a quarter; and for *Wurzach* twenty-three rathlars, twenty-one kruiters and a quarter. The family of *Truchsesz*, together with their servants and vassals are by the charters of several Emperors and Kings, particularly of the Emperor *Frederick III.* in the year 1464, exempted from being tried by a foreign court.

### *The Line of the Count of Wolffegg-Zeil.*

Of which the count in possession styles himself hereditary steward of the holy Roman Empire and count of *Zeil*, baron of *Waldburg*, lord of *Wurzach*, *Marstetten*, *Altmannshofen*, *Wolffegg*, and the *Waldsee*. To it belongs

### *The County of Z E I L.*

Which lies in the *Algau*, betwixt the county of *Wurzach* and *Leutkircher* heath. It had anciently counts of its own who became extinct in the thirteenth century, on which the Emperor *Lewis* of *Bavaria* mortgaged it to *John Truchsesz* of *Walburg*; but it was afterwards ceded to the Emperor *Charles IV.* as a male-fief. To it belongs.

*Zeil*, a castle and borough, situate on the little river *Aitrach*.

*Aichstetten*,

*Aichstetten*, a village lying on the same river.

*Altmannshofen*, a village, seated also on the little river *Aitrach*, and being likewise a lordship constituting part of the count's title.

The villages of *Reichenhofen*, *Diepolzhofen*, *Seubrant*, and *Honlishofen*.

### The Line of the Counts of Wolffegg-Zeil-Wurzach

Bears the same title with the former, and its territories are

1. The lordship of *Wurzach* lying in the *Algau*, betwixt the lordship of *Kiszlegg*, the county of *Wolffegg*, the lordship of *Waldburg* and the abbey of *Ochsenhausen* and *Roth*; and which came to the family of *Truchseß* by *Clara*, countess of *Neissen*, spouse to Count *Jehn*. In it is

*Wurzach*, a small town seated on the river *Aitrach*.

The village of *Elbwangen* with several hamlets and farm-houses.

2. The lordship of *Marstetten* or *Mahlstetten* lying on the *Iler*, about one hour and a quarter west from the town of *Memmingen*, and formerly belonging to the counts of *Königsfegg*, by whom it was sold to the *Truchseßes*. This lordship contains in it

*Marstetten*, a castle in a ruinous condition, seated on the *Iler*.

*Aitrach*, or *Eitrach*, a large village lying on the little river of the same name, which below it joins the *Iler*. A species of fish called *nasen*, i. e. snouts, come in spring time in shoals from the *Iler* into that of *Aitrach* in order to spawn, when vast numbers of them are caught and exported in salt to *Bavaria*. Though but a village this place carries on a very large trade with *Vienna* in wood and floats.

*Mooshausen*, a village.

*Fertshofen*, a hamlet, in which is a bridge over the river *Iler*, and a strong custom-house, together with many other hamlets.

### The Line of the Counts of Wolffegg-Wolffegg.

The reigning count of which bears this title, hereditary steward of the holy Roman Empire, count of *Wolffegg*, baron of *Waldburg*, lord of the *Waldsee*, *Zeil*, *Wurzach* and *Marstetten*, as also of *Kiszlegg*, *Waltershofen*, the *Rothsee*, *Prassberg* and *Leypolz*. Its territories are

I. The lordship of *Wolffegg*, which lies betwixt the lordships of the *Waldsee*, *Wurzach*, and *Kiszlegg*, and the district of *Altorf*, forming also a part of the portion of *Clara* countess of *Neissen*. To it belongs

*Wolffegg*, or *Wolfseeck*, a village and seat.

The villages of *Arnach*, *Dietman's*, *Neckenfurt*, *Rottenbach*, *Schwarzach*, *Thann*, and *Ziegelbach*, with many other hamlets and farms.

II. The lordship of *Waldburg* is environed by the district of *Altorf*, but

together with its upper and lower jurisdiction belongs to the counts of *Wolffegg*, some hamlets and farms excepted which lie among the lands of the district, and are subject also to its upper jurisdiction. In it is

*Waldburg*, a village and castle, standing on a hill, and the original seat of the house of *Truchsesz*.

The villages of *Upper-Edensbach*, and *Schreggsberg*, with several hamlets and parcels of land, all subject to the lower jurisdiction of the count; the upper jurisdiction thereof belonging to the justiciary of the district.

III. The lordship of *Kiszlegg* lying betwixt the above district, the counties of *Zeil* and *Wolffegg*, and the lordship of *Egloff*; but a part of it belongs also to the *Trauburg* line. Near the castle of *Kiszlegg* or *Kieselegg* is a kind of market-town with a nunnery of *Franciscans* in it. The village of *Waltershofen* is mentioned as a lordship in the count's title.

Obf. The lordships of *Praszberg* and *Leypolz* are under the high and forest jurisdiction of the district; but the lower jurisdiction thereof belongs to the *Truchseszes*.

### *The Line of the Count of Wolffegg-Waldfee.*

Who styles himself hereditary steward of the holy *Roman* Empire, count of *Wolffegg*, *Zeil*, *Wurzach*, *Mar* and *Winterstetten*. His lands are

I. The lordship of the *Waldfee* which lies betwixt the county of *Wolffegg*, the district of *Altorf*, and the abbey of *Schussenried*, and is a mortgage from the house of *Austria*. In it is

The castle near the little town of *Waldfee*, in which, though belonging to *Austria*, the *Truchseszes* have a mansion-house.

Twenty-three villages, hamlets and farms, with a *Franciscan* nunnery called *Reute*.

II. The manor of *Winterstetten* on the river *Ris*, another mortgage from the house of *Austria*; and which, exclusive of the castle and little market-town of *Winterstetten*, contains in it fifteen villages hamlets and farms.

### *The Line of Scheer-Scheer.*

The count of which styles himself hereditary steward of the holy *Roman* Empire, count of *Friedberg* and *Trauburg*, baron of *Waldburg*, lord of *Scheer*, *Durmentingen*, *Bussen* and *Kiszlegg*. This count is proprietor of

I. The lordship of *Scheer*, which lies on the *Danube*, and borders on the *Alb*, being a cold barren soil, purchased in the year 1463 of the house of *Austria*. In it is

*Scheer*, a small town and castle seated on the *Danube*.

II. The county of *Friedberg*, also purchased of the house of *Austria* in the year 1463. In it is

*Friedberg*, a castle, situate betwixt the *Austrian* towns of *Mengen* and *Saulgen*.

III. The lordship of *Durmeting*, or *Durmentingen*, situate on the river *Kanzach*, which issues out of the *Federsee* and runs into the *Danube*. In it is the market-town of the same name.

IV. The lordship of *Busz*, which like the former lies on the other side of the *Kanzach*, and is a mortgage of the house of *Austria* to the *Truchseszes*. Exclusive of the castle of the same name this lordship contains in it five other places.

V. The village of *Renartweiler*, situate betwixt *Saulgen* and *Aulendorf*.

### *The Line of Trauchburg.*

The count of which styles himself hereditary steward of the sacred Roman Empire, count of *Trauchburg* and *Friedberg*, baron of *Walzburg*, lord of *Kiszlegg*, *Herroth*, *Neidegg*, *Scheer*, *Durmentingen* and *Bussen*. His lands are

I. The county of *Trauchburg* lying betwixt the abbey of *Kempten* and the lordship of *Egloff*, which belonged formerly to the family of *Voringen*, of whom the *Truchseszes* purchased it in the year 1309.

The castle of *Trauchburg*, with the village of *Weilen*, which is subject to it, is an *Austrian* fief.

*Neidegg*, or *Neideck*, a castle.

II. A part of the before-mentioned lordship of *Kiszlegg*.

III. The lordship of *Herroth*, situate betwixt the lordship of *Kiszlegg* and the *Leutkircher* heath.

Obf. In the Imperial town of *Yni* is an abbey of *Benedictine* monks, of which the *Truchseszes* are patrons, defenders, and administrators.

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### *Of the Counts of KONIGSEGG and the Territories in the Circle of SWABIA.*

THE family of the lords of *Konigseck* is of very great antiquity, and in *Hugh* and *John George*, sons to *George*, baron of *Konigseck*, was divided into two lines; the former commencing in that of *Rotbenfels*, and the latter being the founder of the line of *Aulendorf*, both which were by the Emperor *Ferdinand II.* raised to the dignity of counts of the Empire. The title of each

each of these lines runs thus, viz. Counts of the holy Roman Empire of *Konigsegg* and *Rothenfels*, and Barons of *Aulendorf* and *Stauffen*. The *Aulendorf* line adds also to it that of lords of *Ebenweiler* and *Wald* in *Swabia*. Their arms are *chequée* topaz and ruby. In the diet of the Empire they possess only one vote in the college of the *Swabian* counts, but in that of the circle of *Swabia* each line has one vote, alternating among themselves and the hereditary *Erbtiruchsefiz* lines both with respect to seat and voice. In the Imperial *matricula* their assessment for *Konigseck Berg* is twenty florins, for *Aulendorf* twenty-four, and for *Rothenfels* and *Stauffen* forty. Their contingency to the chamber at *Wetzlar* is for *Aulendorf*, twenty-eight rathlers, thirty-eight kruitzers and a half, and for *Rothenfels* and *Stauffen* thirty rathlers, fifty-nine kruitzers and one ninth.

*The Line of the Counts of Konigsegg-Rothenfels  
are proprietors of*

The county of *Rothenfels*, together with the lordship of *Stauffen*. This county lies in the *Algau* betwixt the bishopric of *Augsburg*, the abbey of *Kempten*, the county of *Trauchburg*, and the *Austrian* lordships of *Arlberg*. It is near five *German* miles long, and betwixt two and three in breadth, and anciently belonged to the counts of *Montfort*, of whom it was purchased by the *Konigsegg* family in the sixteenth century. The remarkable places in it are

*Rothenfels*, a castle, seated on a hill. Beneath it lies

*Immenstatt*, a large market-town, situate betwixt the *Alpsee* and the *Iller*, on a stream which issues out of the former into the latter. In it is a monastery of *Capuchins*.

*Werdenstein*, a castle.

*Stauffen*, a castle, standing on a mountain, and having a barony belonging to it.

*The Line of the Counts of Konigsegg-Aulendorf, possess*

I. The county of *Konigsegg*, lying betwixt the county of *Heiligenberg*, the lordship of *Sebeer*, the commandery of *Alschhausen*, and the sheriffdom of *Altorf*. In it is

*Konigsegg*, or *Konigseck*, a castle, standing on a hill, and the original seat of the family.

The villages of *Wald*, *Gugenhausen*, and *Ebenweiler*.

II. The barony of *Aulendorf*, which lies betwixt the commandery of *Alschhausen*, the prefecturate of *Altorf*, and the abbey of *Schussenried*. The principal place in it is

*Aulendorf*, a castle and market-town, standing on a hill, at the foot of which runs the *Schuf*. The

## The LORDSHIPS of MINDELHEIM and SCHWABECK.

OF the lordship of *Mindelheim*, *John Bapt. Homann* has published a map which constitutes the eighty-fifth in the *Atlas of Germany*, but from it the political boundaries of the lordship cannot be seen, for it exhibits only the forest of *Mindelheim* according to its eight *Huten*, or commons. This lordship lies in the *Algau* being environed by the lordship of *Schwabeck*, the abbey of *Yrsee*, the marggravate of *Burgau*, and the territories of Count *Fugger* and others. It is about two German miles square, and formerly belonged to the dukes of *Teck*, being at that time the only remaining part of all their lands. On their extinction it devolved to the family of *Rechberg*, and from them to that of *Freundsberg*, who also failing, a contest arose about it betwixt the families of *Fugger* and *Maxelrain*; but the latter transferring their right to Duke *Maximilian* of *Bavaria* in the year 1612, he made himself master of the lordship and transmitted it to his descendants. The Elector of *Bavaria* being put under the ban in the year 1706, the Emperor raised this lordship to a principality, conferring it as a fief on the most illustrious duke of *Marlborough*, who was created a Prince of the Empire, and invested also with a seat and vote not only in the bench of Princes of the circle of *Swabia*, but likewise in the Imperial Diet. By the peace of *Rastadt* and *Baaden*, however, in the year 1714, *Mindelheim* reverted again under its ancient title of a lordship to the Elector of *Bavaria*, who on account thereof enjoys both a seat and vote on the bench of counts and barons of the *Swabian* circle; but I do not find that a vote is allowed for it in the college of counts at the Imperial Diet. In the *matricula* of the Empire this lordship is assessed at three horse and ten foot, or seventy-six florins. Its quota to the chamber of *Wetzlar* is ninety-two rathlars, two kruiters and three quarters.

I. In the lordship of *Mindelheim* are the following places: viz.

*Mindelheim*, a town, situate on the river *Mindel*, and in the parish-church of which are interred some dukes of *Teck*. In this town is a college of Jesuits, with a *gymnasium*, and a *Franciscan* convent. On a hill near it stands the seat of its lord, named *St. Georgenberg*.

The parochial villages of *Breitenbronn*, situate on the river *Kamlach*; *Dorschhausen* in the *Heslewang*; *Durlewang* on the river *Mindel*; *Eittenhausen*, *Erisfried*, *Hausen*, *Kirchdorf* in the *Heslewang*; *Kongetried*, *Loppenhausen* situate on the river *Kamlach*; *Mindlau* in the *Heslewang*; *Nassenbeuren*, *Upper* and *Under-Kamlach* situate on the river of the same name near *Reysersberg*,

*Reysersberg*, the native place of the celebrated geographer *John Baptista Homann*; *Upper-Turbach*, *Salga*, or *Saulgen*, *Stockheim*, *Under-Aurbach* seated on the little river of *Aurbach*; *Under-Rieden* lying near *Reysersbach* on the river *Kamlach*; *Warmfried*, and *Westernach*.

*Frickenhausen*, a handsome village, with a small castle in it, situate not far from *Gunz*, in which the lordship of *Mindelheim* possesses one half of the upper-jurisdiction, but the other half, together with the lower-jurisdiction thereof, belongs to the lower hospital of *Memmingen*. In this place is dug a clay which makes a beautiful earthen-ware.

*Dasperg*, a village, situate not far from the *Gunz*, and having a very beneficial bath. This place is also called *Mamuble*.

II. The lordship of *Schwabeck* lies betwixt the lordship of *Mindelheim* and the diocese of *Augsburg*, and is said to have been forcibly seized by the latter in the year 1208, but afterwards purchased, by virtue of which the cathedral always claims it; and upon the Elector of *Bavaria's* being put under the ban of the Empire in the year 1706, they were put in possession thereof in 1710, but held it only till the peace of *Baaden*, when it was restored to that Elector.

The principal places in it are

*Schwabeck*, a castle, and *Turkheim* a market-town, situate on the river *Wertach*.

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### *The Lordship of GUNDELFINGEN belonging to the family of FURSTENBERG.*

THIS lordship lies betwixt the dutchy of *Wurtemberg* and the abbey of *Zwifalten*, and had formerly lords of its own, who took their title from it. On the extinction of these it descended to the counts of *Helfenstein*, and on their extinction also came by marriage to *Wratisslaw* count of *Furstenberg*. To it belongs

*Gundelfingen*, or *New-Gundelfingen*, a castle and village, situate in the *Lautertbale* on the river *Lauter*.

*Haingen*, a small town, seated on the river *Lauter*.

*Bibishausen*, a village, lying on the *Lauter*.

*Neufra*, or *Nuifra*, a castle and lordship, situate not far from the *Dauube*, and *Durmentingen*.

The C O U N T Y of  
E B E R S T E I N

Lies in the *Black Forest*, betwixt the dutchy of *Wurtemberg* and the Margrave of *Baaden*, being watered by the *Murg*, by means of which great numbers of timber-floats are carried into the *Rhine*. On the extinction of the Counts of *Eberstein*, who were proprietors of this county, in the person of Count *Casimir* in the year 1660, it fell as a vacant male-fief to the Margraves of *Baaden-Baaden*, to whom a part of it had also descended for some time before. It gives title to a seat and vote in the college of *Swabian* Counts at the Diet of the Empire, and also in that of the Circle. In the Imperial *matricula* the assessment of the Counts of *Eberstein* is four foot, or sixteen florins, and their quota to the chamber at *Wetzlar* ten rathlers, seventy-three kruiters. This county contains

*Eberstein*, a castle, with a market-town of the same name lying near it.

*Gerspach*, a small town, seated on the river *Murg*, and one part of the inhabitants of which are *Lutherans*, the other *Roman-catholics*. The cathedral of *Speyr* is joint proprietor hereof, and has sometimes even disposed of it as a fief.

The parochial villages of *Forbach*, *Weissenbach*, *Salbach*, &c.

*Muckenssturm*, a market-town, seated without the county in the Margrave of *Baaden*.

*Frauenalb*, in Latin *Alba dominarum*, a *Benedictine* abbey for ladies, situate near the river *Alb*, and founded by Count *Berthold* of *Eberstein*. Belonging to it are certain villages and hamlets, as namely *Volkersbach*, *Pfaffenroth*, *Zell*, &c.

Obs. The Counts of *Eberstein* were formerly proprietors also of the town of *Gochsheim* and the market-towns of *Boltringen* and *Oberdorf*, of which an account has been given above under the dutchy of *Wurtemberg*.

*Of the Counts of FUGGER in general, and of their  
lands in the circle of SWABIA in particular.*

§. 1. THE Counts of *Fugger* are descended from *John Fugger* an inhabitant of the village of *Graben*, which lies not far from *Augsburg*, who removing in the year 1370 to that city became, by marriage, a freeman thereof.

thereof. In the thirteenth century the *Fuggers* were weavers, but afterwards followed merchandise, and the sons of the above-mentioned *John Fugger*, viz. *Andrew* and *James*, by these means acquired very considerable fortunes. *George* and *James* were the most remarkable of the sons of the latter. *James* by traffick and dealing in the mines made such immense additions to his fortune that he purchased several counties and lordships, which, having no sons of his own to inherit, he left as a patrimonial estate to the children of his brother *George*. Both he and all the *Fuggers* were ennobled by the Emperor *Maximilian* to whom, by their opulence, they had rendered important services. Of *George's* sons the most worthy of notice are *Raymund* and *Antony*, these founding the two principal lines, increasing the lordships and estates they inherited in trust, and in 1530 obtaining also the dignity of Barons and Counts from the Emperor *Charles V.* for services rendered to him of the same nature with the above. The capital line of *Raymund* became divided in *John*, *James*, and *George*, the sons of *Raymund*, into the *Pfirtisch* and *Weissenborn* branches. Of the former is descended the branch of *Zinneberg*, and the latter still exists. The principal line of *Antony* divides itself in his sons *Mark*, *John*, and *James*, into three branches. From *Mark* or *Marx*, comes the *Norndorf*, or *Marx Fugger* branch which failed in the seventeenth century; upon which the lordships belonging to it were divided among the two succeeding branches. Under the *Marx Fugger* branch at present is to be included the line proceeding from the *John's* branch, which obtained the lordship of *Norndorf*, and was founded by *Sebastian*. From *John* or *Hans* is derived the *Hans-Fugger* branch, the collateral lines of which are that of *Kirchheim*; from *Bonaventura* that of *Worth*, which is also derived from *Sebastian*, and, as has been observed above, is called the *Marx Fugger* branch; that of *Muckhausen* from *Paul*, and that of *Glottick* from *Francis Ernest*. From the above-mentioned *James* is descended the *James-Fugger* branch, the collateral lines of which are that of *Babenhausen* from *John* son to *James*, whose cousin *John Rudolph's* eldest son, by name *Rupert*, founded that of *Boosz*, and the younger *John James Alexander Sigismund Rudolph* the collateral line of *Babenhausen*; that of *Wasser* or *Wollenburg*, being descended from *Hieronymus* son to *James*.

§. 2. Each of the two principal lines are to inspect into the administration of the abbey of *Fugger*, and the senior thereof is administrator. At *Augsburg* the family of these Counts have a court of chancery in common.

§. 3. The Counts of *Fugger* only put their family name to their christian name, for instance, *John Charles Fugger*, and after this stile themselves Counts of *Kirchberg* and *Weissenborn*. Each line also bears its particular lordships in their titles. The arms of *Fugger* properly consist of half lilies; but for *Kirchberg* they bear a female Moor clad in black with loose hair, and holding a mitre ruby in her hand, in a field pearl; and for *Weissenborn*

three buffaloes or hunting horns *pearl*, lying over each other fringed and garnished *topaz*, in a field *ruby*.

§. 4. In the Diet of the Empire they have a seat and vote in the college of *Swabian* Counts. In the circle of *Swabia* the *Antony* main line enjoys three votes as Counts, who are named from the three chief branches. And these three principal branches of the *Antony* line are assessed in the Imperial *matricula* at one hundred and eight florins, viz. the *Marx-Fugger* line twenty-two florins, twenty-one kruiters, six hellers; the *John Fugger* line forty-three florins, thirty-six kruiters, six hellers; and the *James Fugger* at forty-two florins, one kruiter, four hellers. The contingency of the first to the Imperial chamber is twelve ruthlers, eight kruiters and a half, of the second twenty-nine ruthlers, forty-six kruiters; of the third twenty-eight ruthlers, twenty-eight kruiters. For the lordship of *Wasserburg* it pays in particular eight florins to the taxes of the Empire, and fourteen ruthlers to the chamber at *Wetzlar*.

§. 5. The lordships and estates of the Counts of *Fugger* are of three sorts, viz.

1. One of the *Austrian* lands in the circle of *Swabia*, namely the counties of *Kirchberg* and *Weissenborn*, which they hold at present only as a mortgage of the house of *Austria* and belonging to the *Raymund* line, as shewn in Vol. IV. p. 245. The assessment in the Imperial *matricula* for this county, which amounts to twenty-eight florins, is paid to the circle of *Austria* but appointed by the house of that name. The taxation paid for it to the chamber of *Wetzlar* is said to amount to sixty-seven ruthlers, fifty-four kruiters and three quarters.

Obf. The Counts of *Fugger* formerly possessed also some considerable lordships in *Alsace* and the *Sundgau* as mortgages belonging to the house of *Austria*; but these countries falling to the crown of *France*, it redeemed them from the Counts of *Fugger*, conferring them on its natural subjects.

2. Part of them belong to the immediate Imperial Noblesse of *Swabia*, being mostly possessed by the branches and collateral descendants of the *Antony* line and paying taxes to that body, as *Dietenheim*, *Brandenburg*, *Heimertingen*, *Grunenbach*, and *Wald*, which shall be mentioned among the Noblesse of the canton of the *Danube*.

§. 6. Thus to this part belong only the lands in the circle of *Swabia* which are possessed by the *Antony* line, viz.

1. To the present chief branch of *Marx Fugger* belongs

*Norndorff*, a lordship, situate between the rivers *Schmutter* and *Lech*: In it is the market-town of the same name: with

The villages of *Ebingen* and *Lauterbronn*, and those of *Dutenstein*, *Die-mingen*, and *Wagenhof*, lying betwixt the dutchy of *Neuburg* and the lordship of *Eglingen*.

2. The *Hans-Fugger* principal branch, particularly

The collateral line of *Kirchheim* are proprietors of

1. The Imperial lordship of *Kirchheim*, lying betwixt the lordship of *Mindelheim* and the Marggravate of *Burgau*, being purchased by the founder of the *Antony* line. To it belongs

*Kirchheim*, a market-town and seat, situate not far from *Mindel*, on the little river of *Hoffach*. At this place is a convent of *Dominicans*.

The parochial villages of *Mergen* and *Hafeldach*.

*Spock*, *Derendorf*, and *Tieffenried* are hamlets; in the last is a miraculous image of the Virgin *Mary*, to which adoration is paid.

2. The Imperial lordship of *Eppisbhausen* was also purchased by the founder of the *Antony* line. In it is a parish of the same name.

3. The lordships of *Turkenfeld* and *Schmucken*, in which also are parishes of the same name.

2. The collateral line of *Muckhausen* is possessed of

1. The lordship of *Muckhausen*, or *Mickhausen*, seated on the little river *Schmutter*, and purchased in the year 1563. This lordship is an *Austrian* fief.

2. The lordship of *Schwindegg*.

3. The collateral branch of *Glott*, possessed of

1. The lordship of *Glott* or *Glatt*, lying on a small river of the same name which falls into the *Danube*, betwixt the territories of the bishopric of *Augsburg* and the Marggravate of *Burgau*, and was purchased in the year 1536 for 16400 florins. *Glott*, its capital, is a market-town.

2. The lordship of *Hilgartschberg*.

3. The lordship of *Oberndorf*, situate on the *Lech*, and which, in the year 1533, was purchased by *Wolfgang Marschalk* for 21000 florins, together with *Elgau*, also situated on the *Lech*.

3. The *James Fugger* principal branch, particularly

1. The collateral line of *Babenhausen* are possessed of

1. The lordship of *Babenhausen* lying on the *Gunz*, and purchased in the year 1538 by the Lords of *Reckberg*. This lordship was exempted from the feudal jurisdiction of *Wurtemberg* in consideration of a sum of money. In it is

*Babenhausen*, a market-town having a castle situate on the *Gunz*: together with

The villages of *Kettershausen* and *Kirchbaszlach*, in which is a fraternity of the order of *Barthemites* who live all in common, as also

*Waltenhausen*, a village, purchased in the year 1542 by *Margaret* of *Wernau* for 1800 florins, and belonging to the hospital in it.

2. The lordship of *Boosz* lying on the *Iler*, and in which is

*Boosz*, a genteel market-town, with a seat.

*Oberneden*, a village.

*Blesz*, or *Plesz*, a village, tributary to this lordship, but in other respects belonging to the *Carthusian* monastery of *Buxheim*.

*Reichau*, a castle and lordship.

2. To

2. To the collateral branch of *Wasser* or *Wollenburg* belongs  
 1. The lordship of *Wollenburg* situate betwixt the rivers *Wertach* and *Schmutter*, and containing in it  
*Wollenburg* or *Wellenburg*, a castle seated on a hill, not far from the river *Iler*.

The village of *Berka* and other places.

2. The lordship of *Gablingen*, situate on the river *Schmutter*.

3. The lordship of *Biberbach* lying on the same river, and containing in it

*Biberbach*, or *Markt Biberbach*, a market-town and castle, together with The villages of *Albertshofen*, *Langenreibern*, *Meittingen*, and *Riblingen*.

4. The bailiwick of *Rottenbach*, situate on the river *Gunz*, and containing in it

The villages of *Rottenbach*, *Gottenau*, and *Ronsperg*.

5. The lordship of *Wasserburg* situate on the *Bodensee*, or lake of *Costanz*, and purchased in the sixteenth century by the Counts of *Montfort*. This lordship contains in it

*Wasserburg*, a market-town, near which stands a castle of the same name on a point of land which runs into the lake of *Costanz*.

#### The C O U N T Y of

#### H O H E N E M B S

Lies on the *Rhine* in the valley which takes its name from that river, and is surrounded by the *Austrian* lordship of *Arlberg*. The house of *Hobenembs* is of an ancient and noble extraction, the family seat of *Upper-Ems* stood farther up the *Rhine*, one league beyond *Cbur* in *Upper-Bund*, and near the village of *Ems*. On this family the Emperor *Charles V.* conferred the dignity of Baron, and soon afterwards also that of Count. In the time of the Emperor *Ferdinand I.* Count *James Hannibal* obtained a seat and vote both in the Diet of the Empire, and also in that of *Swabia*. His son *Caspar*, in the year 1614, purchased of Count *Charles Lewis* the lordships of *Vadutz* and *Schellenberg*, but these were again alienated. *James Hannibal* his son is the founder of all the present Counts of *Hobenembs*. From *Charles Frederick* is descended the *Hobenembs* line, his brother *Francis William* founding that of *Vadutz*. The former ended in *Francis Charles Antony* and the county of *Hobenembs* devolved to the *Vadutz* line, which is still in being. The title of the reigning Count *Francis William Rudolph* is Count of the holy Roman Empire and of *Hobenembs* and *Gallara*, Lord of *Dornbiern*, *Wiednau*, *Hafzlach*, and the free Imperial manor of *Lustnau*, as also of the lordships of *Bistra*, *Bonna*, *Schonbrunn*, *Trepin*, and

and *Laubendorf*. His arms are a goat *topaz*, with horns diamond in a field *saphire*. In the Diet of the Empire the reigning Count of *Hobenembs* has a feat and vote in the college of *Swabian* Counts, and also in that of Counts in the circle of *Swabia*. His assessment in the Imperial *matricula* is one horse and two foot, or twenty florins. To the *Kammerziele*, according to the latest *matricula*, *Hobenembs* pays for itself and *Sulz Brandis* sixty rix-dollars, twenty-one kruitzers. But the article of *Sulz Brandis*, or of the lordships of *Vadutz* and *Schellenberg*, no longer constitutes a part of his territories, these having been purchased by Prince *Lichtenstein*. This county contains in it the following places; viz.

*Old and New-Hoben-Embs*, in Latin *Amisium*, two very strong castles seated on a mountain.

*Embs*, or *Ems*, a market-town, under the jurisdiction of *New-Hoben-Embs*, and being also the Count's seat. In the neighbourhood of this town is a sulphureous bath. Anciently the tenants here were immediately subject to the empire, but in the year 1343 were granted as a mortgage by the Emperor *Lewis* to *Ulrich* of *Embs*, and afterwards transferred by purchase to him.

*Lustnau*, an Imperial manor situate not far from the *Rhine*, which has been a royal manor ever since the race of the *Carlovingian* Kings. After that it came to the Counts of *Werdenberg*, but by them was mortgaged in the year 1395 to *Ulrich* of *Embs*, and purchased in 1526 by *Marx Sittich* of *Embs*, together with the higher, lower, and forest-jurisdiction, imposts, taxes, and casualties thereof. In it is a parochial church.

Obf. 1. The ancient Imperial tenants in *Dorenburen*, or *Dornbiern*, called also *Dornbeuren*, and who have been already mentioned, have also been mortgaged and were afterwards sold, together with the tenants of *Lustnau*, to the house of *Hobenembs*. It still also possesses there certain privileges, as the criminal-jurisdiction, tythes, casualties, &c. for which it employs a bailiff: But the house of *Austria* enjoys the civil-jurisdiction and other privileges. 2. The places of *Wiednau* and *Hafzlach* lie on the west-side of the *Rhine*, in the *Rheinthal* being subject to the jurisdiction of the *Switzers*. The county of *Gallara*, or *Gallerate*, which the Counts bear in their title and which was conferred on them by *Philip II.* King of *Spain*, lies in the dutchy of *Milan* in the *Milanese*, and the other lordships which form a part of their titles lie in *Bobemia*.

## The LORDSHIP of J U S T I N G E N,

Is almost wholly included in the *Wurtemberg* districts of *Blaubeuren*, *Munfingen* and *Steufzlingen*. From the ancient Barons of *Jüfingen*, mention

tion of whom is made in the records of the twelfth century, this free lordship devolved in the sixteenth century to the ancient family of *Freyberg*, and particularly to the *Opfing* line thereof, which afterwards being much involved in debt, this lordship was seized in the thirty years war by Colonel *Keller*, one of the creditors, but at length redeemed by *John Christopher* of *Freyberg*, of the *Eisenberg* line, who was first prior of *Ellwangen* and afterwards bishop of *Augsburg*. This prelate transferred it to his brother *Ferdinand Christopher* of *Freyberg*, whose descendants sold it in the year 1751 to the Duke of *Wurtemberg* for 300,000 florins. The proprietor hereof enjoys both a seat and vote in the college of the *Swabian* Counts at the Diet of the Empire, and likewise in that of the circle of *Swabia*. Its assessment in the Imperial *matricula* is five foot, or twenty florins; and its taxation to the *Kammerziele* fifteen rixdollars, eleven kruitzers and a half. It is at present under the jurisdiction of the ducal bailiwick of *Steusfzlingen*; its inhabitants *Roman-catholics*, and the places contained in it

*Justingen*, a castle and parochial village, together with  
The villages of *Ingstetten*, *Hutten* and *Gundershofen*, and  
The farm of *Schach*.

#### The C O U N T Y of

#### B O N D O R F,

Lying betwixt the *Brisgau*, the landgravates of *Baar* and *Stublingen*, is five leagues in length, and between one and three broad. This county had formerly lords of its own to whom it gave title; but afterwards belonged to the Counts of *Lupfen*, and in 1613 was purchased by the abbey of *S. Blasius*, belonging to the territory of *Brisgau*, which proprietor thereof has a seat and voice in the Diet of the Empire in the college of *Swabian* Counts, and also among the Counts in that of the circle of *Swabia*. It is assessed in the Imperial *matricula* at twenty-five florins, thirty kruitzers; and its contingency to the chamber at *Wetzlar* is twelve rixdollars, fifteen kruitzers and a half. In this county is

*Bondorf*, a market-town, containing a convent of the order of *St. Paul the hermit*, with

Several villages and hamlets.

The

The LORDSHIP of  
E G L O F,

Situated on the river *Argen*, betwixt the Imperial towns of *Yfni* and *Wangen*, was formerly known under the name of the *free people of Meglofs*, or *Meglitz*. The ancient market-town and castle of *Meglofs*, or *Eglof*, together with the several villages, hamlets and farms belonging to it, are immediately subject to the Empire, and its present judges, counsellors, common and free people to whom the Imperial freedom was granted in the year 1521, are on account of the Empire, under the particular protection and patronage of the town of *Yfni*. Afterwards they came by mortgage, though with the entire reservation of their privileges, to the house of *Austria*, who in the year 166— transferred it as a lordship to the Counts of *Traun* and *Abensperg* for 30,000 florins, who by virtue thereof enjoy both a seat and voice in the Diet of the Empire in the college of *Swabian* Counts, and ever since the year 1662, on the bench of Counts in the circle of *Swabia*. What their assessment is in the Imperial *matricula* I cannot precisely tell, but their quota to the chamber of *Wetzlar* is twenty-six rixdollars, twenty-two kruitzers and one half

The COUNTY or LORDSHIP of  
T H A N N H A U S E N,

Situate near the abbey of *Ursperg* on the river *Mindel*, and formerly belonging as an Imperial knights-land to the canton of the *Danube*. *George Lewis*, Count of *Sinzendorf* got possession of this lordship, and entered into an agreement with the Imperial knights, in which they yielded up to him their right to the same; whereupon in the year 1677 he obtained a seat and vote in the Diet of *Swabia*, and also in that of the Empire among the college of *Swabian* Counts. About the beginning of the eighteenth century it descended to *John Philip* Count of *Stadion*, who in the year 1708 obtained a seat and vote on the bench of Counts in the circle of *Swabia*, and in 1709 on that of the Empire in the college of *Swabian* Counts. Its matricular assessment to the Empire I do not know; but to the chamber of *Wetzlar* its contingency is eight rixdollars, eight kruitzers.

*Tbannhausen*, a market-town in this lordship, lies on the *Mindel*.

The C O U N T Y of  
H O H E N - G E R O L D S E C K,

Is situate betwixt the *Brisgau*, the *Furstenberg* lordship of *Hausen* in the *Kinzing Thale*, the Imperial town of *Zell* on the *Hammersbach* and the *Genzenbach*, the *Baaden-Baaden* lordship of *Mahlberg*, the *Nassau-Saarbrücke* lordship of *Lohr*, the bishop of *Straßburg*'s manor of *Ettenheim*, and the *Emending* quarter of the Marggravate of *Hochberg*, being about three leagues long and as many in breadth. It consists partly of an Imperial and *Austrian* fief, and partly also of particular inheritances. The male-heirs of the ancient family of the Barons of *Geroldseck* failed in the year 1634 in *James*, Lord of *Geroldseck*, whose only daughter, *Anna Maria*, was first married to Count *Frederick* of *Solms*, and after his decease to the Marggrave *Frederick* of *Baaden-Durlach*. Ever since the year 1620, the Barons of *Kronberg* have obtained the reversion of the county of *Hoben-Geroldseck*, not only in the Imperial but likewise in the *Austrian* fiefs, and in 1635 got possession of the whole country: But the above-mentioned *Anna Maria*, or the Marggraves of *Baaden-Durlach* could not obtain this, though their proper inheritance. On the decease of *Crato Adolphus*, Count of *Kronberg*, in the year 1691 without issue, the county of *Hoben-Geroldseck* escheated to the Lord paramount, and after that devolved as a fief to *Charles Caspar von der Leyen*, who in the year 1711 was raised to the dignity of an hereditary Count of the Empire, and in the same year obtained also a seat and vote on the bench of Counts in the circle of *Swabia*, as also another seat and vote in the Diet of the Empire in the college of *Swabian* Counts. The title of these Counts is that of the *Holy Roman* Empire, and *Von der Leyen* and *Hoben-Geroldseck*, Barons of *Adendorf*, and Lord of *Bliescastel*, *Burrweiler*, *Munchweiler*, *Otterbach*, *Niewern*, *Saffig*, *Abrenfels*, *Bongard*, *Simpelfeld*, &c. Their arms are a slate sabbire, party per pale pearl; and their assessment to a *Roman* month sixteen florins, and to the chamber at *Wetzlar* eight rix-dollars, nine kruitzers and three fourths. The county contains in it

*Hoben-Geroldseck*, a castle seated on a hill.

*Dautenstein*, or *Dutenstein*, also a castle; together with

The villages of *Selbach* and *Mittelbach*, and likewise those of *Prinzbach*, *Derlenbach*, *Steinbach*, *Reichenbach* and *Kubach*, all mean places.

The LORDSHIP of  
E G L I N G E N,

Is surrounded by the county of *Oettingen*, certain territories belonging to Count *Fugger* and to the bishopric of *Augsburg*, as also by the dutchy of *Neuburg*. Formerly it belonged to the Counts of *Graveneck*, who in the year 1217 became extinct in Count *Godfrey Antony*, in which year it was purchased by the Prince of *Tours* and *Taxis* for 200,000 florins, who by virtue thereof enjoys both a seat and vote in the circle of *Swabia* on the bench of Counts. To a *Roman* month it pays twenty florins, and to the *Kammerziele* five rixdollars, thirty-six and one half kruiters. In it is *Eglingen*, a market-village, together with The hamlets of *Baumgarten*, *Sellbronn*, and *Osterhof*.

A U G S B U R G.

The free Imperial city of *Augsburg*, originally called *Vindelica*, and afterwards *Augusta Vindelicorum*, or *Rætorum*, lies in a fertile healthy air and a delightful country betwixt the rivers *Lech* and *Wertach*, which unite not far from this place. Its utmost circuit is about 9000 common paces, and its length from the *Rothe thoren*, or *Red-gate* to the *Fischerthor* 4000. This city is environed with ramparts, walls and deep ditches; and has four large and six small gates, as also a wicket of curious contrivance betwixt the gates of *Gogging* and *Klenker*, for admitting proper persons in the night-time. It is commonly divided into three parts, viz. into that of *St. Ulrich's Drittel*, which reaches from the *Rothe thoren* to the town-house; into that of *St. Stephen's Drittel* extending from the *Wertacher Bruckthor* to the town-house, and into that of *Jacob's Drittel* which goes from *Jacob's thor* to the *Thor* of *Barfusser*. Others divide it into the upper, midde and lower town, and the suburb of *St. James*. Some of its streets are steep, but below these it has others which are broad and well paved, whence it may ingeneral be termed a fine city. Exclusive of the cathedral of *Augsburg*, with its fourteen chapels, in this city are also six *Roman-catholic* parochial churches, viz. those of *St. John*, *S. George*, *S. Maurice*, and *S. Ulrich*, together with that of the *Holy Cross*, and *S. Stephen*, as also five monasteries, among which is a *Jesuit's* college, and exclusive of the abbies of *S. Ulrich* and *Afra*, of which a particular article is to be met with at the end of this circle) three nunneries, and six *Lutheran* parish-churches, viz. those of *S. Anna* and *S. Ulrich* near the *Holy Cross*, that of the barefooted Monks, that of *St. James* and the *Holy Ghost*, or *im Spital*, to which belong four-

fourteen ministers, and among them two seniors; besides a *Lutheran gymnasium* near the church of St. *Anne's*, which contains in it a good library. In the year 1755, the Imperial *Franciscan* academy for arts and sciences was founded here. In it are also several hospitals for the poor, orphans and sick people, with other charitable foundations. The bishop of *Augsburg* has a court here, with several offices, exclusive of the cathedral-abbey and deanery. The town-house, which is reckoned the finest in all *Germany*, was completed in the year 1620, after having been six years in building. Its principal ornament is a salon of fine pictures in the third story, which is fifty-two feet high, fifty-eight broad, and one hundred and ten in length, without any pillars to it, and surrounded on both sides by the four Prince's rooms, as they are called, which are also exquisitely painted. Near the town-house stands the lofty tower of *Perlachturm*. The armory is well provided. Here is also a large house of correction and a work-house, together with several other public edifices. The palaces of the Counts of *Fugger* are very magnificent. The *Fuggerey*, as it is called, consists of one hundred and six small houses, erected in the year 1519 by the brothers *Ulrich*, *George* and *James Fugger*, in *James's* suburb, for the reception of poor burghers and inhabitants, and let out at a very small rent. On the fine and well contrived aqueducts for the conveyance of water here from the *Lech* are several corn, sawing, flatting and smelting-mills; but particularly remarkable are the water-works here, which from five towers convey the water through the city in such a manner, that not only five large and beautiful fountains and other public reservoirs, but also the greatest part of the houses are supplied by means of these works with that element in plenty. The burghers here are computed at 6000. One half of the council is *Lutheran* and the other *Roman-catholic*. Formerly the Patricians, as they are called, had the government in their hands; but in the year 1368 it was forcibly taken from them, and the government of fifty introduced; but in 1548, the Emperor *Charles V.* restored the Patricians. At present the magistracy consists of forty-five persons, thirty-one of whom are Patricians, four of the *Mehrer Gesellschaft*, or *Mehrer der Gesellschaft*, as it is called, (which consists of such as have married the daughters of Patricians, and on this account are registered among that society) five of the body of merchants, and five of the commonalty. The city of *Augsburg* has long been celebrated for the great number of its curious artists, whose works in particular in tin and silver, are much admired. The trade of this place is considerable, but it was formerly much greater. The arms of the city are *party per pale, argent* and *gules* scutcheon, with a green pine-apple and a fir-apple *vert*. Its garrison usually consists of three hundred men.

From the *Vindelici*, *Augsburg* came under the dominion of the *Romans*, and *Drusus* settled a *Roman* colony here. Afterwards it fell under the power of the *Alemanni*, the *Goths* and the *Franks*, under the last of whom

it declined greatly, but recovered again under *Charles the Fat*. The Emperor *Henry III.* took it into his particular protection, but it suffered much from its contests with the bishops, and its condition became very precarious. The Emperor *Frederick I.* granted it several privileges; and, in the year 1275, King *Rudolph I.* confirmed and enlarged its Imperial rights. In the Diet of the Empire it possesses the second place on the bench of the Imperial cities of *Swabia*, but in that of the circle has the first seat and vote. Its assessment in the *matricula* of the Empire, which formerly amounted to nine hundred florins, was, in the year 1705, reduced to five hundred and seven rixdollars, twenty kruiters and a half. Of the several Diets of the Empire which have been held here since the time of the Emperor *Lewis I.* two are particularly remarkable; namely, that of the year 1530, at which, in a hall of the bishop's palace, the *Augsburg* confession of faith was publicly read; and that of 1555, at which the religious peace was settled. In this city too, in the year 1686, an alliance was concluded between the Emperor, *Spain*, *Sweden*, and some other Princes and Circles, in opposition to *France*. Towards the conclusion of the years 1703 and 1704, it suffered much by the *Bavarians* and *French*.

To the jurisdiction of this city belongs the village of *Oberhausen*: but in ecclesiastical matters it is subject to the bishop, who, conformably to an agreement made in the year 1602, grants institution to the ministers.

The *Augsburg* territories and Imperial vogtey or prefecture has always been distinguished from the provincial vogtey in *Upper* and *Lower-Swabia*, and is usually governed by a Prefect of its own; but in other respects it is always subject to the Dukes of *Swabia*, in whose name it was governed by the Counts of *Schwabeck* from the year 1067 till 1162. On the failure of these in the last mentioned year, it was hereditarily incorporated by the Emperor *Frederick I.* with the duchy of *Swabia*, and on the devolution of the latter to the Empire. Its Prefects were appointed by the Kings and Emperors till the year 1426, in which year the Emperor *Sigismund* is said to have conferred on this city the privilege of nominating both a country and city Prefect, the confirmation of them only being reserved to the Emperor. Ever since that time the prefecture has continued in the disposal of the city. To it belong the villages of *Gerstshofen*, *Stettenhofen* and *Langweid*.

## U

## L

## M.

The free Imperial city of *Ulm* lies in an uneven spot of ground on the *Danube*, over which it has a stone bridge. Here also that river receives into it the *Blau*, which runs through a part of the city, and beyond it, close by the upper jurisdiction, is joined by the *Iler*. This city is pretty well fortified. The inhabitants are mostly *Lutherans*, and to them belongs the *Minster*, or cathedral,

cathedral, which is a large structure, standing almost in the centre of the city, and having seven ministers belonging to it, together with the church of the *Holy Ghost*, a hospital and the church of bare-footed Monks. The Roman-catholic inhabitants perform their public worship at the convent of *St. Michael* at *Wengen*, in which are regular canons of the order of *St. Augustine*, and in the house of the *Teutonic* order, to which belong the villages of *Bettingen* and *Bollingen*, which are said by mistake above, under the article *Alschausen*, to be subject to the commenderies of *Robr* and *Waldstetten*. The *Lutheran gymnasium* here is founded in the convent formerly belonging to the bare-footed Monks. The splendid foundation of *Sammlungsstift* is particularly appropriated for the daughters of Patricians, who are permitted to marry. The magistracy here is *Lutheran* and consists of forty-one members, above one half of whom are Patricians. Among the public civil buildings here are the town-house and the arsenal with many others. This city maintains six companies of soldiers, three of whom constitute its contingent to the circle. Large quantities of wine are brought hither from the *Rhine*, the *Neckar*, the lake of *Costanz* and *Veltlin*, and carried farther up on the *Danube*. *Ulm* trades also in linen and other goods. The arms of the city are a chief *argent*, surrounded by another *sable*. Till the year 1300, this place had no walls, being only surrounded with a ditch and a pallisade. In 813, the Emperor *Charlemagne* granted certain considerable privileges to the abbey of *Reichnau* near *Costanz* over *Ulm*, which in ancient records is called *Villa Regia*: but notwithstanding this, it still continued immediately subject to the Empire; and under the Emperor *Lewis IV.* it bought off this jurisdiction from the abbot for a sum of money, the said Emperor, in the year 1346, also permitting the city to chuse a council for itself. The Emperors *Charles V.* *Wenceslaus* and *Frederick III.* in conjunction with other Emperors, confirmed and enlarged its privileges. In the Diet of the Empire it possesses the fourth seat on the bench of *Swabian* cities; but in the circle of *Swabia* has not only the second place on the bench of *Swabian* cities, but also the perpetual *directorium* thereof. In *Ulm* are kept the archives of the Imperial towns in *Swabia* and *Franconia*; and the Diet of *Swabia* also is usually held here. In the year 1683, this city was assailed by the *matricula* of the Empire and Circle at between six and nine hundred florins; and its contingent to the chamber at *Wetzlar* is five hundred and ninety-five rixdollars, fourteen kruitzers. With respect to its history, it is to be observed, that in the year 1129, it was destroyed by the Emperor *Lotharius*; and in 1348 consumed by fire; that an agreement was made here in 1620 betwixt the United and *Leaguists*, and that, in the year 1702, it was surprized by the Elector of *Bavaria*. An Imperial court was anciently held here in the *Stadelhof*, near that which at present is called the *Grunenhof*.

Not far from the city lies

*Sofflingen*,

*Soffingen*, or *Sefflingen*, a nunnery of the order of *St. Clara*.

*Job. Christ. Lauterbach* has delineated a map of the territories of this city, which map was engraved by *Job. Bapt. Homann*, and constitutes the eighty-ninth in his *Atlas of Germany*. This territory was purchased by the Counts of *Helgenstein*, the Counts of *Werdenberg*, Barons *Rietheim* and others, and has been acquired by other means. Though mountainous, yet it is not without fine corn-lands, meadows and excellent woods.

I. The upper lordship contains in it the following districts: viz.

1. The *ober-amt*, or prefecture, of *LANGENAU*: in which is *Langenau*, a very large market-town.

*Oellingen*, a parochial-village.

2. The *amt*, or bailiwick, of *Weidenstetten*, including the parochial-villages of *Weidenstetten*, *Neenstetten* and *Holzkirch*.

3. The bailiwick of *Bernstatt*, containing the parochial-village of *Bernstatt*, together with those of *Baimerstetten* and *Eifelau*.

4. The bailiwick of *Ballendorf*, in which lie the parochial-villages of *Ballendorf* and *Borssingen*.

5. The bailiwick of *Ettlenschiefz*, containing the parochial-villages of *Ettlenschiefz* and *Sinnenbronn*.

6. The *ober-amt* of *Leipheim*, comprehending

*Leipheim*, a small town and castle, situate not far from the *Danube*, and which was sold by the *Gussen* of *Gussenberg* to the Counts of *Wurtemberg*, and by the latter, in the year 1453, to the city of *Ulm*. In the year 1634, this town was miserably laid waste.

*Riedheim*, a parochial-village.

7. The forest-prefecture of *ALTHEIM*, in which are the parochial-villages of *Altheim* and *Zabringen*, together with *Soglingen*.

8. The prefecture of *ALBECK*, which was purchased, in the year 1383, by Count *Conrad* of *Werdenberg*, and contains in it

*Albeck*, a small town and castle, seated on the river *Alb*; together with The parochial-villages of *Horvelsingen*, *Gottingen*, *Jungingen*, *Aselsingen*, *Biszingen*, *Setzingen*, and several hamlets.

II. The under lordship contains in it the following prefectures: viz.

1. The *ober-amt*, or prefecture of *GEISZLINGEN*: in which is

*Geiszlingen*, a small town, seated in a bottom betwixt high and stony mountains, and long since famous for its fine works in bone. This town was purchased, in the year 1396, by Count *Helgenstein*. Not far from it is a bath.

On a rocky mountain near it also stood the very ancient castle of *Geyfelstein*, and on another the castle of *Helgenstein*, once the family seat of the Counts of that name, who are at present extinct.

2. The bailiwick of *Stotten*, or *Stetten*, in which is a parochial-village of the same name.

3. The

3. The bailiwick of *Überkingen*, containing *Überkingen*, a village, seated on the *Fils*, and having a good mineral spring.
4. The bailiwick of *Bobringen*, containing the parochial-villages of *Bobringen*, or *Baringen*, and *Hausen on the Fils*.
5. The prefecturate of *ALTENSTADT*, in which is *Altenstadt*, a market-town, seated on the *Fils*, and anciently belonging to the Counts of *Spitzenberg*.  
*Kuch*, a church-village.
6. The bailiwick of *Sussen*, in which are the parochial-villages of *Sussen* and *Gingen*, both lying on the *Fils*.
7. The bailiwick of *Stuberheim*, in which are the parochial-villages of *Stuberheim*, *Schalkstetten*, *Waldhausen*, *Steinenkirch*, *Braunshheim* and *Weiler ob Geislingen*.
8. The bailiwick of *Turkheim*, comprehending the parochial-villages of *Turkheim* and *Amsstetten*, as also *Oppingen*.
9. The prefecturate of *LONSEE*, to which belong the parochial-villages of *Lonsee*, *Urspring* and *Reutti*, or *Reitheim ob Urspring*.
10. The bailiwick of *Nellingen*, containing the parochial-villages of *Nellingen*, *Merklingen* and *Aufhausen*.
11. The bailiwick of *Scharenstetten*, in which are the parochial-villages of *Scharenstetten*, *Lutzhausen* and *Themmenhausen*.
12. The bailiwick of *Bermaringen*, containing the parochial-villages of *Bermaringen*, *Maringen* and *Lebr*.
13. The bailiwick of *Pful*, comprehending in it the parochial-villages of *Pful*, together with *Offenhausen*, *Steinheim*, *Holzschwang*, *Reutti ob der Donau*, *Grimmelfingen* and *Ersingen*, the last of which appertains to the *Samm-lungsstift*, or abbey of *Ladies*, at *Ulm*.
14. The lordship of *Wain*, situate between the rivers *Iler* and *Westerlich*, or *Weyhing*, and purchased of the abbey of *Ochsenhausen*. This lordship contains some fine woods. In it is  
*Wain*, a parochial-village.

## E S Z L I N G E N.

The free Imperial city of *Eßlingen* lies on the *Neckar*, consisting partly of the city itself, which stands on a branch of the *Neckar*, and in which is the upper or parochial-church of *St. Dennis*, together with the new or *Domi-nican* church and the orphan-house, the *Frauenkirche*, the lower or *Bar-füszer kirche*, the grammar-school or *pædagogium*, and the *collegium alumno-rum*; as also the fine town-house, the beautiful *Ritterbau*, and the rich hospital of *St. Catherine*; and partly of three suburbs; viz. the upper sub-urb, which, as well as the city, stands upon a branch of the *Neckar*; the

suburb of *Beutten*, near which lies the citadel; and the suburb of *Bliensau*, which is situated on an island betwixt the main stream of the *Neckar* and the above-mentioned branch, and is noted for containing in it the arsenal of the circle of *Swabia*. The principal church here belongs to the *Lutherans*, of whom the whole magistracy consists. The *Roman-catholics* of this town perform their public worship in the chapel of the stewards, which the convent of *Kayserstheim* has in this place. It is no easy matter to determine the first commencement of its Imperial freedom. In the Diet of the Empire it possesses the fifth place on the bench of the Imperial cities of *Swabia*, but the third on the bench of cities in the circle of *Swabia*. Its assessment in the *matricula* of the Empire amounted at first to two hundred and twenty florins; but, in the year 1683, this sum was reduced to one hundred and forty-seven, and in 1692 brought down still farther to thirty-seven. To a *kammerziele*, or the chamber at *Wetzlar*, it is said to pay one hundred and seventy-seven rixdollars, fifty-one kruitzers. As a bailiwick this city pays yearly an acknowledgment of ten florins to the Imperial prefecture of *Altorf*. *Eszlingen* is under the protection of the Duke of *Wurtemberg*. In the year 1701 it suffered much by a fire. Near it, in the *Neckar-balden* as it is called, is produced a good *Neckar-wine*. Its territories are on all sides surrounded by the duchy of *Wurtemberg*. Exclusive of the villages of *Mettingen* and certain hamlets, they contain in them also the parochial-villages of *Deyzifau on the Neckar*, *Mobringen* and *Vaybingen*, the two last of which lie in the *Fildern*, or coal-fields, as they are called; and belong to the above-mentioned hospital of *St. Catherine*.

## R E U T L I N G E N.

The free Imperial city of *Reutlingen* stands about one long German mile's distance from *Tubingen*, on the little river *Ecbetz*, which runs into the *Neckar*. This city is not large, having in it only one parochial-church, together with one hospital, an orphan-house and a grammar-school. Both the magistracy and burghery here are *Lutheran*, the former of which usually consists of twenty-eight persons, of whom the *Schultheisz*, or civil-judge, and twelve others, are commoners, and constitute the *Zunftmeister collegium* or the wardens of companies. It is said that the Emperor *Frederick II.* first environed this city with a wall in the year 1215 or 1220, and also made it an Imperial free town. The Emperors *Charles IV.* and *Wenceslaus* engaged, in the years 1348 and 1387, to maintain the town in its immediate dependency on the Empire, and neither to mortgage nor sell it. The jurisdiction which the Counts of *Achalm* (whose seat stood not far from hence) had over this town, and which on their extinction fell to the Empire, is said to have been made over by the Emperor *Lewis of Bavaria*, in the year 1330, together with

with the lands of the Counts, to Duke *Ulrich* of *Wurtemberg*; but, in the year 1500, Duke *Ulrich* sold this jurisdiction to the town of *Reutlingen*, or, as others say, ceded it to the Emperor *Maximilian*, who transferred it to the town in lieu of a sum of money. In the Diet of the Empire *Reutlingen* is possessed of the sixth seat and vote on the bench of the Imperial towns of *Swabia*; but in that of the circle of the fourth on the bench of towns. Its assessment in the *matricula* of the Empire and circle formerly amounted to one hundred and eighty-eight florins, but, in the year 1683, this sum was reduced to one hundred and thirty-six, and, in 1726, the town being destroyed by a great fire, in 1728, it was brought down to eighty. Its contingency to a *kammerziele* is fifty-seven rixdollars, forty-four kruitzers. This town is under the protection of the Duke of *Wurtemberg*. For its judicial authority it pays annually sixteen guilders in gold as an acknowledgment to the Imperial prefecture of *Altorf*. Near it, in the year 1716, was discovered a sulphureous spring.

To its territories belong the parishes of *Bezingen*, *Wanweil*, *Ommenhausen* and *Bronnweiler*.

## N O R D L I N G E N.

The free Imperial city of *Nordlingen* lies in the *Riefz* on the river *Eger*, in a fertile country, particularly in pasturage, and, till the year 1238, stood on the adjacent hill of *Emeransberg*, but was that year consumed by fire, upon which it was built on its present site. The burghers here are almost all of them *Lutheran*, and those of that religion, exclusive of the parochial-church, are possessed of two others, one of which stands near the hospital, and a *Latin* school; but the *Roman-catholics* in this city celebrate public worship in the church near the *German* house which belongs to the land-commandery of *Ellingen* in *Franconia*, and which, in the year 1387, fell to the *Teutonic* order. The magistracy also are *Lutheran*. Formerly the town was under the bishopric of *Ratisbon*, but in the thirteenth century it obtained the freedom of the Empire, though not before the year 1251. The Emperors *Charles IV.* and *Wenceslaus* promised, that the town should be maintained in its immediate dependency on the Empire. In the Imperial Diet it possesses the seventh place on the bench of the Imperial towns of *Swabia*, but the fifth among those of that circle. *Nordlingen* was formerly assessed to the *matricula* of the Empire and Circle at two hundred and sixty florins, but, in the year 1683, this assessment was reduced to one hundred and fifty. Its contingent to the chamber at *Wetzlar* is said to be two hundred and nineteen rixdollars, seventy-two kruitzers. The Emperor *Charles IV.* granted it the privilege of holding a court, but it has made no use of it. Near it, in the year 1634, the *Swedes* were defeated by the *Imperialists*.

In 1647, it was besieged by the army of the Empire for seventeen weeks, during which it suffered greatly by an accidental fire. In the year 1702, a famous compact was entered into here between the five circles, and the town better fortified, as being a bulwark to the circle of *Franconia* against *Bavaria*.

The Princes and Counts of the house of *Oettingen* have for a long time past endeavoured to acquire the jurisdiction over its territories, which has given rise to many and even bloody contests. To it belong the parochial-villages of *Nebrmemmingen*, *Goldburghausen* and *Schweindorf*, and it is also possessed of a share in several other villages.

## H A L L.

The free Imperial town of *Hall*, otherwise called *Swabian-Hall*, and in Latin *Hala Suevorum*, lies, together with its territories, on the river *Kocher*, betwixt the counties of *Hobenlobe* and *Limpurg*, the margravate of *Anspach*, the dutchy of *Wurtemberg* and the priory of *Elwangen*. The town itself is so surrounded by mountains that it is not easy to approach it, and in it and in the suburbs the river *Kocher* divides itself, both these parts being joined by means of a bridge of stone. Considered in other respects, this town consists of three parts; namely, of *Hall*, or *Old-Hall*, in which stands the principal church of *St. Michael*, together with the college, the hospital, another church and the salt-houses, from which the town takes its name: Of the part above *Kocher*, in which stands a house of the order of *St. John* and the church of *St. Catherine*, and of the *Gelbinger gasse*, or street. This city is *Lutheran*. The inhabitants are salt-boilers and handicraftsmen. The magistracy consists of twenty-four persons under the direction of two burgomasters as presidents, who, on account of the above-mentioned division of the town, are called *stadtmeister*. The city owes its origin to its salt-springs, which, it is said, gave occasion to several noblemen to settle here, and among other buildings to erect them seven stone towers; whence the place at first obtained the name of *Siebenburgen*, or *Seven Castles*. Afterwards it became gradually enlarged till it arrived to its present state, but was very much damaged by fire in the years 1346, 1680 and 1728. In 1348 and 1387, the Emperors *Charles IV.* and *Wenceslaus* engaged to maintain the city in its immediate dependency on the Empire, and neither to mortgage nor sell it. In the Diet of the Empire it possesses the ninth seat on the bench of Imperial towns in *Swabia*, but the sixth among those of the circle. Its assessment in the Imperial and circular *matricula*, which formerly amounted to two hundred, and ninety-three florins and a half, was, in the year 1683, reduced to one hundred and eighty. To the chamber at *Wetzlar* it is rated

at one hundred and forty rixdollars, sixty-three kruiters. One of its privileges is its having an Imperial standard, and, among the things worthy of notice here, is this, namely, that the now suppressed coin called *bellers* take their name from this place. Its arms are, Or, a hand *dexter*, and, *gules*, a cross of the same. In the year 1710, several Protestant Prince and States had a meeting here, and entered into a convention among themselves.

To the jurisdiction of this town belong seven prefectures, containing *Velberg*, a small town, seated on the little river *Bubler*.

*Ilzbofen*, also a small town.

*Limpurg*, a castle, purchased by *Erasmus*, Baron of *Limpurg*, in the year 1540.

*Elterhofen*, a castle, purchased by *Melchior Senft* in the same year; together with

The twenty following parishes: viz. *Anhausen*, *Bibersfeld*, *Enslingen*, *Gebingen*, *Geilenkirch*, *Geislingen*, *Great-Altorf*, *Grundelbart*, *Hasfelden*, *Hobenhard*, *Upper-Speltach*, *Lorenzzimmern*, *Michelfeld*, *Upper-Aspach*, *Orlach*, *Reinsperg*, *Stockenburg*, *Tungenthal*, *Under-Munkheim*, *Under-Sondheim* and *Westheim*.

## U E B E R L I N G E N.

The free Imperial town of *Ueberlingen* stands on a rock in a bay of the lake of *Cöstanz*, which takes its name from it, and its moats are formed of so many stone quarries. This town is divided into three parts; namely, into the lower town, the upper town and the *Gallenberg*; in the last of which is produced wine. *Ueberlingen* is Roman-catholic, and contains in it a collegiate-church dedicated to St. *Nicolas*, as also a house of the order of St. *John*, an Imperial hospital, three convents and two other churches. Near the town is a good mineral spring. *Ueberlingen* was an Imperial town so early as the time of the Emperors of *Swabia*. *Charles IV.* and *Wenceslaus*, engaged to maintain it in its immediate dependency on the Empire. To the prefecture of *Altorf* it pays, as an annual acknowledgment, ten pounds of pfennings. In the diet of the Empire it possesses the eleventh place among the Imperial towns of *Swabia*, and among those of the circle the seventh. Its assessment to the *matricula* of the Empire and Circle formerly amounted to three hundred and twelve florins, but in 1683 was reduced to one hundred and thirty-nine. Its contingency to the chamber of *Wetzlar* is one hundred and fifty-seven rixdollars, twenty-four kruiters.

To the jurisdiction of this town belong

The castles of *Hoben-Bodman* and *Ramsberg*, together with

The parishes of *Mahlspuren*, *Bondorf*, *Great-Schonach*, *Under-Siggingen*, *Denkingen* and *Sernatingen*.

## R O T H W E I L.

The free Imperial town of *Rothweil* or *Rottweil* stands on an eminence on the *Neckar*, its territories being surrounded by the duchy of *Wurtemberg*, the upper county of *Hohenberg* belonging to *Austria* and the *Furstenberg* Landgraviate of *Baar*. *Rothweil* is *Roman-catholic*, and contains in it a house of Monks of the order of *St. John*, together with a residence of *Jesuits* and three convents. It is a very ancient Imperial town, and was engaged by the Emperors *Charles IV.* and *Wenceslaus* to be maintained as such. In the Imperial Diet it holds the tenth place among the towns of *Swabia*, and the eighth among those of the circle. Its assessment in the Imperial and circular *matricula*, which formerly amounted to two hundred and eighty florins, was, in 1683, reduced to one hundred and seventy-seven, and in 1728 first to one hundred and forty-four, afterwards to thirty, and at last to fourteen. The contingency it pays to a *kammerziele* is one hundred and fifty-seven rixdollars, twenty kruitzers and a half. In 1463 it entered into an alliance for the first time, and in 1519 into one for ever with the cantons of *Switzerland*, with a reservation, however, of all due allegiance to the *Roman Empire*: But receiving an *Austrian* garrison in 1632 on its being besieged by the *Swedes*, it was excluded from that alliance. The principal thing in this town is the Imperial tribunal, the first traces of which are to be found in the provincial court of *Swabia*, which seems to have received its origin in the time of the Emperor *Lewis* of *Bavaria*, and till the middle of the fifteenth century was sometimes called the provincial court of the Emperor and sometimes the Imperial tribunal of *Rothweil*. In 1360 the Emperor *Charles IV.* transferred to Count *Rudolph* of *Sulz* the right of holding this country-court in the name of his Imperial Majesty and the Empire, and in 1401 the Emperor *Rupert* empowered the said Counts to substitute a Baron or Count as their deputy. From the Counts of *Sulz* this post of hereditary chief judge descended to the house of *Schwarzenberg*, as mentioned above in the landgraviate of *Kletgau*, and the Prince of *Schwarzenberg* even chose a Stadtholder for the district from among the Counts or Barons. In this tribunal seven judges take their seats. It depends, however, wholly upon the Emperor. Its jurisdiction extends over the circle of *Swabia*, and the *Austrian* countries lying therein, as also over the circles of *Franconia* and the *Rhine*. A great many States, however, have obtained the privilege of exemption from it, but this privilege extends not usually to matrimonial cases, or such as are formally reserved to this tribunal. It enjoys a joint jurisdiction with the Imperial States in its district; but these have for a long time preferred several complaints against it. From it lies an appeal to the supreme court of the Empire

pire. Last of all it is to be observed that near this town is a *freye Bursch*, or free hunting jurisdiction, of pretty large extent.

The territories of this town include a considerable, and as some suppose, the best part of the proper estate of the Counts of *Zimmern*, or *Zimbern*, who became extinct in the year 1591, which estate the town purchased for the sum of 88000 florins. In its district also stands the family seat of the said counts. The parishes belonging to this jurisdiction are *Altstatt*, *Dauingen*, *Deislingen*, *Dietingen*, *Dunningen*, *Eljendorf*, *Fischbach*, *Herren-Zimmern*, *Hoch-Mesingen*, *Muhlhausen*, *Lower-Aeschbach* or *Eschbach*, *Seedorf*, *Stetten*, and *Villingen*, which last lies in a village of the same name.

## H E I L B R O N N.

The free Imperial town of *Heilbrunn*, or *Hailbronn*, lies on the *Neckar*, in a very pleasant and fruitful wine country, situated on the borders of the dutchy of *Wurtemberg* and the Palatinate. *Heilbronn* is well-built, and of its three churches the parochial-church of *St. Kilian* is the principal. The college and town-library lie in the convent formerly belonging to the *Minorites*. At this place also is a mansion-house and commandery of the *Teutonic* order, to which belong the villages of *Wimmenthal* and *Sondheim*, together with a nunnery of the order of *St. Clara*. The form of government in this city is aristocratical, and the magistracy here, as well as most of the inhabitants, are *Lutheran*. The Emperor *Henry IV.* is said to have erected this place into a town, *Frederick II.* enlarged it and improved its fortifications; *Conrad III.* created it an Imperial city, and *Frederick III.* granted it the three colours, *azure*, *gules*, and *argent*, also bestowing on it for arms an eagle *sable* in a field *Or*. The Emperors *Charles IV.* and *Wenceslaus* engaged to maintain it in its immediate dependency on the Empire. *Heilbronn* was formerly for a considerable time under the protection of *Wurtemberg*, and afterwards under that of the Elector-palatine. In the Diet of the Empire it possesses the twelfth seat among the Imperial towns of *Swabia*, and the ninth in the bench of those of the circle. By the *matriculas* of the Empire and Circle its assessment appears formerly to have been two hundred and eight florins; but in the year 1683 this sum was reduced to one hundred and four, and in 1728 raised to one hundred and twenty-six. Its quota to a *kammerziele*, or the chamber at *Wetzlar*, is one hundred and forty-eight rix-dollars, seventy-one kruitzers.

Within its jurisdiction are the handsome parochial villages of *Flein*, *Bockingen*, *Neckergartach*, and *Frankenbach*.

## G M U N D.

The free Imperial town of *Gmund*, or *Gemund*, which is also *Swabian Gmund*, and originally *Kayfersreuth*, lies on the *Rems* at the end of the *Remsthal*, betwixt the manor belonging to the *Wurtemberg* convent of *Lorch* and the lordship of *Heydenheim*. Its territories border also on the Imperial town of *Aalen* and the lordship of *Reckberg*. The whole town is *Roman-catholic*; and exclusive of the principal church of the *Holy Cross*, it contains in it three other churches, together with another near the hospital, as also four convents and two nunneries. The magistracy here is elected out of the body of the people. *Gmund* was very probably a municipal town of the Dukes of *Swabia* of the *Hohen-Stauffen* family, but afterwards obtained the freedom of the Empire and the Emperors *Charles IV.* and *Wenceslaus* engaged to maintain it in its immediate dependency thereon. In the Imperial Diet it possesses the thirteenth seat among the towns of *Swabia*, and among those of the circle the tenth. Its assessment to a *matricula* of the Empire and Circle, which formerly amounted to one hundred and seventy-six florins, was, in 1683, reduced to one hundred and fifteen, but in 1728 it was raised to one hundred and forty-two. Its contingency to the chamber of *Wetzlar* is said to amount to one hundred and one rixdollars, forty-one kruiters and a half. Near it is a common *Pursch*, or free hunting ground called *Mundart*.

Within its territories are the parishes of *Bargau*, *Dewangen*, *Herrligkofen*, *Iggingen*, *Mogglingen*, and *Bobingen*, together with *Lautern*, *Mutblangen*, *Upper-Bettringen*, *Spreitbach*, *Weil*, *Wetzgau*, and *Zimmerbach*.

## M E M M I N G E N.

The free Imperial town of *Memmingen* lies in a beautiful and fertile plain on a small river called the *Aach*, and running into the *Iler*. This town is *Lutheran*, and its principal church of *St. Martin* belongs entirely to those of that communion; but the church of *our Lady* is possessed by them in common with the *Roman-catholics* here, by virtue of an agreement made in the year 1569. In it is also an *Augustine* monastery with a church, a *Franciscan* nunnery, a convent or residence of Monks of the *Holy Cross* (*ordinis S. spiritus de Româ in Saxiâ*) with a hospital near it, in which is a church, as also a house, a chapel consecrated to the three Eastern wise men or Kings of *Cullen*, a small church, and another hospital near the church of *our Lady*. The magistracy here, which consists of nineteen persons, is partly *Lutheran* and partly patrician, and partly also composed of the body of

of the people. The arms of the town are a demi eagle and a cross *gules* in a field *argent*. It is uncertain whether *Memmingen* anciently belonged to the *Guelfs* county of *Altorf* or not: It is certain, however, that *Guelf* VI. frequently resided, and at last died at this place. So early as the days of the Emperor *Frederick I.* it was a free Imperial town, and on the failure of the *Guelf-Altorf* family secured itself so effectually in its Imperial freedom, that King *Rudolph* acknowledged and confirmed it therein by a charter bearing date in 1286. The Emperors *Charles IV.* and *Wenceslaus* also engaged to maintain it in its immediate dependency on the Empire. In the Imperial Diet it possesses the fourteenth place on the *Swabian* bench of the cities of the Empire, but in that of the circle of *Swabia* the eleventh. Its assessment in the *matricula* of the Empire which formerly amounted to two hundred and forty-eight florins, was in 1683 reduced to one hundred and fifty. To the chamber at *Wetzlar* it pays two hundred and eighty-one dollars, thirty-two *kruiters*, exclusive of a yearly present of fifteen *lb.* of *hellers* to the prefecture of the province on account of its *bailliwick*. With *Switzerland*, *Italy*, and other countries adjacent it carries on a good trade in *Bavarian* salt, home-spun linen, hops, grain, and other goods. In the year 1647, after a vigorous siege of nine weeks by the *Imperialists* and *Bavarians*, it surrendered as incapable of farther resistance. The district of this town belongs partly to the hospital, the patriciate, and the house of the order of the Holy Ghost.

1. The lordship of *Eisenburg* belongs partly to the patriciate in *Memmingen*, partly to the house of the order of the Holy Ghost, and partly to the under hospital. In it are three seats, namely *Eisenburg*, *Grunfurth*, and *Trunkelsberg*, together with the village of *Amadingen*, and three hamlets.

*Kunersberg*, noted for its good bath, its *terra sigillata*, and porcelain, belongs to the family of *Kuner* Lords of *Kunersberg*.

*Upper-bolzgunz*, a seat with lands annexed to it, belongs, together with its high jurisdiction to the upper hospital of the order of the Holy Ghost.

*Under-bolzgunz*, a large *Roman-catholic* village, belongs to the under hospital.

*Lauben*, is a protestant village with a church in it, seated on the *Gunz*, having manufactures of brass, pewter, and wire.

The lordship of *Wespach* is a fief of the under-hospital.

*Frickenhausen*, is a Protestant village, with a church on a steep mountain, over which the under-hospital is possessed of the whole lower jurisdiction, and one half also of the high, the other half pertaining to the electorate of *Bavaria* on account of *Mindelheim*.

*Erkheim*, is a very long village, with a *Roman-catholic* and *Lutheran* church in it: To the latter is annexed *Dankelsried* noted for its chalybeate spring. The convent of *Ottobeuren* is possessed of a part of *Erkheim*.

*Arlesried* is a protestant village.

*Woringen*,

*Woringen*, likewise a Protestant village, but containing also a Roman-catholic church in it, and being a fief to the under-hospital at *Kempten*.

*Hausen*, is a large Lutheran village, one half of which belongs to the hospital, the other half being assigned for the payment of the Lutheran parish-church of *St. Martin* under the high jurisdiction of the prefecture of *Altorf*.

*Volkratshofen*, a Lutheran village with a church in it, and belonging to the hospital but under the prefecture.

The Lutheran parochial villages of *Dickenreishausen*, *Buxach*, *Steinheim*, and *Berg*.

Obf. *Der freye Purschbezirk*, or the free hunting district on the *Bosserhard* near *Memmingen* terminates to the east on the river *Gunez*, to the south on the forest of *Kempten* and *Ottobeuren*, to the west partly on the *Iler*, and partly beyond it, on the forests of *Zeil-wurzach*, *Roth*, *Ochsenhausen*, and *Erolzheim*; and to the north on the lake and forest of *Babenhausen*. This district contains in it the greatest part of the district of *Memmingen* and other places. The several lordships, namely *Mindelheim*, *Ottobeuren*, *Boosx*, *Babenhausen*, *Eisenburg*, *Upper-Holzgunz*, *Trunkelsberg*, *Zeilmurzach*, *Kempten*, *Ochsenhausen*, *Erolzheim*, *Osterberg*, *Cronburg*, *Roth*, *Buxheim*, and *Memmingen*, enjoy all one common and unlimited privilege of hunting. But from time immemorial the *directorium* of this district has appertained to the town of *Memmingen*. See *Hoffmanni disp. de liberâ venatione speciatim Suevo-Memmingense Tubingæ 1753*.

## L I N D A U.

The free Imperial town of *Lindau* in ancient records named *Lintouua*, *Lindaugia*, and *Lindowe*, and by some also who affect to give it a Greek appellation *Phylarea* from the linden-tree, stands on an island in the lake of *Costanz*, but has a communication with the continent by means of a bridge. This island is divided by an arm of the lake in such a manner as to form another smaller island, which is separated from the city, and consists of vineyards and gardens, being walled quite round. On account of this situation it is that *Lindau* has been stiled the *Venice of Swabia*. Concerning the Imperial abbey here and the relation it bears to the town, notice has been taken of it already. The greatest part of the burghers here are *Lutherans*. The parish church is dedicated to *St. Stephen*. The town has also a well endowed hospital, and a grammar school consisting of four classes. The castle and the *Heyden Maur*, or *beathen wall*, as it is called, standing near the gate at the bridge which leads to the continent, are reckoned *Roman* works; the latter of which is attributed to *Tiberius Nero*, and the former to *Constantinus Chlorus*, at the time of their encampments

campments in this island during their expeditions against the *Vindelici* and *Alemanni*. It is also supposed that near this castle formerly stood a town, and that the little church of *St. Peter* here was built on the first introduction of Christianity into this country. This town occurs likewise in two records under the name of *Curtis Lintowa*, and bearing date so long ago as the time of the *Carlovingians*. In the year 948, *Lindau* being laid in ashes by *Hermann* Duke of *Swabia*, a great number of the inhabitants betook themselves to *Efchbach* on the continent, which by means of this emigration soon became a thriving town. But in the eleventh century this place being consumed by fire, they purchased their freedom of their Lord Count *Hugo* of *Bregenz*, returned again to the island and rebuilt their original town of *Lindau*, which in the years 1264 and 1347 was again almost totally consumed by fire. By King *Rudolphus's* charter of 1275, the town appears both at that time and a long while before to have been Imperial. The Emperors *Charles IV.* and *Winceflaus* promised to maintain it as such. In 1396 it procured to itself for ever the redemption of the Imperial vogtey or prefecturate. In the Diet of the Empire it possesses the fifteenth place among the Imperial cities of the *Swabian* bench, but in the circle of *Swabia* the twelfth. Its assessment to a *matricula* of the Empire and Circle, which formerly amounted to one hundred and ninety-six florins, in the year 1683 was reduced to ninety, but in 1728 raised to one hundred and thirty, though with a reservation at the same time of an abatement at a certain limited term. The magistracy here consists of the privy and large council. *Lindau* was also formerly a court-town and a provincial tribunal; but instead of these it has ever since the end of the fifteenth century been annexed to *Altorf*. It pays annually, as an acknowledgment, two tuns of wine to the prefecturate of *Altorf*. At the Diet held here in the year 1496 was established the chamber of justice. In 1647 it held out a siege of nine weeks against the *Swedes*, who were at last obliged to retire. In 1728 a considerable part of it was consumed by fire.

The district belonging to this town has been represented in a map drawn betwixt the years 1626 and 1628 by *John Andrew Raub*. It lies betwixt the lordships of *Wasserburg*, *Tettwang*, *Achberg*, *New-Ravensburg*, and *Bregenz*. In it are comprehended

The villages of *Efchbach* or *Aefchbach*, which was formerly a town.

*Rickenbach*, *Schonau*, and *Oberraitnau*, which constitute a part of the town's property. But in each of these villages the secular abbey at *Lindau* has a farm, and the patronage of them was mortgaged, in 1334, by the Emperor *Lewis* to *Hugh* Count of *Bregenz*, as also by the Emperor *Charles IV.* in the years 1364 and 1366 to *Ulrich the Elder* Count of *Helmsenstein*; by the Emperor *Winceflaus* in 1394 to *Mark von Schellenberg*; and lastly, by the Emperor *Sigismund* in 1430 to the town of *Lindau*, for the sum of 1300 florins. All the natives of these four villages, before the

the year 1430, were freemen of *Lindau*. The three first stand within the high and low jurisdiction of the town of *Lindau*, but the fourth only within the latter.

The villages and hamlets of *Schachen*, *Tegelstein*, *Hory*, *Heimasreutin*, *Streittelsingen*, and *Hochbuch*, and the castles of *Senfftnau* and *Alwind* are all under the high and low jurisdiction of the town.

The four parishes of *Herkenfchweiler*, *Sigmanfzell*, *Weiffenberg*, and *Unterraitnau*, together with the hamlets and farms belonging to it; as likewise *Befenreuttin*, and certain other places lie within the low jurisdiction of the town; but the high jurisdiction thereof is vested in the county of *Montfort*.

## D I N K E L S B U H L.

The free Imperial town of *Dinkelsbuhl* or *Dunkelspubl*, by some called *Tricollis*, *Zeacollis*, or *Zeapolis*, lies betwixt the county of *Oettingen* and the Marggravate of *Anspach* on the *Wernitz*, standing on three *bubles* or hills, on which formerly grew spelt. Accordingly on its arms is an ear of spelt. Or. The inhabitants of this place are a mixture of *Lutherans* and *Roman-catholics*, the latter of which are possessed of the great church and two convents; but the former of the hospital-church, their own consistory, and two *German* schools, in one of which, by virtue of a compact made in the year 1651, *Latin* may be taught. The magistracy here is also one half of it *Roman-catholic*, and the other *Lutheran*. The *Teutonic* order has a manor and a prefecture here belonging to the commandery of *Ellingen*, and among others comprehends in it the village of *Wimmelbach*. In an ancient instrument this place is called *oppidum villicum*; and about the year 928 was first environed with a wall, to which in 1126 was added another. In 1351 the town was mortgaged by the Emperor to the Counts of *Oettingen*, but afterwards redeemed itself. The Emperors *Charles IV.* and *Wenceslaus* engaged to maintain it in its immediate dependency on the Empire. In the Diet of the Empire it possesses the sixteenth place on the bench of the Imperial towns in *Swabia*; but in that of the circle the thirteenth. Its assessment to the *matricula* of the Empire and Circle in the year 1683 was reduced from two hundred and eight florins to the sum of ninety-six; but to the chamber at *Wetzlar* it is taxed at one hundred and forty-eight rixdollars, seventy-one kruiters.

The hamlet of *Tiefweeg* constitutes the principal part of its district.

B I B E R A C H,

## B I B E R A C H.

The free Imperial town of *Biberach* and its district lies on the little river *Riesz*, near the abbey of *Ochsenhausen* and *Heggbach*; bordering likewise on *Austria* and other territories: The town is seated in a valley amidst mountains. Its magistracy are one half of it *Roman-catholics*, and the other half *Lutherans*. *St. Martin's*, or the great church here, and the rich hospital, together with its church, are common to both sects. The *Lutherans* also are possessed of the church of *St. Mary Magdalen*. Each of them likewise has its grammar-school. In the town is a nunnery, and near it stands a convent of Monks. Its arms are *azure*, a beaver crowned *Or*. The Emperor *Charles IV.* and *Wenceslaus* promised to maintain it in its immediate dependance on the Empire. Its place in the Imperial Diet is the seventeenth among the towns of *Swabia*, and in that of the circle the fourteenth. Its taxation to the *matricula* of the Empire and Circle formerly amounted to one hundred and ninety-six florins, but in the year 1683 it obtained a reduction to sixty-five florins and three quarters. To the chamber at *Wetzlar* it pays eighty-one rixdollars, fourteen kruiters and a half, besides an annual present of ten *lb.* of pfennings to the prefecture of *Altorf*.

The parochial village of *Upper-bolzheim* belonging to its district is *Lutheran*. Exclusive too of the villages of *Altenweiler*, *Baltringen*, *Ingerkingen*, *Lauershausen*, and several hamlets and farms, it has, under its prefecture, the lower jurisdiction over several others.

## R A V E N S B U R G.

The free Imperial town of *Ravensburg*, formerly more properly called *Gravensburg*, or Counts-castle, lies in a valley on the river *Schusz* in the *Algau*, being wholly surrounded by the prefecture. The *Roman-catholics* and *Lutherans* here both with respect to spiritual and temporal affairs are on the same footing with each other, and the magistracy is shared betwixt them. The church situated near the *Carmelite* convent is common to the two sects; but the *Lutherans* are exclusively possessed of the *Trinity* church, and the *Roman-catholics* also of two parish churches. This place anciently belonged to the *Guelphs* Counts of *Altorf*; but was an Imperial town before the time of King *Rudolphus*, as appears from its charters of 1276 and 1286. The Emperors *Charles IV.* and *Wenceslaus* engaged to maintain it in its immediacy on the Empire. In the general Diet it sits the eighteenth among the Imperial towns of the bench of *Swabia*, but on the bench of the circle it holds the fifteenth seat. Its assessment in the *matricula* of the Empire and Circle was reduced in the years 1683 from one hundred and

ninety-six florins to seventy-eight; but in 1728 raised again to one hundred. Its contribution to the chamber of *Wetzlar* is sixty rixdollars, seventy-seven kruiters and a half. To the prefecturate it pays annually as an honorary present 10*lb.* of pfennings. *Ravensburg* is a very ancient court-town belonging to the tribunal held on the *Leutkircher beat* and the *Purs.* The castle, which stood on a hill near the town, and which in the year 1647, was burnt by the *Swedes*, the government in the *Upper* and *Lower-Swabia* assumed to themselves.

The lordship of *Schmaleck*, which was disposed of to the town by the Counts of *Verden* and *Heiligenberg*, together with its dependencies of *Albertschwendi*, *Dankertsweiler*, and *Bettenrcuti*, stand under the high jurisdiction of the prefecturate, subject to whose high and low jurisdiction are many other lands. From the charter of the Emperor *Frederick III.* which bears date in the year 1478, it appears that the superintendency of the whole forest of *Altorf*, together with the power of holding an annual forest-court was conferred by the Empire as a fief on the town.

## K E M P T E N.

The free Imperial town of *Kempten* in Latin *Campidona*, lies in the *Algau* on the river *Iler* which flows betwixt the town and the suburbs, and stands as is supposed on the site of the ancient *Campodunum* or *Campidunum*. But although there was a *Roman* station here, *Ptolemy* notwithstanding places *Campodunum* betwixt the rivers *Iser* and *Jun*, whence it may with greater probability be looked for in the district of *Munich* the capital of *Bavaria*. Both the burghers and magistracy here profess *Lutheranism*, and in the town is a handsome parish church and a grammar-school. Its arms are the Imperial eagle *party per pale, Or and sable*. This town asserts that it is of greater antiquity than the Imperial abbey which stands near it; and the latter again maintains that the town owes its walls and its very appearance of a town to the abbots, and was for a long time subject to them, not the least shadow of their independency appearing before the thirteenth century. The town again allows that the abbots found means to obtain several privileges and *regalia* in it, but deny that they had ever any such thing as a complete sovereignty over it, having from time immemorial always been an independent Imperial town: However that be, King *Rudolph I.* in an instrument of 1289 styles himself their *legitimus advocatus*, and enjoined that the burghers should not in anywise be, by the abbot, molested, mortgaged or aggrieved on account of the abbey; which instrument was further renewed and confirmed to it in the year 1304 by the Emperors *Albert I.* and in 1354 by *Charles IV.* which last named Emperor in the years 1348, 1355, and 1361, again ratified their immediate dependence on the Empire,

pire, and the like was done in 1370 and 1377 by the Emperor *Wenceslaus*: Lastly, it asserts that the Emperor *Frederick III.* in the year 1448 again took it into his defence and protection, and into that of the Empire, under which as well as other Imperial cities it had always continued immediately independent: And that he likewise confirmed all its ancient rights and privileges. Lastly, in 1525, this town for the sum of 30,000 gold guilders purchased to itself all rights, prerogatives, profits and perquisites, particularly all tolls and taxes belonging to the abbey, both within and without the town; which compact received the sanction not only of the Emperor *Charles V.* but also of all his successors, and likewise that of the see of *Rome*. By virtue thereof the abbey is to build on its ground no more than what is absolutely necessary, and for its own service; and not to fortify the abbey, or raise any structures conducive thereto, nor within a mile of the town of *Kempten*, to hold or cause to be held any market, either public or private. In the year 1633 the town was taken sword in hand by the *Imperialists* with the slaughter of at least two thirds of the burghers. In the Diet of the Empire it sits the twentieth among the Imperial towns on the bench of *Swabia*; but in that of the circle, it possesses the sixteenth seat. Its assessment in the *matricula* of the Diet and Circle was in the year 1683 reduced from one hundred and fifty-six florins to fifty-two. To the Imperial chamber at *Wetzlar* it pays forty rixdollars, fifty-four kruiters. It has no villages, but is possessed of lands, monies, tithes and other incomes.

## K A U F F B E U R E N.

The free Imperial town of *Kauffbeuren* and its district lies in the *Algau* on the *Wertach*, and in the valley which derives its name from it betwixt the bishopric of *Augsburg*, and the abbeys of *Kempten* and *Yrsee*. Before the fourteenth century, and even so late as the year 1336, it was stiled only *Buren*, or *Burun*. The burghers here are partly *Lutherans* and partly *Roman-catholics*, but its magistracy consists of eight *Lutherans* and four *Roman-catholics*. In the town-court and great council are also two *Roman-catholic* members, but the rest are all *Lutherans*. Here is a *Jesuits* residence and a *Franciscan* nunnery. In or near the town was anciently a castle of the same name, from which, and that not improbably, *Frederick* of *Buren*, father to *Frederick* of *Stauffen*, first Duke of *Swabia*, received his surname. On the extinction of the Dukes of *Swabia* of the *Hoben-Stauffen* line, the town fell to the Empire. The Emperors *Charles IV.* and *Wenceslaus* promised to maintain it perpetually in its immediate dependency thereon. In the general Diet it sits the twenty-second among the Imperial towns of the bench of *Swabia*, but in the Diet of the circle its place is the seventeenth among the Imperial towns. Its assessment in the *matricula* of

the Empire and Circle was formerly one hundred and sixty florins, but in 1683 was reduced to fifty-three and one half. To the chamber at *Wetzlar* it pays forty-four rixdollars, sixty-five kruiters.

In its district are the villages of *Upper-Beuren*, *Maurstetten*, *Upper-Germaringen*, *Upper-Ostendorf* and *Westendorf*.

W E I L.

The free Imperial town of *Weil*, in Latin *Wila*, is also called *Weilerstadt*, *Stadtwil*, or *Weil die Stadt*, by way of distinction from a village of the same name. This town stands on the river *Wurm*, betwixt *Liebenzell* and *Sindelfingen*, two towns belonging to the duchy of *Wurtemberg*, by which duchy it is wholly surrounded. The Roman-catholic religion prevails here. The parish-church of St. *Peter* was formerly collegiate. Here is also a convent of *Augustine* and *Capuchin* Monks, together with a rich hospital. The time of its being made an Imperial town is not certainly known. The Emperors *Charles IV.* and *Wenceslaus* promised to maintain it as such. In the general Diet it sits the twenty-third among the Imperial towns on the *Swabian* bench, but in the circular Diet is possessed of the eighteenth seat. Its assessment in the *matricula* of the Empire and Circle was in the year 1683 reduced from sixty florins to eighteen, but in 1728 raised again to thirty. Its quota to the chamber at *Wetzlar* is forty-five rixdollars, ten kruiters. To the Imperial prefecture of *Altorf* it pays annually as an acknowledgment ten pound of hellers. In the year 1388 Count *Ulrich* of *Wurtemberg* lost his life in a battle near this place. In 1648 the *French* took it by storm. Near it is a *freye pusch*, or free hunting district.

W A N G E N.

The free Imperial town of *Wangen* lies, together with its district, on the river *Argen*, betwixt the prefecture of *Altorf* and the lordships of *Tettwang*, *Egloff* and others; being Roman-catholic, and containing in it a parish-church, as also an hospital and a convent of *Capuchin* Monks. At what time it became an Imperial town is not known. In 1330 the Emperor *Lewis* mortgaged it to *Hugh*, Count of *Bregenz*; but the Emperors *Charles IV.* and *Wenceslaus* promised to maintain it in its perpetual privileges. In the diet of the Empire it sits the twenty-fourth among the Imperial towns of the bench of *Swabia*, but the nineteenth in the circular Diet. Its assessment in the *matricula* of the Empire and Circle which formerly amounted to eighty florins was in 1683 reduced to forty. To the Imperial chamber at *Wetzlar* its quota is thirty-six rixdollars, forty-three kruiters. To the imperial prefecture of *Altorf* it pays annually eight pounds

pounds of pfennings. *Wangen* is also one of the court-towns of the tribunal which is held on *Leutkircher* heath and the *Purs*. In the year 1538 it was greatly damaged by fire. In its district are

The villages of *Wormbrechts*, *Thann*, *Lower-Wangen*, and other places.

# Y S N I.

The free Imperial town of *Yfni*, or *Isny*, lies in the *Algau*, betwixt the counties of *Hobeneck* and *Trauburg*, and the lordship of *Eglof*. Its magistracy and the greatest part of its burghery are *Lutheran*; but among the latter are some *Roman-catholics*. Here is even an abbey of *Benedictine* Monks, of which the noble family of the *Treuchseffes* are administrators and patrons, the whole city indeed likewise formerly belonging to them. But the latter in 1365 redeeming itself for 9000 lb. weight of hellers, it was by the Emperor *Charles IV.* taken into the immediate protection of the Empire, with all the rights immunities and usages of the other Imperial towns. The Emperor *Wenceslaus* further assured them of the perpetual enjoyment of their tenure. In a Diet of the Empire its place among the Imperial towns on the bench of *Swabia* is the twenty-fifth, but in the circular Diet the twentieth. Its taxation to the *matricula* of the Empire and Diet was in 1683 reduced from eighty to forty florins. In 1692 it was further reduced to thirty, and afterwards to sixteen, but in 1728 raised again to thirty-eight florins. To the Imperial chamber at *Wetzlar* it pays thirty-three rixdollars, seventy-five kruitzers. Ever since the year 1514 *Yfni* has been a court-town for the heath of *Leutkirch* and the *Purs*. In 1631 a great part of it was consumed by fire, and in 1721 it suffered extremely by the like calamity.

# L E U T K I R C H.

The free Imperial town of *Leutkirch* lies in the *Algau* on the river *Ejchbach*, which below this place runs into the *Aitrach*, and likewise on the heath to which it gives name. In it is a *Lutheran* and a *Roman-catholic* church, together with a nunnery of *Franciscans*, but the greatest part of the magistracy are *Lutherans*. Its immediate dependence on the Empire may be traced with certainty at least from the time of King *Rudolph*, and the Emperors *Charles IV.* and *Wenceslaus* promised to preserve it in the same. In the Diet of the Empire its place among the Imperial towns of the bench of *Swabia* is the twenty-eighth, and among those of the circle the twenty-first. Its assessment to the *matricula* of the Empire and Circle was in the year 1683 reduced from forty to fourteen florins; but in 1728 raised again to twenty-one. To the chamber at *Wetzlar* it pays thirty-three rixdollars,

dollars, sixty-nine kruitzers and a half. *Leutkirch* was formerly a court-town for the tribunal held on its heath, and in the *Purs.* It is surrounded with lands under the high and low jurisdiction of the prefecturate, on which account, in the year 1545, it entered into a particular convention with it.

## W I M P F F E N.

The free Imperial town of *Wimpffen*, in Latin *Wimpina*, and in the time of the *Romans* called *Cornelia*, lies in the *Craichgau* on the river *Neckar*, which hereabouts receives into it the *Jagst*. This place consists properly of two towns, the most considerable of which is called *Wimpffen auf dem berg*, or *Wimpffen on the bill*, and the other *Wimpffen in thale*, or *Wimpffen on the vale*. In the former of these is a *Lutheran* parish-church and a grammar-school, as also a *Roman-catholic* hospital, or house of the order of the *Holy Ghost*; but in the latter is a *Roman-catholic* abbey dedicated to *St. Peter*, together with a convent of *Dominican Monks*. The magistracy here, however, are wholly *Lutherans*. The *Huns* are said to have ravaged this town; but an instrument of donation by King *Henry VII.* bearing date in the year 1228, shews it to have entirely recovered that calamity. On the failure of the Dukes of *Swabia* it gradually procured its freedom, and the Emperors *Charles IV.* and *Wenceslaus* promised to maintain it in its immediate dependency on the Empire. In the general Diet it sits the twenty-ninth among the Imperial towns of the bench of *Swabia*, but in the circular its place is the twenty-second. Its taxation to the *matricula* of the Empire and Circle formerly amounted to eighty florins; but in the year 1683 this was reduced to twenty-five; and in 1728, further lowered to twenty-two. To the chamber at *Wetzlar* its quota is fifty-one rixdollars, seventy-five kruitzers and a half. In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries there was an Imperial tribunal at this place, from which possibly the ancient *Oberhof*, as it was called, took its origin: And this tribunal administered speedy justice to a great many circumjacent places. In the years 1539 and 1540 was held an Imperial chamber here; and in 1626 a sharp action happened here betwixt Count *Tilly* and the Marggrave of *Baaden-Durlach*. In 1645 and 1688 *Wimpffen* was taken by the *French*.

The only village in its district is that of *Hofflatt*.

## G I E N G E N.

The free Imperial town of *Giengen* lies on the river *Brenz*, being surrounded by the lordship of *Heydenheim*, which belongs to *Wurtemberg*. This place

place is *Lutheran*. At what time it came to be an Imperial town is not known. In the year 1354 the Emperor *Charles IV.* granted it to the Counts of *Helfenstein* as an hereditary fief, but in 1378 that Emperor reassumed it, and the Emperor *Wenceslaus* also promised to maintain it as an Imperial town. In 1634 it was entirely destroyed by the Imperial army. In the general Diet it holds the thirty-first place among the Imperial towns of the Bench of *Swabia*, and in that of the Circle of *Swabia* the twenty-third. Its assessment to the *matricula* of the Empire and circle, which formerly amounted to sixty florins, was, in the year 1683, reduced to thirty-four; but in 1728 settled again at thirty-six. To the chamber at *Wetzlar* its quota is twenty-seven rixdollars, six kruitzers.

## P F U L L E N D O R F.

The free little Imperial town of *Pfullendorf* lies in the *Hegau*, betwixt the counties of *Heiligenberg* and *Sigmaringen*. Some are of opinion that at this place stood the town of *Bragodurum*, mentioned by *Ptolomey*. This town is *Roman-catholic*, and exclusive of a parish-church contains in it a hospital and two nunneries. Anciently it had Counts of its own, of whom Count *Rudolph*, who died in 1180, having only one daughter, was prevailed upon to transfer his county to the Emperor *Frederick I.* The Emperors *Charles IV.* and *Wenceslaus* promised to maintain the town in the enjoyment of its Imperial privileges. In the Diet of the Empire its place is the twenty-sixth among the Imperial towns on the bench of *Swabia*, and in that of the circle the twenty-fourth. Its assessment in the *matricula* of the Empire and Circle formerly amounted to one hundred and four florins; but in the year 1683 this was reduced to forty-three, and in 1728 raised again to forty-six. To the chamber of *Wetzlar* it pays thirty-three rixdollars, sixty-nine kruitzers and a half. To the Imperial prefecturate it pays annually an acknowledgment of five pounds of pfennings.

The village of *Linz* belonging to it, and which stands at the distance of about one hour west from the town, gave name to the *Linzgau*.

## B U C H H O R N.

The free little Imperial town of *Buchborn*, or *Buchorn*, lies on the lake of *Costanz*, being *Lutheran*, and had formerly Counts of its own, who failed in the person of Count *Otto*, on which this town escheated to the *Guelphs*, Counts of *Altorf*: But even so early as the *Swabian* Emperors it was an Imperial town; and was further declared such by King *Rudolph I.* in the year 1275. The Emperors *Charles IV.* and *Wenceslaus* promised also to

maintain it in its privileges. In the general Diet it holds the thirty-fourth place among the Imperial towns on the bench of *Swabia*, and in that of the circle the twenty-fifth. Its assessment in the *matricula* of the Empire and Circle was reduced in the year 1683 from twenty to fourteen florins, and in 1728 farther lowered to thirteen. To the chamber at *Wetzlar* it pays twenty rixdollars, twenty-seven kruitzers, exclusive of an acknowledgment of ten pounds of pfennings to the Imperial prefecture of *Altorf*. This place is under the protection of the Imperial town of *Überlingen*. In it are warehouses for the goods consigned to it from *St. Gall* and *Steinach*, cross the lake of *Cöstanz* to *Swabia*, and likewise for those sent in return. In the year 1369 it was wholly destroyed by fire. Not far from it stands a Dominican nunnery called *Lieben*, or *Lowenthal*.

The lordship of *Baumgarten*, together with the seat of that name and the large village of *Eriskirch*, is under the high jurisdiction of the prefecture.

## A A L E N.

The free Imperial town of *Aalen*, in Latin called *Ala*, or *Ola*, lies in the *Kochenthal* on the river *Kocher*, betwixt the district of the Imperial town of *Gmund* and the abbey of *Elwangen*, being wholly Protestant. A Count of *Oettingen* is said to have mortgaged it for the sum of 20,000 florins to Count *Eberhard* of *Wurtemberg*; but in the year 1360 the Emperor *Charles IV.* purchased it and annexed it to the Empire, and as such the Emperor *Wenceslaus* in 1387, and in 1401 the Emperor *Rupert*, promised to maintain it. In the general Diet its place among the Imperial towns on the *Swabian* bench is the thirty-fifth, but in that of the circle it possesses the twenty-sixth. Its assessment in the *matricula* of the Empire and Circle formerly amounted to sixty florins, but in the year 1683 it obtained a reduction of it to twenty-nine, and in the year 1728 this sum was raised again to thirty-eight florins. To the chamber of *Wetzlar* it pays eighteen rixdollars, fifty-six kruitzers and a half; and as an acknowledgment of its having a civil justiciary it pays likewise every year ten florins to the Imperial prefecture of *Altorf*.

To its district belong the hamlets of *Upper* and *Under-Rombach*, *Habemstätt*, *Rotenberg* and *Little-Hurblingen*.

## B O P F I N G E N.

The small free Imperial town of *Bopfingen*, or *Popfingen*, lies in the *Ries* on the river *Eger*, being surrounded by the county of *Oettingen*. This place is *Lutheran*. In the year 1387 the Emperor *Wenceslaus* promised it the con-

continuance of its privileges. In the Diet of the Empire its place among the Imperial towns of the bench of *Swabia* is the thirty-seventh, but in that of the circle it ranks the twenty-seventh. Its assessment in the *matricula* of the Empire and Circle formerly amounted to twenty-four florins; but in 1683 this was reduced to seventeen, though in 1728 raised again to twenty. To the Imperial chamber at *Wetzlar* its quota is thirteen rixdollars, sixty-five kruiters and a half. This place is proprietor of the village of *Oberdorf* in its neighbourhood.

## B U C H A U.

The free little Imperial town of *Buchau* stands on the *Federsee*. In the time of the Emperor *Lewis* it was mortgaged, but in 1347 that Emperor promised to make it unalienable if it redeemed itself, and in 1387 it received assurances from the Emperor *Wenceslaus* of its perpetual annexment to the Empire. In the general Diet its place among the Imperial towns of the bench of *Swabia* is the thirty-sixth; but in that of the circle the twenty-eighth. Its assessment in the *matricula* of the Empire and Circle formerly amounted to eight florins, but in 1683 this sum was reduced to four. To the chamber at *Wetzlar* it pays sixteen rixdollars, nineteen kruiters and a half.

## O F F E N B U R G.

The free little Imperial town of *Offenburg* lies on the river *Kinzing* in the *Ortenau*, being *Roman-catholic*, and containing in it two convents. This place was originally an Imperial town, but by the Empire mortgaged to *Baden*, which in the year 1330 made over the said mortgage to the bishopric of *Straßburg*, by which bishopric one half of it was further transferred to the Elector-palatine. From the former of these the town redeemed itself somewhat before the sixteenth century, and from the latter it became discharged in the year 1504, on that Prince's falling under the ban of the Empire. In 1635 its charter as an Imperial and circular town was renewed. In the Diet of the Empire it sits the twenty-seventh among the Imperial towns on the bench of *Swabia*, but at the circular Diet its place is reckoned the twenty-ninth. Its assessment in the *matricula* of the Circle and Empire was in the year 1683 reduced from one hundred and twenty to thirty-four florins, and in 1728 to thirty-three. To the chamber at *Wetzlar* it pays twenty-two rixdollars, eighty-eight kruiters and a half. *Offenburg* is under the protection of *Austria*, and even the residence of the *Austrian* prefect in *Ortenau*. In the year 1688 its fortifications were blown up by the *French*.

## G E N G E N B A C H.

The free little Imperial town of *Gengenbach* lies also on the river *Kinzing* in the *Ortenau*. It was for some time mortgaged to the bishopric of *Straßburg*, and by that bishopric further mortgaged to the Elector-palatine: but in the beginning of the sixteenth century, the Elector *Philip* being put under the ban of the Empire, it was discharged from that mortgage, though even whilst it continued this town enjoyed a seat, and its representative was actually present in the general Diets held in the years 1470 and 1489. In the Diet of the Empire its place is the thirty-second among the Imperial towns on the bench of *Swabia*, and in that of the circle the thirtieth. Its assessment in the *matricula* of the Circle and Empire was, in the year 1683, reduced from sixty to seventeen florins, but, in 1728, raised again to twenty-four. To the chamber at *Wetzlar* it pays twenty-two rix-dollars, eighty-eight kruitzers and a half.

## Z E L L A M H A M M E R S B A C H.

The free little Imperial town of *Zell am Hammersbach*, or *Harmsbach*, stands at no great distance from the preceding town, being wholly *Roman-catholic*. Like the two foregoing Imperial towns too it continued for some time mortgaged to the bishopric of *Straßburg* and the palatinate. In the Diet of the Empire its place among the Imperial towns of the bench of *Swabia* is the thirty-third, but in that of the circle the thirty-first and last. Its assessment in the *matricula* of the Empire and Circle formerly amounted to forty florins, but, in the year 1683, was reduced to eleven and a half, though, in 1728, again raised to twenty-one florins.

By an Imperial order transmitted to the town in the year 1711, the vale of *Hammersbach* was nominated an immediate State of the Empire, to be included in one and the same *matricula* with the town of *Zell*, and, excepting with respect to the payment of the third pfenning to the assessments of the Empire in the circle of *Swabia*, and the chamber at *Wetzlar* was to be wholly separate and independant of the town; whence, accordingly, it has its own distinct court and magistracy under the direction of a vogt, or prelate, whose title is of great antiquity.

Obs. These three last towns, in the year 1614, renewed an old compact for the mutual support of their common privileges, antient usages, rights and liberties.

## A P P E N D I X.

I N the circle of *Swabia* lie also the following immediate Imperial lands, though without being States of the circle : viz.

## I. The ABBEY of

## O T T O B E U R E N.

The *Benedictine* abbey of *Ottobeuren*, or *Ottenbeuren*, formerly also called *Uttenbeuren* and *Ittabeuren*, stands about two hours eastward from *Memmingen*, being the finest convent of that order in all *Swabia*, and indeed a superb building, containing a splendid church. It was first founded in the year 764, and belonged to the cathedral of *Augsburg*, but is at present exempt from all subordination, having, in the year 1626, paid that cathedral the sum of 100,000 florins ; in consideration of which it renounced all supremacy, jurisdiction and authority, together with the power of imposing taxes over it ; which agreement was confirmed by the Emperor. The title of the abbot is that of *Reigning prelate and lord of the immediate free Imperial abbey of Ottobeuren, actual counsellor and hereditary chaplain to his Imperial Majesty*. The convent is immediately under the Empire, and as such formerly used to be summoned to the Imperial Diet ; but this privilege has for a long time been discontinued. It is likewise assessed in the quota of the circle of *Swabia*. Near it is a market-town, over which it is possessed of criminal jurisdiction, as a fief of the Empire, granted to it in the year 1521 by *Charles V.*

About half one hour's distance below *Ottobeuren* lies the *Benedictine* nunnery of *Klosterwald*, being subject to a prioress, and in some measure dependent on *Ottobeuren*.

To the jurisdiction of the abbey of *Ottobeuren* belong the villages of *Alsfried*, *Attabaufen*, *Beheim*, *Benningen*, which lies not far from *Memmingen*, *Frechenried*, *Gunz*, *Hawangen*, *Upper* and *Under-Wellerheim*, *Sundheim* on the *Under-Gunz*, *Ungerhausen*, &c. It is also possessed of certain lands belonging to the *Teutonic* order.

## 2. The

## 2. The Abbey of S. ULRICH and S. AFRA in

A U G S B U R G.

In the Imperial city of *Augsburg* stands the abbey of St. *Ulrich* and St. *Afra*; from which, towards the beginning of the eleventh century, *Bruno*, bishop of *Augsburg*, removed the lay-brothers, filling it with *Benedictine* Monks, under the direction of an abbot, and also prevailed with the Emperor *Henry II.* to grant them five villages, after he himself had transferred all the wealth of this church to the bishopric and separated the incomes of the two churches from each other. In the years 1323 and 1335, the Emperor *Lewis* conferred two privileges on the abbot, declaring him his chaplain and receiving him and the convent, together with all its lands and vassals, into his particular protection; and likewise passed an act that the abbot and the convent should not be indictable before any other person than the Emperor himself. In the year 1417, the Emperor *Sigismund* granted a charter to the convent and at the same time put it under the vicariate protection of the city of *Augsburg*, to which, however, it pays the sum of one hundred golden guilders *per annum* as protection-money. In the year 1422, the freedom of this city was granted to the convent. In 1576, the bishop of *Augsburg* was for disputing the immediate dependency of this abbey on the Empire, and for assuming the sovereignty over it; but, in the year 1577, he received an order from the fiscal of the Empire enjoining him not to impose any tax on the abbey or exercise any kind of temporal jurisdiction over it, being, as a State of the Empire, to remain unmolested in its privileges. In the general Diet its abbot sits among the prelates of the *Rhine*, and in the *matricula* is assessed at twenty florins; but the taxes for the Empire, and other contributions, it usually pays into the office of the bishop of *Augsburg*.

3. The Villages belonging to the *Carthusian* monastery of

B U X H E I M.

The chartreux of *Buxheim* is under the protection of *Austria*; and for that reason has been mentioned above. On account, however of its villages, it pays taxes to the circle of *Swabia*.

*Westerbard* is a hamlet about half an hour's distance from the convent, situated not far from the river *Iler*.

Pleje.

*Pleßz*, or *Bleßz*, a village, lying also not far from the *Iler*, and assessed in conjunction with the lordship of *Boos*, which belongs to the *Fuggers*.

*Oberhausen* is a village, seated on the river *Roth* beyond *Weissenborn*.

*Bennern*, a hamlet and seat, lying near *Weissenborn*.

*Voringen*, a village, situate not far from the *Iler*.

*Neubaus*, a hamlet, belonging to the marquise of *Burgau*, and lying not far from *Leipheim*.

#### 4. The LORDSHIP of

#### N E W - R A V E N S B U R G,

Stands on the river *Argen*, betwixt the lordships of *Tettwang* and *Achberg* and the districts of the Imperial towns of *Wangen* and *Lindau*. This lordship belongs to the abbey of *St. Gall* in *Switzerland*, which accordingly pays its quota to the contribution of the circle.

#### 5. The VILLAGE of

#### M U N S T E R,

Lies above the town of *Donauwert*, on the *Danube*, and belongs to the convent of the *Holy-cross* in the said town; having been purchased by it of the Counts of *Oettingen*; but is so far accounted a part of *Swabia* that it pays its quota to the contributions of that circle.



# I N T R O D U C T I O N

To the C I R C L E of

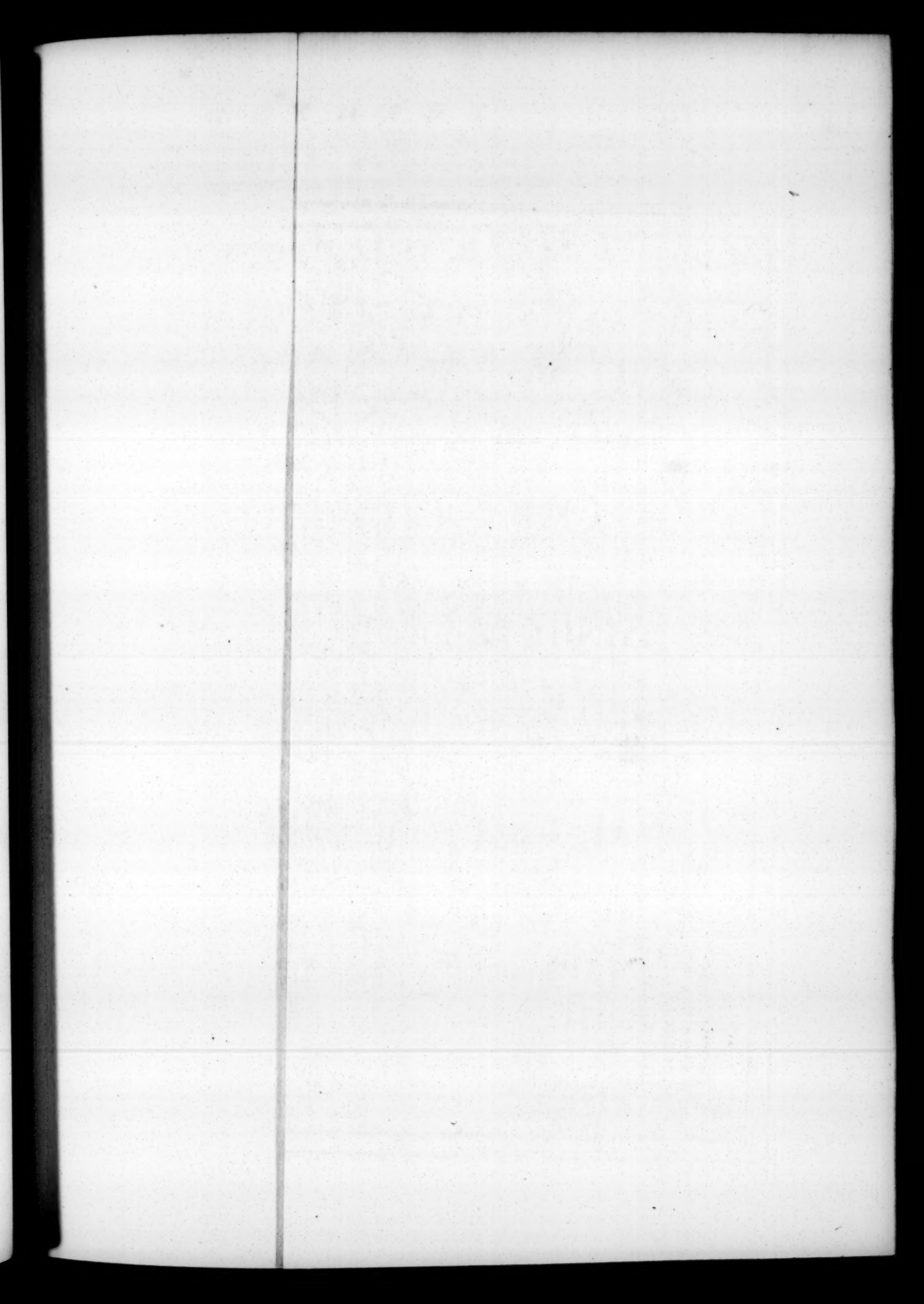
## B A V A R I A.

§. 1. **O**F the circle of *Bavaria* maps have been published by *Sanson*, *Jaillot*, *Nollin*, *de Witt*, *Visscher* and *Homann*; but that of the last is the best, and constitutes the seventy-fifth in the *Atlas* of *Germany*.

§. 2. This circle is environed by the circles of *Swabia*, *Austria* and *Franconia*, and the Kingdom of *Bohemia*. It contains in it about 1020 square geographical miles, and derives its name from the dutchy of *Bavaria*, being the largest and most considerable part thereof.

§. 3. The twenty States of this circle are divided into two benches of ecclesiastics and laicks. The ecclesiastical States here are the archbishopric of *Salzburg*, the bishoprics of *Freisingen*, *Ratisbonne* and *Passau*, together with the priory of *Berchtolsgaden* and the abbies of *S. Emeran*, *Lower* and *Upper-Munster*, all which three lie in the city of *Ratisbonne*. The laicks here are composed of the electorate of *Bavaria*, the dutchies of *Neuburg* and *Sulzbach*, the landgravate of *Leuchtenberg*, the princely county of *Sternstein*, together with the counties of *Haag* and *Ortenburg*, as also the lordships of *Ebrenfels*, *Sulzburg* and *Pyrbaum*, *Hohenwaldeck*, *Breiteneck* and the Imperial city of *Ratisbonne*. In the circular Diets their suffrages are demanded in the following order: viz. *Salzburg*, the electorate of *Bavaria*, *Freisingen*, *Neuburg*, *Ratisbonne*, *Leuchtenberg*, *Passau*, *Sternstein*, *Berchtolsgaden*, *Haag*, *S. Emeran*, *Ortenburg*, *Lower-Munster*, *Ebrenfels*, *Upper-Munster*, *Sulzburg*, *Pyrbaum*, *Hohenwaldeck*, *Breiteneck* and *Ratisbonne*.

§. 4. Of this circle the Elector of *Bavaria* and the archbishop of *Salzburg* are joint Summoning-princes and directors, the convocatory office being likewise held jointly by them, but the *directorium* is alternate. The Prince





**A New Map of  
the CIRCLE of  
BAVARIA,**  
for  
Butchers Geography  
Drawn from the best  
Authorities.  
By T. Kitchin Geog.





Prince here in office is termed *Director Agens*. *Ratisbonne* or *Wasserburg* are the two places where the Diet of the circle is most usually held, though it is sometimes convened also at *Landshut* or *Muldorf*. Whether there be a circular chancery and chamber of records here, I am not able to determine; every *Director Agens*, transacting the affairs of the circle in his own chancery, and keeping the registers of all the acts and occurrences of his *directorium*.

§. 5. Though *Bavaria* is one of the anterior provinces, as they are called from their being most exposed to the hostilities of the *French*, yet it never could be brought to an alliance with that people, notwithstanding the repeated invitations and even conferences which have been set on foot for that good purpose, saving that at the critical juncture of the year 1683, it entered into a triennial-league with the circles of *Franconia* and *Swabia*. In the year 1681, the military force of the Empire, in time of peace, being settled by an act of the *Germanic* body at 40,000 men, the number to be furnished by this circle was eight hundred cavalry and 1494 infantry; and towards the 300,000 florins granted, in the year 1707, to the operation-chest, it paid 18,252 florins, nine kruiters. The Elector of *Bavaria* is hereditary-commander in chief of the circle, by virtue of which office he has the direction of all military-affairs.

With respect to religion this circle is one of the mixed. By virtue of the peace of *Westphalia* it was entitled to name four assessors in the Imperial chamber, which, by a resolution of the Diet in the years 1719 and 1720, were reduced to two, and at present only one is actually presented there, this presentation lying in the breast of the directors of the circle independently of the other States.

## The ARCHBISHOPRIC of S A L Z B U R G.

§. 1. OF the archbishopric of *Salzburg* a map has been published by *Marcus Secznagel*, and inserted by *Ortelius* in his *Theatrum*: but a much better, and in itself a very correct and judicious map of it has been since drawn by *Odilo Guetratber*, and printed by *Homann*. Accordingly this map constitutes the eightieth map in the *Atlas of Germany*.

§. 2. To the east, this bishopric terminates on *Austria* and *Stiria*; to the south, on *Carinthia* and *Tyrol*; to the west, it is also bounded by *Tyrol* and *Upper-Bavaria*, and, northward, likewise by the same part of that electorate. Its greatest extent, from west to east, according to *Guetratber's* map, is

twenty-five *German* miles, and from north to south sixteen, or from the extremity of the limits in *Upper-Bavaria* to those of *Carinthia* twenty-four, whilst others reduce both the length and the breadth to no more than eighteen *German* miles.

§. 3. This country is defended on all sides by mountains and narrow passes, or rather consists entirely of mountains and vallies. No manner of grain is sown here, whence it is supplied with all its corn from *Bavaria*; but every part of it produces hay of a peculiar goodness, and this proves a fund for breeds of excellent cattle in it. The horses here in particular are esteemed for their beauty, hardiness and vigor, being able to travel full speed up the highest mountains, and that supported by no other food than hay and grass without any oats. At *Hallein*, which stands about two hours distance from the city of *Salzburg*, are salt-works belonging to the Sovereign, in which salt of all colours, yellow, red, blue and white, is hewn out from along the subterraneous lanes, and then afterwards dissolved in fresh-water, which is conveyed into pits, of the brine of which is made the finest salt: but these works are carried on only in summer, a sufficient quantity being made in that season not only for home consumption, but likewise to answer all foreign demands. Indeed *Bavaria* is the only country to which it is exported, and there, according to an ancient compact made betwixt the two Princes, is it exchanged for corn. In this archbishopric are likewise very considerable mines of gold, silver, copper, lead, iron and *lapis calaminaris*. A great deal of steel and brass is also made here, and the plenty of these last metals remarkably appears in the astonishing numbers of swords, sabres, bayonets, muskets, canon and mortars which are to be seen in the armories all over the country. Exclusive too of other fossiles, in this bishopric is found a very good marble. At *Aign* is a cold, and at *Gassein* a hot bath. The principal river here is the *Salza*, or *Salzach*, which rises within the country, in the valley of *Krumbler*, towards the county of *Tyrol*, watering a great part of it, and after receiving into it the little rivers of *Saal* and *Gassein*, the sources of which lie also in this archbishopric, continues its course into *Upper-Bavaria*, where it falls into the *Inn*, which washes a small part of the western side of the archbishopric. In it also rise the *Ens* and *Muer*, exclusive of a great number of other little streams, rivulets and lakes, all which abound in variety of fish. The largest of these lakes lie towards the frontiers of *Austria*.

§. 4. In the archbishopric are six cities and twenty-five market-towns. The estates of the nobility here enjoying lower jurisdiction over the vassals, are styled *Hofmarkte*. All peasants here universally are allowed the use of arms, and being from their early years trained up to shooting at a mark and military-duty, would, on occasion, prove a very serviceable body. Instead of soccage they pay into the county-treasury a certain contribution in money, which is paid again on the demand of their respective Lords.

Lords. The nobility here were formerly very numerous, but the policy of the Princes set too many springs at work for the oppressing and extirpating of them, so that not so much as one at present remains, and their estates are now in the hands of the church. With respect to the few nobles at court or belonging to the cathedral, they are to a man all foreigners, especially *Austrians*, *Bohemians*, and some out of *Bavaria*. The nobility therefore being thus become extinct the prelates and commons form the States of the country, the former of these are the bishop of *Chiemsee*, the prior of the cathedral, the abbot of *St. Peter* at *Salzburg*, the prior of *Berchtolsgader*, the abbot of *St. Michael* in *Bavaria*, the prior of *Haglwertb*, and the abbess of *Nunnberg*; the latter are composed of the cities and twenty-two market towns.

§. 5. Though in this archbishopric the *Roman-catholic* doctrines and worship alone are tolerated, yet at the time of the Reformation *Lutheranism* was embraced by great numbers, whom archbishop *Matthew Langins* strove to harass and extirpate by oppressions and violence. But archbishop *John James* proceeded more mildly, and in order to reconcile all tempers obtained the Pope's licence to administer the Sacrament in both kinds. Archbishop *Wolfgang Theodorick* of *Raittenau* in the year 1588 drove great numbers of his *Lutheran* subjects out of the country, and his successor *Marcus Sittich* Count of *Hohenembs* neglected neither fair means nor menaces and violence, particularly by the quartering of troopers on them, to bring all his subjects again to the church of *Rome*, inasmuch that it was supposed the whole country was become *Roman-catholic*. But succeeding times convinced them of this mistake, great numbers openly professing *Lutheranism*. On this archbishop *Maximilian Gandolph* left them no other alternative than either to fly their country or abjure their faith. But the most violent flame of persecution here blazed out under archbishop *Leopold Antony Eleutherius* Baron of *Firmian*, whose ardour for suppressing *Lutheranism* in his province was so great that the oppressed party applied for redress to the States of that religion in the Diet, who prevailed so far that in the year 1732 permission was granted to the *Lutheran Salzburgers* quietly to withdraw, together with their effects; And accordingly above 30,000 persons embraced this indulgence, dispersing themselves in the other Protestant countries of *Germany*, *Prussia*, and even in the *English* colonies in *America*. In all which several places they were received with that benevolence and encouragement which their magnanimity deserved; and ever since that time these emigrations have still continued. The foundations for the advancement of literature in this country are to be found in the article of the capital.

§. 6. Exclusive of the above (§. 3.) manufactures in metal, a coarse sort of cloth and linen are also made here; and these in conjunction with its afore-mentioned products constitute its foreign trade.

The first church at *Salzburg* was the work of St. *Rupert*, who, with the consent of *Theodore* Duke of *Bavaria*, founded a church at *Wallersee*, and another afterwards at *Salzburg*, and in the year 716 was created Bishop thereof. *Arno* the sixth of its Bishops, according to the positive assertion of the *Salzburg* historians, was, in the year 798 created Archbishop and metropolitan over *Noricum*, *Bavaria*, a part of *Rbatia*, *Bobemia*, *Moravia*, and *Pannonia*. These historians further make him legate of the apostolic chair through the whole extent of his metropolitan district. Archbishop *Gebhard* for his attachment to the see of *Rome*, though in breach of his allegiance to his natural sovereign the Emperor *Henry IV.* was rewarded with the title of legate of the apostolic chair in *Germany*, which title afterwards became perpetual to all the archbishops of *Salzburg*. Since the extinction likewise of the archbishop of *Magdeburg*, the archbishops of *Salzburg* are become primates of *Germany* without any competition. The lands belonging to this archbishopric are of very great value; and came to it partly by donations from the Dukes of *Bavaria*, the Kings of the *Franks*, nobles, and private persons, or by purchase.

§. 8. The title of the archbishop is *By the grace of God Prince of the holy Roman Empire, and Archbishop of Salzburg, legatus natus of the apostolic chair of Rome, and primate of Germany.* In the dexter half topaz he bears *party per pale*, a lion diamond; but the sinister is damaskined. His supporters are a sword and a crozier, surmounted as it were behind with a cross.

§. 9. An archbishop of *Salzburg*, exclusive of the above-mentioned ecclesiastical preeminences of being the born and perpetual legate of the apostolic see, and primate of *Germany*, enjoys also several other important honours. He wears a Cardinal's habit. All appeals too from him lie to the Pope alone in person: By permission from whom he disposes of cannonships in the months reserved to the Popes in the concordats, the licences for which are always quinquennial; and at the expiration of that time are renewed. The Emperor styles him *well-beloved*, whereas all other ecclesiastical Princes, who are not of princely blood, enjoy only the title of honourable and your reverence. This archbishop has likewise suffragan bishops under him, namely those of *Freyfing*, *Ratisbon*, *Brixen*, *Gurk*, *Chiemsee*, *Seckau*, and *Lavant*: And the four last are even nominated and consecrated by him, and confirmed by his own power, and that too without standing in any need of the Pope's confirmation. The last of these is so extraordinary a privilege that the archbishop of *Salzburg* is the only instance of it. His temporal preeminences are, that, the electoral archbishops excepted, he is the only archbishop in all *Germany* who sits and votes in the Diet of the Empire; that in the college of Princes he enjoys alternately with *Austria* the first seat on the ecclesiastical bench, and likewise in the directory; that he is joint summoning Prince and director of the circle of *Bavaria*; that he

he is invited on certain occasions to the Emperor's table, even though the Empress herself be present, which is looked upon as a very peculiar honour; and that his envoy to the Diet takes place even of the Princes present, as he did in 1663 of the Prince and abbot of *Fulda*.

§. 10. Its assessment in the *matricula* of the Empire is equal to that of an Elector, being sixty horse and two hundred and seventy-seven foot, or 1828 florins; to the chamber at *Wetzlar* he pays six hundred and eight rixdollars, sixty-nine kruitzers.

§. 11. The chapter of the cathedral here consists of twenty-four persons. The present hereditary marshal of the archbishopric is the Count of *Lodron*; the hereditary treasurer the Count of *Torring*, the post of hereditary cup-bearer here ever since the year 1669 has belonged to the Counts of *Kuenburg*; and that of hereditary steward ever since the year 1685 to the Counts now the Princes of *Lamberg*. The first and the two last of these hereditary places are in the disposal of the Archdukes of *Austria*; Archbishop *Frederick III.* having conferred these posts as hereditary on *Albert* and *Otto* Dukes of *Austria*. In the year 1701 archbishop *John Ernest* Count of *Thunn* instituted an order of knighthood in honour of *St. Rupert*, which consists of twelve knights, who bind themselves by the same vow as the knights of the order of *St. John*, and must prove the antiquity of their nobility. At the head of this order is a grand master. The knights also have a pension; and in order to be qualified for the post of governor of the castle at *Salzburg*, or of any of the frontier places, must have served ten years in a military capacity.

§. 12. The principal colleges of the archbishop are the privy or state-council, the consistory, the court of justice, the treasury, and the council of war.

§. 13. His revenues are estimated by *Keysser* at 800,000 rixdollars; but a person whose knowledge and veracity are equally indisputable and who has long lived at *Salzburg*, affirms in a manuscript that the incomes arising from all his lands amount *totidem annis* to no less than betwixt three and four millions of guilders.

§. 14. The military force of this archbishopric consists only of one regiment of foot containing 1000 men. The fifty halberdeers and the fifty trabants or horse-guards here being rather instituted for the splendor of the court than the military establishment; indeed a greater number of soldiers in this country would be both needless and inconvenient, it being by means of its hills and narrow passes well fortified against any invasions; it has besides very few places fit for the encampment of an army, and little or no grain, not to mention its brave and expert peasantry who would prove a stout defence to it. Every pfleg or bailiwick has its rendezvous, to which, on a signal being given by means of cannon planted on the mountains and towers, they repair completely armed, and there wait further commands  
for

for marching. The number of peasants here who never fail to hit a mark of a handbreadth are computed at 25,000.

§. 15. In this archbishopric are the following places, viz.

*Salzburg*, in Latin *Salisburgum*, anciently *Juvavia*, the capital of the archbishopric, and the residence of the archbishop, being environed by three mountains named the *Imberg*, the *Schloßberg*, and the *Munchberg*, but on one side open to a large plain through the midst of which runs the *Salza* or *Salzach*, both divisions of the city being joined by a bridge. *Salzburg* is computed to be 5000 geometrical paces in circuit, being well fortified, and that part of the city which lies to the right of the river surrounded with eight bastions, that on the left side with three. The mountain-castle here which stands in the former is very strong, not only on account of its lofty situation, but likewise of its works; and in it is the principal arsenal. This fortress is open only once a year, at which time it may be seen, and the garrison in it is never changed. It is also constantly furnished for a whole year with the necessary provisions, namely with grain, smoked beef, and marrow-bones for the making of broth as occasion requires. The streets in the city are narrow, and paved in the old fashion, but in other respects it is a well built place. The archbishop's palace in it is a large, stately and commodious building. Before it is a very beautiful fountain, and opposite to it stands another noble palace called the *Neuebau*, in which the Diet of the country is held, as also the meetings of all the several colleges; and here likewise is the archbishop's library. The Prince's summer-palace called *Mirabella* is also a grand structure, and contains in it a fine chapel with a very delightful garden. The bishop's palace of *Chiemsee*, the chapter-house, and the apartments for the cannons, together with the palace of Counts of *Lodron* and *Kienburg* are all very elegant buildings. The amphitheatre here cut out of a rock, and which is two hundred and twenty feet in length, standing in the west part of the city, with the stables on the side of the *Monchberg*, are likewise deserving particular notice. The cathedral of *St. Rupert*, consecrated in 1628, is built of free-stone and marble; in it are five organs, with a number of embellishments, and it has also a very grand treasury. The church of *St. Peter* is the oldest in the city, and near it stands a monastery of *Benedictine* Monks, in which is a fine library. The university church here, which was consecrated in the year 1707, is also a noble building; as is likewise the church in the archbishop's seminary or the *Collegium Valerianum* which is a nursery of ecclesiastics, together with twenty-seven other churches, seven of which stand close by the convents; not to mention the large hospital of *St. John*, together with four others, and without dwelling upon the *collegium clericorum* on the *Capuchin* mountain before the *Steinthor*. The university of *Salzburg* was first founded by archbishop *Paris* in the year 1620. In 1623 it was completed and given to the *Benedictines*, and in 1625 a bull was also obtained for it. In the colleges

leges of *Rupert* and *Lodron* young noblemen are educated. *Salzburg* is conveniently situated for trade. In 1510 it attempted to make itself an Imperial free city, but was reduced to its obedience by archbishop *Leonard*.

On a hill near it stands the nunnery of *Nunn*, or *Nonnberg*, which is instituted for ladies.

*Hellbrunn*, in Latin *Claro-fontanum palatium*, a seat of the archbishop's, with a very pleasant garden belonging to it, lies half an hour's distance from *Salzburg*.

*Kleßheim*, an archiepiscopal castle, lies three fourths of an hours distance from the city, and close by it is the pheasant house of *Belvedere*.

*Lauffen* is a town on the *Salza* with a bailiwick belonging to it. Almost one half of this place was destroyed by fire in the year 1633.

*Stauffeneck* is a castle and bailiwick lying not far from the river *Saal*.

*Hoghwert*, or *Hagekwerd*, a priory seated on a small inland lake.

*Raschenberg*, a castle, which is the seat of a bailiwick.

*Teisendorf*, a market-town.

*Waging*, is also a market-town, seated on the *Tachen-see*, on the opposite side of which stands the castle of *Lampoding*.

*Dengling* is likewise a market-town.

*Tittmaning*, a town seated on the *Salza* and the residence of a bailiff. In the year 1571 this place was set on fire by lightening, and only a few houses left standing.

*Muldorf*, a town lying on the *Inn*, and surrounded by *Upper-Bavaria*, is the seat of a bailiwick, to which belongs *Old-Muldorf*, *Mosling*, and *Friezing*. This town was almost wholly destroyed by fire in the year 1640.

*St. Michael Beyrn* is a convent of *Benedictine* Monks.

*Mattsee*, a market-place with a castle and foundation in it seated on a lake of the same name, is the residence of a bailiff, and was purchased of the cathedral of *Passau* in the years 1390 and 1398, but continued a fief thereof; the foundation in ecclesiastical matters, being likewise subordinate to this bishopric.

*Straß-Walchen*, also called *Straßwald*, is a market-town, with a district belonging to it under the direction of a bailiff.

*Neumark*, also is a market-town. Not far from this place stands the castle of *Pfangau*.

*Altenthan*, a mountain-castle, with a district belonging to it, was in the year 1362 transferred from the noble family of *Tban* to the archbishopric.

*Liechtenthan* is a castle having a bailiwick.

*Seekirchen*, a market-town near the *Waller-see*, takes its name from a church, which *St. Rupert* built there and was his first residence. In this town is a college of canons. Not far from it stands *Plain* in which is an image of the Virgin much resorted to by pilgrims.

*Neubaus* is a castle and bailiwick.

*Aign*, a village lying not far from *Salzburg*, and containing a cold bath.

*Turn* is a castle situated not far from the *Salza*.

*Koppl*, a hof-markt or estate, enjoying a low jurisdiction.

*Talgen*, a parish, belonging to the cathedral, and the residence of an *Urbar* judge, or *præfectus agrestium tributalium*, lies on the little river *Fusch* which issues out of a lake of the same name.

*Wartenfels* is a castle seated on a mountain, and having a bailiwick.

*S. Ægidius*, or *S. Gilling*, a market-town seated on the *Aber*, or *S. Wolfgang-see*.

*Huttenstein*, a castle standing on a hill, and the residence of a bailiff.

*Hallein*, a town, lying on the *Salza*, and the seat of a district, derive its name from the salt-works in it, which have been described above (§. 3.) The salt-pit lies not far from it near the church of *Durnberg*, which is dedicated to *Our Lady*.

*Glaneck* is a castle and district situate betwixt the *Saal* and *Salza*.

*Kuchl*, anciently called *Cuculli*, is a market-town seated on the *Salza*.

*Golling*, a market-town lying on the *Salza*, is the seat of a bailiwick.

Not far from it lies the pass of *Lueg*, on which, near the *Salza*, is a narrow way leading over a steep mountain.

*Abbtenu* is a market-town.

*Werfen* is a fortress, situated on the *Salza*, and first built by archbishop *Gebhard* in the eleventh century, but archbishop *John James* enlarged its fortifications. Near it is a market-town, which has a bailiwick.

*Bischofshofen*, on the *Salza*, is also the residence of a bailiff.

*Goldeck*, a hof-markt and the seat of a bailiwick.

*S. Veit* is a market-town.

*Daxenbach*, or *Taxenbach*, is a market-town with a castle seated on the *Salza*, and a bailiff's court. In the year 1323 archbishop *Frederick III.* purchased for 1500 florins the old and new chatellany here, together with its jurisdiction, which the family of *Goldeck* held as a fief of the archbishop.

*Zell in the Pinzgau*, seated on a lake which takes its name from it, is the residence of a bailiff.

*Lichtenberg*, is a castle, which gives name to a district.

*Salfelden*, a market-town, seated on the river *Saal*.

*Lefer*, a market-town, and the seat of a district.

Obs. In this country betwixt the country of the *Tyrolese*, *Upper-Bavaria*, and the abbey of *Berchtolsgaden*, are several passes, as namely that of *Strub* on the borders of *Tyrol*; that of *Kniepasz* on the river *Saal*; *Steinbach-pasz* also on the *Saal* and the borders of *Bavaria*; *Hirschpukel* situate on those of *Berchtolsgaden* and *Lustenstein* lying on the *Saal*.

*Ytter*, a mountain-castle seated on the confines of *Tyrol*; gives name to a bailiwick. Under it likewise is *Hopf-*

*Hopfgarten*, a market-town situate in a district named *Witschenau*. Close by it stands the castle of *Engelsberg*.

*Zell in Ziller-thal*, a market-town seated on the river *Ziller*, and the residence of a bailiff. In the neighbourhood of *Figen* is found gold.

In all parts of this mountainous country Chamois are very common, especially towards the *Tyrolese*.

*Windisch Matray*, a market-town seated in the *Tefferegger Thale*, is the residence of a bailiff, and anciently belonged to the Counts of *Matray*.

*Tefferegg* is a village, taking its name from the *Tefferegger Thale*. In the year 1685 the *Lutherans* of this country suffered a violent persecution under archbishop *Maximilian Gandolph*.

*Mitterfil*, a market-town lying on the *Salza*, is the seat of a bailiwick. The castle of this name stands on a mountain on the other side of the river. In the year 1228 the lands of the ancient Counts of *Mitterfil* were transferred by Duke *Lewis* of *Bavaria* (to whom they fell as a vacant fief) to the archbishopric in exchange for its lands of *Altenburg*.

*Rauris* is a market-town and the residence of a bailiff.

*Geisfern*, also is a market-town.

*Gastein*, a market-town seated on the river of the same name, contains a bailiwick, and is famous not only for its warm bath but also for its lead, silver, and gold mines, the last of which, in the time of archbishop *Leonbard*, yielded great quantities of gold. The inhabitants of *Goldeck* were anciently possessed of the jurisdiction of this place as a fief from the archbishopric, but they ceded it again in the year 1323.

*Great-Arl* is a castle and village, and the seat of a district.

*S. John's im Pougau*, a market-town situate not far from the *Salza*, contains a bailiwick.

*Radstatt*, a town seated on the *Ens*, which has its source in the neighbourhood of this place, is the residence of a bailiff.

Not far from hence on the river *Ens* lies the pass of *Mandling*. On the other side of the *Ens* stands the town of *Old-Markt*.

*Wagrain* is a market-town seated in the *Flachau*.

*Mautterndorf*, a market-town with a district annexed to it, belongs to the priory of the cathedral.

*Mesbain* is a castle, and the seat of a bailiwick.

*S. Michael in the Lungau*, a market-town, near which lies the source of the *Muer*.

*Tambfweg*, a market-town situate on the *Muer*, was consumed by fire in the year 1480.

*Hausz*, a castle, situate on the *Ens*, and the seat of a district, together with *Groming* and *Wolkenstein*, is surrounded by the duchy of *Stiria*.

Obs. The archbishopric of *Salzburg* is possessed in the duchy of *Carinthia* of the district of *Stall* on the river *Moll*; as also of the market-towns

of *Sachsenburg on the Drau* and *Feldsperg*; together with the towns of *Freisach* and *S. Andrée*; the market-towns of *Altenhofen*, *Huttenberg*, and *Guttaring*, and several other small places. And in *Lower-Austria*, of the town of *Traismaur*, together with the market-town of *Arnstorf*, and several other places.

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The ELECTORATE of  
B A V A R I A.

§. 1. DUKE *Albert* caused a small map of the dutchy of *Bavaria* to be drawn by *Philip Apian*, which map was published in the year 1561, and likewise in 1566 a larger one of twenty-four plates, which was never made public. The last of these two charts have been reduced to a smaller size by *Janßon* and others, but particularly by the younger *Visscher*, who has divided his two sheet map which was contracted from it into the bailiwicks, and the same has been done by *Homann* with some improvements. These maps constitute the seventy-sixth and seventy-seventh in the *Atlas of Germany*. In the year 1684 *George Philip Fink* also published a large map of the circle and dutchy of *Bavaria* with an index to it. The country about *Munich* was exhibited on a single map, which was published by *Homann's* heirs in the year 1743, and constitutes the seventy-ninth in the *Atlas of Germany*. *Erhard Reych* put out the first map of the upper palatinate in the year 1540, and after him *Visscher* and *Homann*, not to mention others, also published a map of the same. The last of these constitutes the seventy-eighth in the *Atlas of Germany*. Of the districts of *Neumark* belonging to the upper palatinate *Nik. Ritterbusz* has delineated a very good map, which is to be seen in Tom. III. of *Blaeu's Atlas*.

§. 2. This electorate comprehending in it all the ecclesiastical and temporal states of the circle of *Bavaria*, the limits of the circle are in effect also its boundaries; but the other lands belonging to the circle, which lie on the side of the electorate, are divided from it, and in it is only to be seen the parts terminating westward on *Swabia*, *Franconia*, and the dutchy of *Neuburg* and *Sulzbach*; those terminating southward on the *Tyrolese*, the county of *Werdenfels*, the lordship of *Hobenwaldeck*, the archbishopric of *Salzburg*, and the abbey of *Berchtolsghaden*; those terminating to the eastward on *Upper-Austria*, the bishopric of *Passau* and the kingdom of *Bohemia*, and those also terminating northward on *Bohemia* and *Franconia*. This circuit, however, comprises in it several entire countries of the circle,

for which reason it is no easy matter to ascertain with any degree of exactness the proper extent of the electorate, and maps themselves differ with respect to its greatest length and breadth. In the *repertorium Bavariæ* its utmost extent from north to south is reckoned forty-seven leagues, and from east to west thirty-three. *Bavaria* of itself is computed to be thirty-six leagues in length, and twenty-one broad. The lands of the electorate in this circle and that of *Swabia* taken together amount to about seven hundred and twenty-nine geographical square miles.

§. 3. *Upper-Bavaria* is partly mountainous and woody and partly marshy, abounding also in large and small lakes; and being likewise partly level, but in general fitter for pasturage than tillage. *Lower-Bavaria* is for the most part level and more fruitful. In general *Bavaria* abounds in grain, pastures, fruit, woods and forests; producing also great numbers of cattle and plenty of game and wild-fowl. At *Reichenhall* and *Traunstein* are salt-works. Near *Bobenmais*, in the district of *Viechtach*, is a mine of copper and silver, and at *Reichenhall* one of lead. In certain places in particular in the district of *Weilheim* are quarries of very fine marble. At *Meching*, *Abach*, *Adelbolzen*, *Wemding*, *Rosenheim*, and *Heilbrunn* are medicinal springs and baths. The upper palatinate is extremely mountainous, but withal woody, and has plenty of grafs, being likewise cultivated and producing grain. This country is able to support its inhabitants, particularly by means of the great number of its iron and lead-mines, its large woods and pastures. The *Danube* which issues out of *Swabia* waters the electorate from west to east. Below *Rain* it receives into it the *Lech*, and near *Kelheim* the *Altmühl*, above *Ratisbon* also the *Nab* which has its source both in the *Fichtelberge* and the upper palatinate; and below that city the *Regen* which rises in the district of *Zwiesel* in *Lower-Bavaria*; below *Deckendorf* and *Plading* it takes into it the *Iser*, which issues out of *Tyrol*, near *Vilsboven* the *Vils*, and near *Innsbatt* and *Passau*, the *Inn*, which also rises in *Tyrol*, being joined below *Burkhausen* by the *Salza*. Out of the *Danube*, the *Inn*, and the *Iser*, some small quantities of gold are gathered. The large inland lakes here are said to be sixteen in number, and the smaller ones one hundred and sixty: Of the former in *Upper-Bavaria* are the *Cheimsee*, the *Walchensee* or *Waldensee*, the *Tegernsee*, the *Kochelsee*, the *Staffelsee*, the *Wurmsee* or *Wirmsee*, and the *Ammersee*. These rivers, lakes, and ponds abound in fish, particularly the numerous ponds in the upper palatinate, which have an uncommon plenty.

§. 4. In all *Bavaria* are reckoned thirty-five towns, and ninety-five open and inclosed market-towns. According to the *repertorium Bavariæ*, in the several bailiwicks are upwards of 1000 castles, hof-markte (or estates invested with lower jurisdiction over the vassals) and seats, which shall be mentioned under each bailiwick. It is also said that in *Bavaria* are 11704 villages, hamlets, and deserts, which last alone are computed at 4000. In the

upper palatinate are thirteen boroughs, and twenty-eight market-towns. The computation of vassals in the electorate which estimates them at four millions, and those in *Bavaria* alone at near 3,400,000 exceeds the truth: For by vassals are to be understood heads or fathers of families, with their wives, children, and servants, or as some even say, hearths; whence consequently reckoning six persons to each hearth the electorate of *Bavaria* must contain in it twenty-four millions of inhabitants, a number not to be supposed. And even were the above calculation only meant of single persons, yet it still greatly exceeds the truth.

The *Landstande*, or States of *Bavaria* consist of three classes; namely of the prelates, the knights and nobility, to which also belong the Counts and Lords, and the burghers of the several boroughs and market-towns. The *landtage*, or Provincial-Diets are very rare here; but a committee, or election of the States, assemble annually at *Munich*, or as often as the state of affairs requires. In the upper palatinate, ever since its devolution to the Elector of *Bavaria* in the year 1628, all Diets have been discontinued, or rather the whole political constitution is abolished.

§. 5. In *Bavaria* no other religious doctrine and exercise than the *Roman-catholic* is tolerated: and thus a timely check was put to the disturbances which began to arise there in the sixteenth century on account of the Reformation; and those not without the countenance of divers of the States of the province. The *Lutheran* and *Calvinist* doctrines had indeed obtained a superiority in the upper palatinate, but that country falling into the hands of the Elector of *Bavaria*, the *Roman-catholic* doctrine was restored by force; great numbers however of *Lutherans* still remained. The collegiate foundations, the abbeys, priories, and other convents here, together with the commenderies, archdeaconries, deaneries, or rural chapters, as also the parishes and chapels in this electorate are distributed among the archbishopric of *Salzburg* and the bishoprics of *Eichstatt*, *Augsburg*, *Bamberg*, *Freyding*, *Passau*, and *Ratisbon*. The parishes in the electorate are about 1500. The vicarages, chapels of ease, and other chapels near 2000. And the number of churches in it is said to amount to 28709. These churches are subject to seventy-one rural deans. The remarkable convents are eighty-six in number, and the collegiate foundations twelve.

§. 6. Solid knowledge and good literature must be owned to the honour of this electorate, to be on a better footing, and to receive more countenance here now than ever. The *Benedictines* in particular distinguish themselves by their promotion of both. *Ingolstadt* boasts an university.

§. 7. Manufactures are also increased and improved here; witness those of coarse cloth, woollen-stuffs and stockings, silk-stuffs, velvets, tapestry, very good clocks, watches, and other necessities: Though its chief exports consist of cattle, grain, wood, salt, and iron.

§. 8. The

§. 8. The ancient *Boie*, who were a branch of the *Celta*, and came out of *Celtia* or *Gallia* about 589 years before the birth of *Christ*, crossing the *Rhine*, first seated themselves in *Bohemia*. But about the time of the Emperor *Augustus* being driven out of the greatest part of the country by the *Marcomanni* they removed into *Noricum*, and their settlement from thence came to be called *Bojer* or *Bayerland*, in Latin *Bojaria*, or *Bajovaria*, of which in process of time was made *Bavaria*. In the sixth century on the division of the great Empire of the *Franks*, among the four sons of *Clovis*, *Bavaria* fell under the dominion of the *Austrasian* Kings, and was governed by Dukes; the first of whom who occurs in ancient writers with any degree of certainty is *Garibald* I. who lived under *Clotbarius* King of *Austria*, and was without interruption succeeded by *Taszi* I. *Garibald* II. *Theodo* I. and *Theodo* II. The latter of these divided the large province of *Bavaria* into four parts, retaining to himself *Ratisbon* the capital, together with the country eastward of the same, and likewise *Noricum*. His eldest son *Theodebert* obtained *Rhetia*, the capital of which was anciently *Bozen*, in Latin *Bauzanum*. On the second son *Grimoald* he conferred *South-Bavaria*, or the *Sudergau*, together with the town of *Freyzing*: And on his third son *Theodebald*, *North Bavaria*, or the *Nordgau*, which included the modern upper palatinate, and likewise the city of *Nurnberg*. *Theodo* the father and his youngest son *Theodebald* dying, the whole province of *Bavaria* fell to the two surviving brothers; *Theodebert* obtaining *North* and *Middle Bavaria*, together with *Noricum*, and *Grimoald's* share comprehending in it *South Bavaria* and *Rhetia*. *Theodebert* was succeeded by his son *Hugbert*, who had for his successor *Ottilo*, who was followed by *Taszi* II. the last Duke of *Bavaria*; *Charles the Great* King of the *Franks* in the year 788, confining this Prince to a convent for certain acts of disobedience, and reassuming to himself *Bavaria*, appointed it to be governed by Counts. On the division of the monarchy of the *Franks* among his grandsons by *Lewis* I. *Bavaria*, together with all *Germany*, fell to *Lewis the German*, who resided at *Ratisbonne*: And on another division made among his sons in the year 876, *Karlmann* became King of *Bavaria*, in which sovereignty he was first succeeded by his brother *Lewis the younger*, and afterwards by his youngest brother *Charles the Fat*. But the latter being deposed by the States of the *German Empire* in the year 887; and *Arnulph* natural son to his brother *Karlmann* elected King of *Germany*, *Bavaria* also escheated to him, and after him fell to his son *Lewis the Child*. Both at that time and also after his death *Arnulph* was Marggrave of *Bavaria*, and in the year 920 was also created Duke of the same by King *Henry* I. But though his sons were dispossessed of this dukedom, yet was his second son of the same name created Pfalzgrave of *Bavaria*, and he became the founder of the family of the Lords of *Schir*, or *Scheurn*, who afterwards bore the title of *Wittesbach*.

The

The Emperor *Otto the Great* made a donation of the duchy of *Bavaria* to his brother *Henry*. King *Henry IV.* took this duchy from *Otto II.* Duke of *Bavaria*, who had plotted against his life, and in the year 1071 gave it to his son-in-law *Welfbo*, whose father *Azo* was a powerful Prince, being sovereign of *Milan*, *Genoa*, and many other countries in *Lombardy*, all which devolved by inheritance to this Duke *Welfbo* and his descendants. From him was descended Duke *Henry the Haughty*, who in the years 1126 or 1127 also acquired the duchy of *Saxony*, but in 1138 lost both that and the duchy of *Bavaria*, on account of his opposing the election of King *Conrad III.* His son *Henry the Lion* was indeed restored to the possession of both these duchies, but the Emperor *Frederick I.* likewise put him under the ban in the year 1180, insomuch that he retained only the countries of *Luneburg*, *Brunswick* and *Nordheim*, which came to him by inheritance from his mother. On the contrary the Imperial fiefs which he held were bestowed on others. The duchy of *Bavaria*, from which at that time *Tyrol* was separate (see vol. iv. p. 229.) fell to *Otto the Elder*, Pfalzgrave of *Wittelsbach*, whose ancestors, sons to Duke *Arnulph*, had been unjustly driven out and excluded for above two hundred years. His son Duke *Lewis* was also declared by the Emperor *Frederick II.* Pfalzgrave of the *Rhine*, and this palatinate his son *Otto* was actually possessed of (see vol. iv.) His sons *Lewis the Severe*, and *Henry*, in the year 1253, dividing their paternal estates amongst them, the former obtaining the palatinate of the *Rhine* with *Upper-Bavaria*, and the latter all the other countries. The sons of *Lewis the Severe*, namely *Rudolph*, and *Lewis the Younger*, dividing their patrimony a second time, the former of these became the founder of the present electoral-house of the palatinate, and the latter of that of *Bavaria*. The last-mentioned *Lewis*, Duke of *Upper-Bavaria* became likewise Emperor, and in 1329 entered into a compact with the sons of his deceased brother, formally ceding to them the palatinate of the *Rhine*, together with the upper palatinate, as it was at that time first called. In the year 1340 *Lower-Bavaria* devolved to him on the failure of the line which possessed it. In 1392 the three sons of his son *Stephen* divided it amongst themselves, founding three lines, namely those of *Ingolstadt*, *Landshut* and *Munich*; the first of which became extinct in the year 1447, and the second in 1503, but the third still exists. Divers subsequent divisions of this country were made, but ever since the year 1545 not only all kinds of divisions, but likewise all joint-governments have been discontinued. In the year 1623 Duke *Maximilian I.* obtained for his house the electoral dignity, and in 1628 also the upper palatinate, both which were confirmed to him at the peace of *Westphalia*. In 1706 his grandson *Maximilian II.* was put under the ban of the Empire, but in 1714 was restored to the entire possession of his country. In 1742 his son the Elector *Charles Albert* was chosen Emperor, but met with little success in his war with *Austria*. On that account

account *Maximilian Joseph*, his son and successor in the dutchy and electoral dignity, prudently bestows his greatest attention on the improvement of his country.

§. 9. The office of arch-steward of the Empire and the electoral-dignity have been long in the possession of the house of *Bavaria*, which being divided into two branches, namely those of *Bavaria* and the palatinate (§. 8.) a convention has been made on account of the electoral-dignity; and in the compact of partition entered into in the year 1329 by the Emperor *Lewis* of *Bavaria* with his brother's sons, it was agreed that the title of Elector should be common to both houses, but they vote alternately. The palatine-house, however, in the year 1356, managed matters so that in the golden-bull the electoral-dignity was exclusively assigned to it, and on gaining this point also appropriated to itself the office of arch-steward. The Elector-palatine *Frederick V.* being put under the ban, in 1623 the electoral-dignity and office of arch-steward devolved to *Bavaria*, the former of which was confirmed to it by the peace of *Westphalia*, but of the latter no mention was made. *Bavaria*, however, has continued in possession of that office, excepting only from the year 1706 to 1714, during which interval it was exercised by the Elector-palatine. Of the agreement made with the Elector-palatine with respect to the vicariate of the Empire, notice has been taken above.

§. 10. The title of the Elector is, *By the Grace of God Duke of Upper and Lower-Bavaria, as also of the Upper Palatinate; Pfalzgrave of the Rhine, Arch-Steward of the Holy Roman Empire, and Elector and Landgrave of Leuchtenberg.* The arms of the Elector are quarterly an escutcheon of pretence. In the last of these quarters is the Imperial monde *topaz*, in a field *ruby*, denoting the office of arch-steward of the Empire; in the upper dexter and lower sinister quarter are lozenges *saphire* and *pearl*, for the dutchy of *Bavaria*; and in the upper sinister and lower dexter is a lion *ruby* crowned *topaz*, for the palatinate of the *Rhine*. During an *interregnum*, when the Elector of *Bavaria* exercises the vicariate of the Empire, he is allowed to bear the Imperial spread eagle, with his family shield on the breast.

§. 11. The hereditary offices of the Electorate of *Bavaria* are that of hereditary master of the household, with which, ever since the year 1618, the Barons *Haslang* have been invested; that of hereditary steward, belonging to the Count of *Truchseßz*, p. 265. that of hereditary marshal, of which ever since the year 1411 the noble family of *Gumpenberg* have been possessed; that of hereditary cup-bearer, which is enjoyed by the Count of *Freyßing*; and that of hereditary huntsman, which so early as the year 1356 was conferred on the Counts of *Torring*, this grant being again renewed in 1607.

§. 12. The *Bavarian* order of *S. George* was revived in 1729 by the  
Electors

Electoꝛ *Albert*. The knights of this order are stiled *Defenders of the immaculate conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary*, and must produce unquestionable proofs of the nobility of their ancestry for eight generations in both lines. The Electoꝛ is grand-master, and its ensign is a cross enamelled blue with a *S. George* in the middle, on the reverse of which is the name of the restorer of the order in a cypher, surmounted with the electoral-cap, and at the four angles these letters, *I. V. P. F.* signifying *justus velut palma florebit*, i. e. *the righteous shall flourish like a palm-tree*. This cross is worn pendent to a broad sky-blue ribbon with a black and white border. To this order are appropriated the prefecturates of *Abensberg* and *Altmanstein*, as also *Aicha*, *Schwaben*, *Wasserburg*, *Eggenfelden*, *Aerding*, *Neumarkt*, *Stadt am Hof* and *Bernstein*, *Riedt* and *Hirschbau*, whence accordingly they are always held by knights.

§. 13. In the electoral-college the Electoꝛ of *Bavaria* possesses only the fifth seat, but notwithstanding that is the second of the lay Electoꝛs; he is by virtue of *Bavaria* not only a member of the college of Princes, but has even the first seat and vote in it; the Landgravate of *Leuchtenberg* also furnishes him with a seat and vote betwixt *Savoy* and *Anhalt*; though with respect of the Imperial counties and lordships of which he is proprietor, it is by virtue of *Weigenstein* only that he takes place in the college of the Imperial Counts of *Swabia*. The Electoꝛ of *Bavaria* is joint summoning Prince and director of the circle of *Swabia*, and in the Diet enjoys six votes. Ever since the year 1521, at which time he was only a simple Duke, his assessment in the *matricula* of the Empire has amounted to that of an Electoꝛ, namely to sixty horse and two hundred and seventy-seven foot, or 1828 florins; and on this footing it has continued from that time, though some few are of opinion that for the upper palatinate and the county of *Cham*, he ought to pay one half of the Electoꝛ-palatine's assessment. His contributions for his other dominions shall be specified in their places. His taxation in the circular *matricula* is the same with that in the *matricula* of the Empire. To the chamber at *Wetzlar* he is rated for the dutchy of *Bavaria* at eight hundred and eleven rix-dollars, fifty-eight kruitzers and a half; but for the upper palatinate he persists in refusing any payment, notwithstanding the Imperial chamber has formally demanded of him a sum equal to one half of what the Electoꝛ-palatine is assessed at.

§. 14. The principal colleges of the Electoꝛ are, the *Ministerium*, or privy-council; the *Dicasterium*, or high court of appeals; the college of ducal counsellors, the ecclesiastical council, the council of war, the treasury, the council of trades, mintage and mines. The whole dutchy of *Bavaria* is under the direction of four prefecturate courts; two of which for *Lower Bavaria* are at *Landshut* and *Straubing*; and the two belonging to *Upper Bavaria* at *Munich* and *Berghausen*. The seat of the government of

of the upper palatinate lies at *Amberg*. The presidents of these prefecturate-courts are all noblemen.

§. 15. The revenues of the Elector arise out of salt, beer, wine and brandy, oak-mast, venison, wood, mines, coinage, tolls, excise, contributions, and other ordinary sources, exclusive of imposts on extraordinary occasions. His ordinary revenues *per annum* are estimated at betwixt five and six millions of guildens.

§. 16. The military force of the Elector consists of regulars and militia; the former of these in times of peace amounts usually to about 12,000 men, but in war have been augmented to 25, and even to 30,000. In the year 1753 colonel *Beccof* formed a scheme for enabling the Elector to maintain 12,000 regulars and 10,000 militia for 860,000 Imperial guilders *per annum*; whereas on the former footing such a body required at least the sum of three millions.

§. 17. To the electorate belongs

I. The dutchy of *Bavaria* consisting,

## I. OF U P P E R B A V A R I A.

Which is under the direction of two rent-amters, or governments.

1. To the rent-amt of *Munich* belongs

*Munich*, in Latin *Monachium*, a fortified city seated on the *Iser*, and the capital and residence of the Elector. The straight and broad streets of this place, and the great number of fine buildings in it both ecclesiastical and secular, render it one of the handsomest cities in all *Germany*, and even in *Europe*; and it is said to contain 40,000 inhabitants. The palace here, which was first erected by the Elector *Maximilian I.* is an elegant structure, containing four courts, viz. the *Prinzenhof*, which is decorated with several brass statues; the *Kaiserhof*, the *Kuchelhof*, which is the largest, and the *Alte Burg*, or old citadel. The things most worthy of notice in this palace are, the large and beautiful *Kaisersaal*, a chapel of the Virgin *Mary*, with a rich treasury in it; the *Antiquarium*, or chamber of antiquities, in which are two hundred marble statues and busts of *Roman* Emperors, and some hundreds of other antiques, the greatest part of which were brought from *Italy*; the chamber of rich curiosities; the *Musæum*, and the Elector's library. In the year 1729 the palace, and particularly the chamber of rich curiosities here suffered greatly by a fire, and in 1750 a whole wing of it was burnt down. Towards the east stands the Elector's arsenal, and northward lie the park and pleasure-gardens, and near these is the *Thurnierhaus*, or large edifice for tournaments. On the west-side of the palace and opposite to it, stands the fine house belonging to Count *Preysing*. In this part is also another palace built by Duke *William*. In the

largest market-place stands a high marble pillar with a brass statue of the Virgin *Mary* upon it, and two large fountains, and on the sides is the town-house, in which the States hold their meetings, together with several lofty houses ornamented with decorations of paintings on the front. The principal ecclesiastical buildings here are the collegiate-church, which is dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, that of St. *Peter*, with the convents of the *Augustines*, *Capuchins*, *Carmelites*, *Franciscans* and *Theatines*, as also the Jesuits college, in which is a valuable library, together with the nunneries of *S. Clara*, *Bridget* and *Ridler*, the residence of the *English* society, the hospitals of St. *Elizabeth*, or the Duke's, and *S. Joseph*, as also that of the *Holy-Ghost*.

On the other side of the *Iser* lies the *Au*, the remarkable places in which are, the house of Duke *Albert*, with its chapel, and the Elector's manufactory. Above the *Au* stands a convent belonging to the order of St. *Paul*. In *Munich* are manufactures of velvet, silk, wool and tapestry. It is probable that the ancient city of *Campodunum*, or *Campidonum*, stood in this neighbourhood. About the year 1175, Duke *Henry the Lion* built the city of *Munich* on a spot belonging to the convent of *Schoftlar*. In 1327 it was greatly damaged by fire, and in 1448 almost entirely destroyed. In 1632 it was taken by the *Swedes*, and in 1704, 1742 and 1743 by the *Austrians*, who in the last-mentioned year established a commission of regency at this place.

2. The *pfleggericht* or———and of *Dachau* contains in it

*Dachau*, a market-town seated on an eminence on the river *Ammer*, on a high hill near which stands an electoral castle. This place had anciently Counts of its own who took their title from it, and were descended from the Counts of *Scheurn*, but became extinct in the year 1175: The lordship of *Dachau*, however, was before that purchased by Duke *Orto I*. A canal leads from this place towards *Schleisheim*.

*Bruck*, or *Pruck*, also called *Upper-bruck*, a market-town seated on the river *Ammer* near *Furstenfeld*.

*Nymphenberg*, a pleasure-house belonging to the Elector, and standing about one half hour from *Munich*, has fine gardens and water-works in it, together with a canal which leads to *Munich*.

*Schleisheim*, a stately seat of the Elector's, about one *German* mile and a quarter from *Munich*, is more especially remarkable for a collection of pictures in it by the most celebrated masters, namely by *Rubens*, *Albert Durer* and others. Out of the garden belonging to it we come into a large mall planted on each side with limes, at the end of which stands the delicious village of *Lustheim*, where begins a canal, which on one side leads to *Dachau*, and on the other falls into the *Iser*. At this place also is a stud of the Elector's.

*Furstenfeld*, a large convent of *Cistercian* Monks, situated on the river *Ammer*. Linder-

*Inderstorf*, a priory of regular Canons of the order of St. *Augustine*, seated on the river *Glon*.

*Daxa*, or *Taxa*, a convent of *Augustines*.

Thirty-eight castles, noble seats and *hofmarkte*, or manors with lower jurisdiction, namely *Deutenhofen*, *Haimhausen*, *Schonbrunn*, *Lauterbach*, *Mammendorf*, *Maisach*, *Menzing*, *Neubausen*, *Simershausen*, *Spilberg* and *Sulzemos*.

3. The *pfleggericht* of *Crantsperg*, or *Crantzberg*, derives its name from an old castle in it, and contains

*Neustift*, a fine abbey of *Præmonstratensian* Monks.

*Weichen-Stepen*, or *Stephan*, an abbey of *Benedictines*, seated on the river *Mosach*.

Twenty-eight castles, noble seats and *hofmarkte*, as namely *Cammerberg*, *Eisenhofn*, *Haidlsing*, *Herezell*, *Hobencammer*, *Marzling*, *Massenhausen*, *Ottenberg*, *Pifnitz*, *Talhausen* and *Yetzendorf*.

4. The *pfleggericht* of *Pfaffenhofen*, in which is *Pfaffenhofen*, a small town seated on the river *Ilm*.

*Hobenwart*, in Latin *Alta Specula*, and *Summontorium*, a walled market-town with an abbey of *Benedictine* Nuns, seated on the river *Paar*.

*Geisenfeld*, a market-town seated on the river *Ilm*, with an abbey of *Benedictine* Nuns in it, which formerly enjoyed an hereditary prefect.

*Scheurn*, a convent of *Benedictine* Monks, standing on the site of the family seat of the ancient Counts of *Scheurn*.

Twenty castles, noble seats and *hofmarkte*, as namely *Bornbach* and *Illmunster*, in the latter of which formerly stood a collegiate-church, which in the year 1495 was removed to *Munich*, *Kunigsfeld*, *Puchersfriedt*, *Reichershausen*, *Ritterswert*, *Robrbach*, *Rotteneck* and *Schenkenau*.

5. The *pfleggericht* of *Mainburg*, in which is

*Mainburg*, a market-town seated on the river *Ambs*; together with

Five castles, noble seats and *hofmarkte*, or manors, enjoying lower jurisdiction, as namely *Meinhofn*, *Ratzenhofn*, &c.

6. The *pfleggericht* of *Neustadt*, containing

*Neustadt*, a small town seated on the *Danube*.

*Irnling*, a *hofmarkt*.

7. The *pfleggericht* of *Abensperg* and *Altmanstein*, belongs to the Knights of St. George, and contains in it

*Abersperg*, anciently *Abusina*, also called *Aventinum*, a small town and castle seated on the river *Umbs*, and containing a convent of *Carmelites*. This place belonged formerly to the Counts and Barons of *Abensperg*, who took their name from it. On the death of *Nicolas*, the last of this family, in the year 1485, his lands as Imperial fiefs escheated to the Empire, but in 1493 this town was purchased by *Bavaria* of the Emperor *Maximilian*. In it was born that excellent historian *Johannes Aventinus*.

*Altmauslein*, a market-town, belonging to the family of *Abensperg*.

*Eszing*, a market-town, situate on the *Altmubl*, with a collegiate-church in it. On a steep hill near this town stands the castle of *Randeck*.

*Ror*, a market-town, containing a priory of canons of the order of St. *Augustine*.

*Paring*, a convent of *Benedictine* Monks, once also a canonry of regular *Augustines*.

The castle of *Groszkausen*, together with the noble seat of *Hagnbibl*, and *Offendorf*.

8. The *pfleggericht* of *Riedenburg*, containing in it

*Riedenburg*, a market-town, situated on the *Altmubl*, with a castle near it on an eminence. At this place formerly resided Counts, who took their name from it, but these became extinct in the time of King *Rudolph*.

*Altmublmunster*, in Latin *Monasterium Alemanne*, a commandery of the order of St. *John*, to which order it fell in the year 1311, having formerly belonged to the Knights Templars.

*Schambaupten*, a collegiate-church, which was also a priory of regular canons of the order of St. *Augustine*.

Twelve castles, noble seats and *hofmarkte*; as, namely, *Aichling*, *Haxenacker*, *Prun*, *Tachenstein* and *Wildenstein*.

9. The *pfleggericht* of *Kosching*, containing in it

*Kosching*, a market-town, which is said to have been a *Roman* station called *Casarea*.

The castles, noble seats and *hofmarkte* of *Helmannsberg*, *Kassn*, *Prun* and *Schlechestein*.

10. The *pfleggericht* of *Vobburg*, containing

*Vobburg*, a market-town and castle, seated on the *Danube*, and which had formerly its own Counts, who became extinct in the year 1204.

*Gaimersheim*, a market-town.

*Pforing*, a walled market-town, seated on the *Danube*, and being a very old place, which is anciently said to have been called *Epona*.

*Sigenburg*, a market-town, seated on the little rivulet of *Amb*.

*Biburg* and *Munchsmunster*, residences of Jesuits, but formerly *Benedictine* convents.

Sixteen castles, noble seats and *Hofmarkte*; as, namely, *Wackerstein* on the *Danube*; *Lenting*, *Oettling*, *Talbait* and *Train*.

11. *Ingolstadt*, anciently *Aureatum*, is a fortified town, lying on the *Danube*, and having large, broad, and well-paved streets in it, being also the seat of a governor. This town contains in it an upper and lower parish-church, exclusive of three others, together with a college and *gymnasium* of Jesuits, two convents of Monks and one of Nuns, as also an university founded in 1472 and enlarged in 1746, in which is a cabinet of antiquities and a good library. In the year 1632 this town was besieged by the *Swedes* without

without success; but, in 1743, was taken by the *Austrians*. *Ingolstadt* has the privilege of a staple.

To this town belong the *pflegs*, or bailiwicks, of *Gerlsing*, *Oetting* and *Stainbaim*.

12. The *pfleggericht* of *Schrobenhausen*, to which belongs

*Schrobenhausen*, a small town, seated on the river *Paar*, and containing three churches. Near it also lies a convent of *Franciscan* Monks.

Fifteen castles, noble seats and *hofmarkte*: viz. *Lower-Arnbach*, *Sandizell*, *Gerlbach*, *Herzhausen*, *Langenmosen*, *Oedlzhausen*, *Satlberg* and *Steingriff*.

13. The *pfleggericht* of *Rain*, containing in it

*Rain*, a small fortified town, situated not far from the *Lech*, on the little river of *Acba*, and which, in the thirty years war, was taken by the *Swedes*, and, in 1704, by the combined forces of the *Imperialists* and *English*. Not far from this place, at a fort on the *Lech*, the famous Count *Tilli* received a wound in the foot, of which wound he died at *Ingolstadt*.

*Pottmes*, a market-town.

*Lower-Schonfeld*, an abbey of *Cistercian* Nuns, seated on the rivulet of *Acba*, which below this place falls into the *Danube*.

*Thierhaupten*, an abbey of *Benedictine* Monks.

Eleven castles, noble seats and *hofmarkte*: namely, *Gumpenberg*, *Pahr*, *Schorn*, *Rietheim* and *Walden*.

14. The *pfleggericht* of *Donauwerth*, in which is

*Donauwerth*, otherwise called *Donawert*, or *Donauworth*, and formerly also *Schwabischworth*, or simply *Worth*, a town, seated on the river *Danube* in that part where it receives into it the *Wernitz*, on the borders of *Bavaria*, and *Swabia*. This town contains in it a church dedicated to the Virgin *Mary* with an abbey of *Benedictine* Monks consecrated to the *Holy Cross*, and subordinate to the cathedral of *Augsburg*, but belonging to the village of *Munster*, which has been mentioned as paying contribution to the circle of *Swabia*, as also a commandery of the *Teutonic* order, to which belongs the village of *Lauterbach*. *Donauworth* formerly depended on the circle of *Swabia* as a *Lutheran* Imperial town. Whether it was created such by the Emperors *Henry VI.* *Albert I.* or *Charles IV.* historians are not agreed. In the year 1376, the last-mentioned Emperor mortgaged it to the Duke of *Bavaria*; but, in 1414, the Emperor *Sigismund* redeemed it, and received it into the Empire, and in 1434 also granted it a charter, whereby it was never to be separated from the same. Accordingly its immediate dependance on it continued till the year 1607, when, having with tumult and violence opposed some unusual processions appointed by the abbey of the *Holy Cross*, it was put under the ban, and the execution of that sentence committed to the Duke of *Bavaria*, who took it and kept possession of the place. By the peace of *Westphalia*, however, it was agreed, on the intercession of the States,

States, that at the Diet of the Empire it should be restored to its former privileges, and enjoy the same immunities in ecclesiastical and civil affairs, which, by virtue of this peace, the other free Imperial States were to be possessed of, and that notwithstanding any claims whatsoever upon the town. But this indulgence was never carried into execution, and *Donauwerth* actually continues still under the dominion of *Bavaria*. From the years 1705 to 1714, it was restored to its former immediate dependence on the Empire, but by the peace of *Baaden* again fell to the Elector of *Bavaria*. To this town belong several lands. In the year 1530, the Imperial *pflege* of *Worlb* was removed by the Emperor *Charles V.* to this place, but, in 1536, the latter transferred it to the house of *Fugger* for the sum of 6600 florins, which the Emperor *Charles VII.* as Elector, obtained by agreement for his house. This *pflege* principally contains in it four villages, among which is the village of *Lauterbach*, which, together with its courts, privileges and emoluments, became, as above, the property of the commandery of the *Teutonic* order in this town, but the criminal jurisdiction belongs to the Imperial *Pflege*. In it also is a free *Bursch*.

*Schellenberg*, not far from hence, is famous for the defeat of the *Bavarians* there in the year 1704, by the united forces of the *English* and *Imperialists*, though strongly entrenched.

15. The *pfleggericht* of *Wemdingen*, which lies betwixt the principality of *Neuburg* and the county of *Oettingen*, anciently belonged to the Counts of *Hirschberg*, on the failure of whom it came as a fief of the bishopric of *Ratisbon* to the house of *Wemdingen*, who sold it to the Counts of *Oettingen*; and these again, in the year 1467, made it over to *Bavaria*. In the year 1504, *Bavaria* disposed of it again to *Oettingen*; but this purchase was never completed on account of the opposition of the burghers, and the money paid for it, which amounted to 20,000 florins, is said to have been returned in 1516. To it belongs

*Wemdingen*, a small town, in which is a castle and a medicinal bath; *Funffstetten*, *Lozheim*, *Nusbuhl*, *Ammerbach* and other places.

16. The *phleggericht* of *Aicha*, which belongs to the Knights of *St. George*, contains in it

*Aicha*, a small town, seated on the river *Paar*, with an old castle, two churches and a house belonging to the order of *St. John*. In the year 1633, this place was taken by the *Swedes*, and, in 1634, laid in ashes by them.

Not far from hence stood the castle of *Upper-Wittelsbach*, which is the family seat of the Counts of *Wittelsbach*; but *Otho* of *Wittelsbach* having murdered *Philip*, King of the *Romans*, in the year 1208 it was demolished, and the stones of it are said to have been used for the building of this little town. Below it stands also the castle of *Under-Wittelbach*.

*Blumenthal*, a commandery of the order of *St. John*, not far from *Aicha*.  
*Ainling*, a market-town.

*Altomunster*,

*Altomünster*, a market-town, with an abbey of Nuns in it of the order of St. Bridget, or S. Saunoz.

*Inchenhofen*, also a market-town.

*Kupach*, a market-town. with an abbey of *Benedictine* Nuns.

Twenty-three castles, noble seats and *hofmarkte*; as, namely, *Aßing*, *Groszhausen*, *Dannern*, *Pichel*, *Griesbeckerzell*, *Hafzlangkreut*, *Kilkershausen*, *Upper-Griesbach*, *Rapperzell*, *Schonleitten*, *Winden* and *Scherneck*.

17. The *pfleggericht* of *Friedberg*, containing

*Friedberg*, a town, in the neighbourhood of which rises the river *Aicha*. This place stands on a hill and has an old castle in it together with two churches. *Friedberg* is noted for clocks and watches. In the years 1632 and 1646, it was laid in ashes.

Seven castles, noble seats and *hofmarkte*; as, namely, *Stetzlingen* and *Tasing*.

18. The *pfleggericht* of *Moringen*, in which is *Meringerzell*, a *hofmarkte*,

19. The *pfleggericht* of *Landsberg*, containing

*Landsberg*, a town, seated on the *Lech*, with an old mountain castle in it, and having formerly Counts of its own. This place contains two churches, together with a college of Jesuits and a *gymnasium*. In the years 1632, 1633 and 1646, it suffered greatly.

*Dießen*, a market-town, situated on the *Ammersee*, with a priory in it of regular canons of the order of St. *Augustine*. This place was formerly granted to the Counts of *Dießen*, whose castle stood opposite to the convent.

*Raitenbuch*, also called *Rottenbuch*, a handsome priory of regular canons of the order of St. *Augustine*, founded, in the year 1185, by *Guelf IV.* the first *Bavarian* Duke of that name. This priory lies on the river *Ammer*.

*Steingaden*, an abbey of *Præmonstratensian* Monks.

*Wessnbrunn*, a handsome abbey of *Benedictines*.

Twenty-seven castles, noble seats and *hofmarkte*; as, namely, *Adelsbosen*, *Aeresingen*, *Baberen*, *Durkenfeld*, *Emmingen*, *Gainezbosen*, *Haltenberg*, *Iglingen*, *Kaltenberg*, *Lichtenberg*, *Hurlach*, *Windach*, *Pestenacker*, *Schmiben*, *Stainebach* and *Winkl*.

20. The *pfleggericht* of *Schongau*; in which is

*Schongau*, a small town, seated on the *Lech*, standing high, and containing in it also a castle, which anciently belonged to the Dukes of *Swabia* of the *Hohenstauffen* family, but which, in the year 1266, is said to have been transferred by sale to *Lewis*, Duke of *Bavaria*.

*Peisenberg*, a convent.

21. The *pfleggericht*, or lordship, of *Hoben Schwangau* lies on the *Lech* on the fronties of *Tyrol*, and anciently belonged to the house of the *Guelfs*, from whom it came, in the year 1191, to the Dukes of *Swabia* of the *Hohenstauffen* family, who, in 1266, transferred it as a gift to the Dukes of *Bavaria*; but his sovereignty the proprietors have gradually shaken off. In the

the fifteenth century the Lords of *Baumgarten* were in possession of this place till they mortgaged it to the Barons of *Freundsberg*; but the Dukes of *Bavaria* redeemed it and at last acquired the absolute property thereof. The circle of *Swabia* took some steps for the comprehending of this lordship within its taxation; but these measures were opposed by the lords of *Baumgarten*, and much more so by the Electors of *Bavaria*. The castle of *Hoben-Schwangau* stands on a hill adjoining to the *Albsee*, or lake of *Alb*.

22. The *pfleggericht* of *Weilheim* contains in it some large but a greater number of small lakes; as, namely, the *Ammersee*, the *Walchensee*, the *Kochelsee*, and the *Staffelsee*. It borders also on the *Wurmsee*. To this *pfleggericht* belongs

*Weilheim*, a town, seated on the river *Ammer*, with a small castle in it and a convent of *Franciscans*. The Counts of *Weilheim* became extinct in the year 1331.

*Etal*, a *Benedictine* convent, with an academy in it for military exercises. To the convent belongs

*Murnau*, a market-town, and *Staffelsee*, which was once the seat of justice and possessed of criminal jurisdiction.

*Ammergauggericht*, in which, not far from the convent of *Etal*, rises the river *Ammer*. This district comprehends in it the *Upper* and *Under-Ammergau*, with some other places.

*Polling*, a canonicate of regular *Augustines*, situated not far from *Weilheim*.

*Habach*, a collegiate-foundation.

*Schlechdorf*, a canonry of regular *Augustines*, situated on the *Kochelsee*.

*Benedikt-Beyrn*, formerly *Burin*, or *Buren*, a convent of *Benedictine* Monks founded in 733 by a person named *Landfrid*, whom St. *Boniface* had exhorted to this pious work. In the year 1275, the Emperor *Rodolphus I.* granted a sceptre to the abbot; but they forfeited this princely dignity by putting themselves under the protection of the Dukes of *Bavaria*, and the convent has never been able to recover its independency.

*Bernried*, a canonry of regular *Augustines*, situated on the *Wurmsee*.

*Andechs*, commonly called *der heilige berg*, or the *Holy bill*, a convent of *Benedictine* Monks lying not far from the *Ammersee*. This convent keeps up the memory of the ancient Counts of *Andech*, whose original seat was at this place.

Eighteen castles, *hofmarkte* and noblemen's seats, among which are *Iffeldorf*, *Seefeld*, *Stegen*, *Delling*, *Pahl*, *Tutzing* on the *Wurmsee*, *Worth*, on an island, lying in the *Wurmsee*, and *Walchstatt*.

23. The *pfleggericht* of *Starenberg*. In it is

*Starenberg*, a seat of the Elector's, situated on the *Wurmsee*, on which the Court sometimes take the diversion of sailing and likewise of hunting in the water, a stag being forced for that purpose into the lake.

Twelve castles, noblemen's seats and *hofmarkte*; as, namely, *Geising*, *Kunigswisen*, *Leutstetten*, *Pasing*, *Planeck*, &c.

24. The *pfleggericht* of *Wolferzhausen*, in which is *Wolferzhausen*, or *Wolratshausen*, a market-town, with a castle belonging to it, seated on an eminence. This place stands on the *Loyfa*, which, in these parts, joins the *Iser*. *Wolferzhausen* had anciently Counts of its own to whom it gave title.

*Holzkirchen*, a market-town.

*Beyrberg* and *Dietramszell*, canonries of regular *Augustines*.

*Reitberg*, a *Franciscan* nunnery.

*Schoftlarn*, a *Præmonstratensian* convent.

*Tegernsee*, a *Benedictine* convent, situated on a lake of the same name, and formerly possessed of four hereditary jurisdictions. In its neighbourhood is found *Petroleum*.

Twenty-one castles, noblemen's seats and *hofmarkte*; as, namely, the *Perg*, a castle belonging to the Electors; *Almannshausen* and *Ammerland*, all three of which lie on the *Wurmsee*; *Eurasburg*, *Grienerwald*, *Hornstein*, *Perg am Laimb*, *Reichersbeurn*, &c.

25. The *pfleggericht* of *Tolz*, containing

*Tolz*, a market-town, situated on the *Iser*, and having a *Franciscan* convent and a castle.

Four castles, noblemen's seats and *hofmarkte*; as, namely, *Hechenberg* and *Hohenburg*, at the latter of which is a mount calvary.

26. The *pfleggericht* of *Auxburg*, in which is

*Auxburg*, a fortified castle, standing high on the river *Ibn*.

*Urfarn*, a *hofmarkt*.

27. The *pfleggericht* of *Aibling*; in which is

*Aibling*, a market-town, situated on the river *Manguald*.

*Beybarting*, a canonry of regular *Augustines*.

*S. Petersberg*, a priory, standing on a very high mountain, and generally conferred on some favorite, whose place is supplied by a priest.

*Weiern*, a canonry of regular *Augustines*.

*Schliers*, a prefecturate.

*Falley*, a seat with a county in it, and standing high on the river *Manguald*.

*Falkenstein*, a seat, with a lordship belonging to it, situated on the river *Ibn*.

Seventeen castles, noble seats and *hofmarkte*; as, namely, *Brannenburg*, *Mosack*, *Dieperskirch*, *Hechenrain*, *Pullach*, &c.

28. The *pfleggericht* of *Schwaben* belongs to the knights of *St. George*, and contains in it

*Schwaben*, a market-town and castle, situated on the river *Sempta*.

*Grafing*, an ancient market-town.

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*Ebersperg*,

*Ebersperg*, a residence of Jesuits, which was once a convent of *Benedictines* and the original seat of the Counts of *Sempt*.

Twenty castles, noble seats and *hofmarkte*; as, namely, *Falkenberg*, *Zinnenberg*, *Wildenholz*, *Wolffszing*, &c.

29. The *pfleggericht* of *Wasserburg* belongs to the Knights of St. George, and contains in it

*Wasserburg*, a town, having a castle, seated on the river *Ibn*. This town is environed with high mountains, and carries on a considerable trade in salt. In it are four churches. Anciently this place belonged to the Counts of *Wasserburg* and *Klingenberg*. Near the bridge, on the other side of the river *Ibn*, stands a *Capuchin* convent.

*Artl*, an abbey of *Benedictine* Monks, seated on the *Ibn*, and founded by *Arnulph*, Count of *Dieffen*, about the year 1080.

*Rott*, an abbey of *Benedictine* Monks, also situated on a high hill not far from the *Ibn*. Anciently this place had hereditary-offices of its own, and the Imperial fiscal also declared it immediately dependent on the Empire, and was for saddling it with a matricular taxation; but *Bavaria* proved that it had for ages been in all respects under his sovereignty, as well as other country-convents in these parts.

The castles of *Hobenburg*, *Karpach* and *Zellerreidt*.

30. The *pfleggericht* of *Rosenheim*, in which is

*Rosenheim*, a market-town, with a *Capuchin* convent in it and a castle. This place lies on the river *Ibn*.

*Neupeurn*, a market-town, having a castle.

Nine castles, noble seats and *hofmarkte*; among which is *Altpeurn*, *Rain*, *Solhub*, &c.

31. The *pfleggericht* of *Marquartstein*, one side of which lies on the *Chiemsee*. On the *Berg* in it are iron-mines, founderies and mills. This *pfleggericht* contains

*Marquartstein*, a small town, seated near the river *Aba*, with an old castle standing on a high mountain.

*Niedernfels*, a noble seat.

32. The *pfleggericht* of *Traunstein*, one side of which also stands on the *Chiemsee*, containing in it some small lakes; as, namely, the *Weitsee* and the *Forchensee*. In it is

*Traunstein*, a town and castle seated on the river *Traun*, and containing a parish-church with a *Capuchin* convent and some salt-springs. The salt-water used here is conveyed thither from *Reichenhall*. This trade is of great benefit to the place.

Ten castles, noble seats and *hofmarkte*; as, namely, *Grabenstatt*, *Perchtenstein*, *Merbang*, *Rupolting*, &c.

33. The *pfleggericht* of *Reichenhall*, containing

*Reichenball*, a town seated on the *Sala*, with a rich salt spring in it, the water of which is partly boiled here and partly by means of a large wheel thirty-six feet in diameter thrown up to the higher parts of a lofty house, and from thence conveyed by means of leaden pipes for the distance of three *German* miles over lofty mountains towards *Traunstein* and there boiled, the latter of these two places abounding more in wood, and having also greater conveniences for exportation. On the mountains over which these pipes run are little houses and water-works at proper distances in order to throw the water higher. For the conveyance too of a strong fresh spring used in turning the wheels and other engines, and likewise for carrying off any superfluous salt-water, a most astonishing and durable aqueduct of squared flints one full half hour in length, and five feet broad, with an arched roof, was at a vast expence made some centuries ago, and in many places overlaid with the hardest rosin, which after running to a depth of twelve fathom under the town, and from thence under the gardens and fields, at last emits the water in a strong torrent. This aqueduct is in general between three and four feet in depth, and runs so swiftly that in a boat with torches one may sail from one end to the other in about a quarter of an hour. In order to proceed on this subterraneous voyage we descend to a considerable depth down certain steps made in a tower, till we come to the salt-spring whose superfluous waters run about fifty paces farther till they empty themselves into this little stream of fresh-water. In the aqueduct are five apertures in the form of towers, and through some of these a person may speak from the ramparts of the town with those who sail upon the canal.

*S. Zeno*, a priory of regular canons of the order of *St. Augustine*.

The castles of *Karlstein* and *Marzols*.

Obs. In this rent-amt of *Munich* are reckoned the *Bavarian* lordships of *Wiesenstein* and *Mindelheim*, see p. 271, which belong to the circle of *Swabia*.

II. To the rent-amt of *Burkhausen* belongs

1. *Burkhausen*, a well built town situated on the *Salza*, with a strong old mountain-castle in it. This place is the seat of the rent-amt or re-gency, and contains in it a Jesuit's college with four churches. The ancient noble family to which this town gave name became extinct in the year 1157 or 1164.

2. The *pfleggericht* of *New-Oetting*, containing in it

*New-Oetting*, anciently called *Pons Oeni*, a town, situated on a hill not far from the river *Ibn*, and which was first founded by the *Trummern* family of *Old-Oetting*.

*Old-Oetting*, a very ancient collegiate foundation, in which several Em-perors, Kings, and *Bavarian* Princes lie interred. At this place is a cele-

brated image of the Virgin *Mary*. The town which formerly stood near this foundation was destroyed in 910 by the *Huns*.

*Markbl*, a market-town seated on the *Ibn*.

*Tuszbing*, a market-town having a castle, and lying not far from the *Ibn*.

*Raiten-Hafzlach*, an abbey of *Cistercian* Monks situated on the river *Salza*.

Eleven castles, noble seats and *hofmarkte*, namely *Fraupuchl*, *Klebing*, *Waldberg*, &c. and

The lordship of *Wald*, on the river *Alza*, which has its own *pfleger* or bailiff.

3. The *pfleggericht* of *Mormosen*, containing

*Mormosen*, or *Mermosen*, a castle; as also

The castles of *Furt*, *Klugheim*, and *Seebaush*.

4. The *pfleggericht* of *Craiburg*, in which is

*Craiburg*, a market-town with a castle belonging to it, seated on the *Ibn*.

Five Castles, noble seats and *hofmarkte*, as namely *Jettenbach* or *Yetenbach*, *Taufkirch*, &c.

5. The *pfleggericht* of *Cling*, containing

*Cling*, a castle seated on an eminence.

*Herrnwerth* or *Herrn Chiemsee*, anciently situated on the *Au*, or *Pfaffenwerth*, a priory of regular canons of the order of St. *Augustine*, standing on an island in the *Chiemsee*. In the year 1215 *Eberhard II.* archbishop of *Salzburg* founded a bishopric at this place without prejudice to the priory, none of its lands being given to it. Its prelate is nominated, confirmed, and consecrated by the archbishop of *Salzburg*, who also administers the oath of fidelity to him. In 1218 the Emperor also granted him the honour and freedom of the Empire.

*Frauenwerth*, or *Frauen Chiemsee*, an abbey of *Benedictine* Nuns, seated also on an island in the *Chiemsee*.

*Seon*, an abbey of *Benedictine* Monks, standing in a small lake.

*Old-Hobenau*, a convent of *Dominican* Nuns.

The priories of *Mittergars* and *Voßtareit*.

Twelve castles, noble seats and *hofmarkte*, namely *Penzing*, *Amerang*, *Schonstett*, and *Forteneck*

6. The lordship of *Hoben-Aschau*, together with *Wildenwart*, belongs to the Counts of *Preysing*. Below the castle of *Hoben-Aschau* is an iron-mine and flatting-mill.

7. The *pfleggericht* of *Trosburg* contains in it

*Trosburg*, a market-town, seated on the river *Alza* with a castle standing on a hill.

*Altenmarkt*, a market-town, also seated on the river *Alza*.

*Pamburg*, a priory of regular *Augustine* Monks.

Four castles, seats and *hofmarkte*, as namely *Herzheim*, *Seebruk* on the *Chiemsee*, &c.

8. The

8. The *pfleggericht* of *Wildshut*, in which is *Wildshut*, a castle seated on the *Salza*.

*Offenwang*, a castle and *Franking*, a seat.

9. The *pfleggericht* of *Braunau*, in which is *Braunau*, a town with a fortress seated on the *Ibn*, and which formerly belonged to the *Ritters* of *Braunau*. This place was anciently the residence of the *Pfalzgrave* of *Bavaria*. In the years 1705 and 1742 the *Austrians* made themselves masters of it.

Eleven castles, noble seats and *hofmarkte*, as namely *Iben*, *Ering*, *Neukirchen*, *Fraustein*, *Stubenberg*, &c.

10. The *pfleggericht* of *Uttendorf*, containing

*Uttendorf*, a market-town with a castle belonging to it, seated on the river *Mattig*.

11. The *pfleggericht* of *Julbach*, in which is *Julbach*, a castle.

The castles of *Ritzing* and *Seibersdorf*, and the seat of *Teindorf*.

12. The *pfleggericht* of *Maurkirchen*, containing

*Maurkirchen*, a market-town.

*Altheim*, also a market-town.

*Ranshofen*, a priory of regular canons of the order of *St. Augustine*, and seated not far from *Braunau*.

Twenty-one castles, noble seats and *hofmarkte*, as namely *Grienau*, *Honhart*, *Hagenau*, *Katzenberg*, *Sunzing*, *Wildenau*, &c.

13. The *pfleggericht* of *Friburg*, to which belongs

*Friburg*, a market-town.

Five castles, noble seats and *hofmarkte*, namely *Erb*, *Deislett*, *Schweickerfreit*, *Stalhofen*, and *Weissendorf*.

14. The *pfleggericht* of *Mattigkofen*, containing

*Mattigkofen*, a market-town with a castle, seated on the river *Mattig*; and having also a collegiate church.

15. The *pfleggericht* of *Ried*, which belongs to the *Knights* of *St. George*. In it is

*Ried*, a market-town containing a castle, and a convent of *Capuchins*.

*Aurolzmunster*, a market-town, having a castle.

Eleven castles, noble seats, and *hofmarkte*.

16. The *pfleggericht* of *Scharding*, to which belongs

*Scharding*, a town, seated on the river *Ibn*, with a large and fortified castle belonging to it standing on a hill. This place had anciently Counts of its own, and on their extinction devolved to the Dukes of *Austria*. In the year 1277 *Rudolph I.* conferred it as a dowery on his son-in-law Duke *Otho* of *Bavaria*. It was afterwards for a long time mortgaged to *Austria*, but in 1369 reverted again to *Bavaria*.

*Reichersberg* and *Suben*, priors of regular canons of the order of *St. Augustine*.

Twenty-

Twenty-four castles, noble seats, and *hofmarkte*, as namely *Altenschwent*, *Heckenbuch*, *Krempelslein*, *Murau*, *Orth*, *Rab*, *Riedau*, *Sigbarding*, *Zell*, &c.

## II. In L O W E R - B A V A R I A,

Which is also divided into two rent-amts or governments.

### 1. To the rent-amt of *Landshut* belongs

*Landshut*, an open town, situated on the *Iser*, and the capital of the rent-amt. This town is well built, and contains in it an electoral palace seated on a hill, together with another which stands in the middle of the town, and is called the *Neubau* or *new-building*, as also a college with a church in it, the steeple of which is reckoned the highest in *Germany*; a parish church dedicated to St. *Job*, a college of Jesuits, three convents of Monks, and the like number containing Nuns. *Landshut* was built either by Duke *Lewis* of *Bavaria*, or his father Duke *Otto* of *Mittelsbach*. In 1634 it suffered from the *Swedes*.

On the further side of the *Iser* stands *Seligenthal*, an abbey of *Cistercian* Nuns.

### 2. The *pfleggericht* of *Aerding*, containing in it

*Aerding*, or *Erding*, a small town on the little river *Sempt*, in a country which produces the best grain in all *Lower-Bavaria*. In the year 1632 the greatest part of this town was set on fire by the *Swedes*, and in 1648 entirely laid in ashes by them.

*Wartenberg*, a market-town containing a castle, seated on the river *Strong*, *Old* and *New-Fraunhofen*, lordships, in favour of whose immediate dependence on the Empire sentence was passed by the Imperial chamber in the year 1701; but in opposition to this the Elector of *Bavaria* had recourse to the *remedium revisionis*. To these lordships belong

*Old-Fraunhofen*, a castle and market-town, seated on the little river of *Vils*.

*New-Fraunhofen*, a castle standing on a mountain.

Fifty-three castles, noble seats, and *hofmarkte*, as namely *Adorf*, *Aest*, *Euting*, *Frauenberg*, *Gankofen*, *Kopfsburg*, *Old* and *Lang-Preiszing*, *Upper* and *Lower-Peurbach*, *Taufkirch*, *Vilsheim*, *Wasen-Tegernbach*, &c.

### 3. The *pfleggericht* of *Dorfen*, in which is

*Dorfen*, a market-town seated on the little river *Isen*.

*Mosen*, a noble seat and *hofmarkte*.

### 4. The *pfleggericht* of *Neumarkt*, belonging to the knights of St. George, and containing in it

*Neumarkt*, a market-town, seated on the river *Rotb*.

*S. Veit* an abbey of *Benedictine* Monks.

*Au* and *Gars* both priories of regular canons of the order of St. *Augustine*, and seated on the river *Ibn*.

*Ampfing*, a village seated on the river *Ifen*, and remarkable for the great battle fought near it in the year 1322, in which *Frederick* of *Austria* was defeated and taken prisoner by the Emperor *Lewis IV*.

Twenty-seven castles, noble seats, and *hofmarkte*, namely *Dornberg*, *Hoch-Puchbach*, *Palmberg*, *Schonberg*, *Scwindeck*, *Sieg*, *Walkersaich*, *Wert*, *Zangberg*, &c.

5. The *pfliegericht* of *Vils-Biburg*, containing in it.

*Vils-Biburg*, a market-town seated on the river *Vils*.

*Eberspeunt*, a market-town.

*Velden*, a market-town seated on the *Vils*.

Eighteen castles, noble seats, and *hofmarkte*, as namely *Binabiburg*, *Gerespeunt*, *Panbruck*, *Rohebert*, *Seiboltstorf* U. F. *Satleren*, *Wurmsheim*, &c.

6. The *pfliegericht* of *Geisenhausen*, contains in it

*Geisenhausen*, a market-town.

*Harbach*, a noble seat.

7. The *pfliegericht* of *Teisbach*, in which is

*Teisbach*, or *Teisenbach*, a market-town, situated not far from the river *Iser*.

*Frontenhausen* and *Gerzen*, market-towns seated on the river *Vils*, and in the latter of which is a castle.

*Pilting*, a market-town, lying on the other side of the *Danube*, not far from *Leonsberg*.

*Erbisbach*, a market-town, which is environed by the bailiwicks of *Rottenburg* and *Kirchberg*.

*Veichbach*, a convent of Nuns of the order of St. *Augustine*, seated on the *Iser*.

Thirteen castles, noble seats, and *hofmarkte*, as namely *Upper* and *Under-Aichbach*, *Abeim*, *Marklkofen*, *Ruting*, and *Stalwang*.

8. The *pfliegerichts* of *Dingelfing* and *Reisbach*, in which is

*Dingelfing*, a small town seated on the *Iser*, and containing in it, exclusive of its parish-church, one convent of *Franciscans*, with a church in it. In the year 1634 the *Swedes* made themselves masters of this place by storm.

*Reisbach*, a market-town, situate not far from the river *Vils*.

*Seemannshausen*, a convent of Hermits of the order of St. *Augustine*.

Sixteen castles, noble seats, and *hofmarkte*, as namely *Durnthening*, *Hofdorf*, *Mofthening*, *Poschau*, *Schernau*, *Tunzberg*, and *Wart*.

9. The *pfliegericht* of *Gankofen*, containing

*Gankfoken*, a market-town seated on the river *Bina*, with a manor in it belonging to the *Teutonic* order.

*Mafzing*, a market-town seated on the river *Roth*.

10. The

10. The *pfleggericht* of *Eggenfelden* belonging to the order of St. George, and containing in it

*Eggenfelden*, a market-town seated on the river *Roth*.

*Gern*, a market-town having a castle in it, lying on the same river.

*Wurmannsquick*, a market-town also containing a castle.

Twenty-three castles, noble seats, and *hofmarkte*, as namely *Hofau*, *Hirschborn*, *Kirchberg*, *Schonau*, *Solach*, *Taufkirchen*, *Valkenberg*, &c.

11. The *pfleggericht* of *Landau*, in which is

*Landau*, a town standing on a hill on the river *Iser*.

*Euchendorf*, a market-town seated on the *Vils*.

*Simpach*, a market-town.

Twenty-four castles, noble seats, and *hofmarkte*, as namely *Gerkweis*, *Gottersdorf*, *Malgersdorf*, *Oechling*, *Wiltturn*, &c.

12. The *pfleggericht* of *Pfarrkirchen*, containing

*Pfarrkirchen*, a market-town, situated not far from the river *Roth*.

*Trustlarn*, also a market-town.

*Armstorf*, a market-town with two castles in it, and standing on the little river *Kelbach*, belongs to the Barons of *Kloofz*,

Thirty castles, noble seats, and *hofmarkte*, as namely *Asterhausen*, *Aesenheim* or *Eisenheim*, *Baumgarten*, *Guteneck*, *Munchhausen*, *Neideck*, *Samefskirch*, and *Turnstein*.

13. The *pfleggericht* of *Griesbach*, contains in it

*Griesbach*, a market-town having a castle.

*Chosflarn*, also a market-town.

*Minster*, a market-town.

*Afchbach*, an abbey of *Benedictine* Monks.

*S. Salvator*, an abbey of *Præmonstratensian* Monks.

*Furstenzell*, an abbey of *Cistercian* Monks belonging to the order of St. Bernard.

*Varnbach*, an abbey of *Benedictines* seated on the river *Ibn*.

Twenty-seven castles, noble seats, and *hofmarkte*, as namely *Dobl*, *Dorfbach*, *Gegning*, *Ror*, *Schonburg*, &c.

14. The immediate Imperial county of *Hals*, which is environed by the bishopric of *Passau*, in the year 1375, on the failure of the ancient Counts of *Hals*, devolved to the Landgraves of *Leuchtenberg*, and, in 1485, was purchased of them by the Lords *Aichberg*. From the latter it descended to John Baron of *Deggenberg*, who in 1517 sold it to the Dukes of *Bavaria*, to whom it was also granted as a fief by the Emperor *Maximilian I.* This county contains in it

*Hals*, a market-town seated on the river *Ilz*, and having a castle.

Four *hofmarkte*, as namely *Ezing*, *Hardorf*, *Kopfig*, and *Waldenreut*.

15. The *pfleggericht* of *Vilsbosen*, containing in it

*Vilsbosen*,

*Vilsbosen*, a small town situated at the conflux of the *Danube* and *Vils*, and having a collegiate church. This place was twice taken by the *Imperialists* in the year 1703. In 1745 the *Austrians* made themselves masters of it by storm.

*Pleinting*, a market-town seated on the *Danube*.

*Tutling*, a market-town, having a castle.

*Allersbach*, an abbey of *Cistercian* Monks.

*S. Niklau ob Passau*, a priory of regular canons of the order of St. *Augustine*.

Upwards of thirty-five castles, noble seats, and *hofmarkte*, as namely *Aitenbach*, *Anbsheim*, *Haidenburg*, *Hinterbolzen*, *Schonerling*, and *Walxing*.

16. The *pfleggericht* of *Osterhofen*, in which is

*Osterhofen*, a town situated not far from the *Danube*, and supposed to be the *Petrensia* of the ancients. Near it lies

*Osterhofen*, an abbey of *Præmonstratensian* Monks.

Upwards of ten castles, seats, and *hofmarkte*, as namely *Little* and *Long-Iserhofen*, *Mos*, *Lower-Poring*, *Ottmaring*, and *Ramstorf*.

17. The *pfleggericht* of *Naternberg*, containing in it

*Naternberg*, a castle, lying not far from the *Danube*.

*Pladling*, a market-town situated on the river *Iser*.

Four castles, a noble seat, and *hofmarkte*, as namely *Abolming*, *Pcuzkofen*, *Pofching*, which lies on the *Danube*, and *Pulweicks*, seated on the *Iser*.

18. The *pfleggericht* of *Kirchberg*, in which is

*Kirchberg*, a castle.

*Pfaffenberg*, also a market-town, seated on the *Little-Laber*.

*Malerstorf*, an abbey of *Benedictine* Monks, lying in the neighbourhood of the above market-town.

*Geisselboring*, a market-town, seated on the *Little-Laber*.

Twenty-nine castles, noble seats, and *hofmarkte*, as namely *Eiting*, *Erblsbach*, *Grafen-Traubach*, *Hablsbach*, *Hainsbach*, *Hobentann*, *Laberweiting*, *Unkofen*, and *Zazkofen*.

19. The lordship of *Eckmull* has a *pfleger* or—— of its own, and contains in it the market-town of *Eckmull*, which lies on the *Great-Laber*.

20. The *pfleggericht* of *Rottenburg*, containing in it

*Rottenburg*, a market-town with a castle, and having anciently Counts of its own, who took their title from it.

*Pfaffenhausen*, a market-town seated on the *Great-Laber*.

Thirty-eight castles, noble seats, and *hofmarkte*, as namely *Au*, *Furt*, *Hornbach*, *Kolnbach*, *Lauterbach*, *Mosfann*, *Moszweng*, *Pfetrach*, *Roznbach*, *U. F. Glaim*, *Weichenstephen*, *Weichmuhl*, and *Willenberg*.

21. The *pfleggericht* of *Mosburg*, to which belongs

*Mosburg*, a town seated on the *Iser*, which not far from hence receives into it the *Ammer*. This town formerly gave title to Counts of its own,

on the failure of whom King *Rudolph I.* conferred it on *Lewis Duke of Bavaria.* In the year 1313 the said *Lewis*, before his arrival to the Empire, obtained a victory at this place over the *Austrians.* In 1632 and 1634 *Mosburg* was taken by the *Swedes.*

*Au*, a market-town, castle, and lordship, seated on the little river *Abens.*

*Nandelsstatt*, a market-town.

*Wolnzach*, a market-town and castle.

Twenty-nine castles, noblemens seats, and *hofmarkte*, as namely *Durnseibelsdorf*, *Flizing*, *Hag*, *Hagstorf*, *Hergersthausen*, *Inkofen*, *Isereck*, *Mauren-Sandelshausen*, *Siesbach*, *Wolferstorf*, and *Zolling.*

II. To the rent-amt of *Straubing* belong

1. The upper *pfleggerichts*, viz.

1. The *pfleggericht* of *Kelheim*, in which is,

*Kelheim*, a town situated at the influx of the *Altmubl* into the *Danube*, and standing on an island formed by these rivers. In this town is a convent of *Franciscans.*

*Lankwatt* and *Schierling*, both market-towns lying on the *Great-Laber.*

*Weltenburg* and *Prifling*, abbey of *Benedictine Monks* situated on the *Danube.*

Eighteen castles, noblemens seats, and *hofmarkte*, as namely *Afeking*, *Alkofen*, *Euchenhofen*, *Gutting*, *Honheim*, *Kapselberg*, and *Peterfeking.*

2. The *pfleggericht* of *Dietfurt* lies apart from the others, being situated on the borders of the diocese of *Eichstadt*, and contains in it

*Dietfurt*, a small town seated in a vale on the *Altmubl*, into which the river *Laber* empties itself at this place. In it is a convent of *Franciscans*; and in the year 1703 the *Bavarians* were defeated here by the *Imperialists.*

*Altenburg*, a nobleman's seat.

3. The *pfleggericht* of *Abach*, in which is

*Abach*, a market-town seated on the *Danube*, with an old castle in it named *Heinrichsburg*, and which is supposed to be the place where the Emperor *Henry II.* was born. This town is famous for the *Wildbad* here, which has all the smell and taste of rotten eggs, but its virtues are highly extolled in several hurts and disorders.

4. The *pfleggericht* of *Heidau*, containing in it

*Heidau*, a castle seated on the little river *Pfeter.*

*Pfeter*, a market town, through which the river of that name runs into the *Danube.*

*Pruel*, a monastery of *Carthusians*, situated not far from *Ratisbon.*

Forty-eight castles, noblemens seats, and *hofmarkte*, as namely *Auburg*, *Egloffsheim*, *Erring*, *Laikepoint*, *Langen*, *Erling*, *Moszheim*, *Mozing*, *New-Egloffsheim*, *Perbing*, *Sinching*, and *Traubling.*

5. The *pfleggericht* of *Stadt am Hof*, belongs to the order of *St. George*, and contains in it

*Stadt*

*Stadt am Hof*, a small town, seated on the *Danube* opposite to *Ratisbon*, with which Imperial city it is joined by means of a bridge over the river. In this town are two convents and an almshouse, the latter of which, both with respect to the poor who are admitted into it and likewise of its governors, is one half *Lutheran*, and the other half *Roman-catholic*; its yearly income being said to amount to 80,000 florins. The *Lutherans* have also a chapel here. In 1704 the *Imperialists* carried this place by assault, and in 1742 the *French* entrenched themselves here.

*S. Mang*, a priory of regular *Augustines* situated near *Ratisbon*.

The castle of *Weichs*, together with *Ragers* and *Lower-Winzer*, noblemens seats.

2. The middle pfleggericht, viz.

1. The pfleggericht of *Straubing*, in which is

*Straubing*, a town and castle seated on the *Danube*, being well built, and also the residence of an electoral fiscal court. This town contains in it a collegiate church, together with a college of *Jesuits*, and four convents. Without it stands the church of *St. Peter*. *Straubing* was first built in the year 1208 by *Lewis Duke of Bavaria*: But in 1288 and 1392 was totally destroyed by fire. In the year, 1742 it was canonaded by the *Austrians*, and in 1743 taken by capitulation.

*Pfaffenmunster*, a collegiate church.

Thirty-two castles, noblemens seats, and *hofmarkte*, namely *Acholfing*, *Ainhausen*, *Aiterhofen*, *Amselring*, *Bergstorf*, *Geltasing*, *Honhart*, *Hortbach*, *Upper-Harthausen*, *Upper-Moizing*, *Upper-Piebing*, *Rain*, *Schambach*, *Soffau*, *Steinach*, *Sunzing*, *Utling*, and *Wifendorf*.

2. The pfleggericht of *Miterfels*, containing

*Miterfels*, a castle.

*Pogen*, a market-town, situated not far from the *Danube* on the river *Pogen*, by which it is joined. On a hill adjoining to this place is a miraculous image of the *Virgin Mary*. The ancient Counts of *Pogen* became extinct in the year 1242.

*Falkenstein*, a market-town and seat. *Upper-Altaich*.

*Frauen-Zell* and *Methen*, abbeys of *Benedictine Monks*.

*Windberg*, a *Præmonstratensian* abbey.

Forty castles, noblemens seats, and *hofmarkte*, as namely *Au*, *Bernried*, *Brensberg*, *Burglen*, *Degenberg*, *Degernbach*, *Eck*, *Falkenfels*, *Haukenzell*, *Haybach*, *Locheim*, *New-Rambsberg*, *Offenberg*, *Posching*, *Saulburg*, *Schontlein*, *Steinberg*, *Welchenberg*, and *Wezlsberg*.

3. The pfleggericht of *Gosserstorf*.

4. The pfleggericht of *Cham*, consisting of an immediate Imperial county, the Lords of which became extinct in the year 1204. The Emperor *Lewis IV.* transferred this place together with the upper palatinate to the children of his brother *Rudolph*; but in 1628 it reverted, together

with the said palatinate, to *Bavaria*, which was confirmed in the possession thereof at the peace of *Westphalia*. This *pfleggericht* contains in it *Cham*, a town on the *Regen*, which in this neighbourhood receives into it the little river *Champ*. The *Franciscans* are possessed of a convent here. In 1703 this place was taken by the *Imperialists*, and in 1742 pillaged by the *Pandours*.

Seventeen castles, noblemens seats, and *hofmarkte*, as namely *Neubaus*, *Raindorf*, *Runting*, *Tierlstein* and *Traubenbach*.

5. The *pfleggericht* of *Furt*, containing in it *Furt* a small town and castle seated on the *Champ*.

6. The *pfleggericht* of *Kotzting*, containing in it *Kotzting*, a market-town.

Twenty castles, noblemens seats, and *hofmarkte*, as namely *Camerau*, *Grub*, *Lam*, *Lichteneck*, *Pleybach*, *Raidstein*, *Zencking* and *Zum Haus*.

7. The *pfleggericht* of *Neukirchen*, which contains in it the two market-towns of *Neukirchen* and *Eschlkam*.

8. The *pfleggericht* of *Viechtach*, in which is a copper and silver mine, exclusive of

*Viechtach*, a market-town seated on the *Schwarz-Regen*, and *Ruemannsfelden*, a market-town; near the latter of which also lies *Gotteszell*, an abbey of *Cistercian* Monks.

Above ten castles, noblemens seats, and *hofmarkte*, as namely *Draxlbried*, *Kalnberg*, *Podenmais*, &c.

3. The *Lower-pfleggericht*, viz.

1. The *pfleggericht* of *Leonsberg*, which lies between the *pfleggericht* of *Straubing*, *Landau* and *Dingelsingen*. In it is

*Leonsberg*, a castle standing on a high mountain which formerly gave the title of Count.

*Kolnbach*, a castle, *Leiblsing* and *Guntering*.

2. The *pfleggericht* of *Schwarzach*. The seat of this *pfleggericht* lies in the castle of *Schwarzach* on the rivulet of that name, and within the *pfleggericht* of *Miterfels*.

3. The *pfleggericht* of *Linden*. The seat of this *pfleggericht* lies in the castle of *Linden*.

4. The *pfleggericht* of *Zwifel* and *Weissenstein*, containing in it *Zwifel*, a market-town seated on the river *Regen*, the source of which lies on the borders of *Bobemia* in this district.

*Weissenstein*, a castle.

5. The *pfleggericht* of *Regen*, containing *Regen*, a market-town, seated on a river of the same name.

*Rinchnach*, a convent, incorporated with that of *Lower-Altaich*.

Seven castles, noblemens seats, and *hofmarkte*, as namely *Bischofsmais*, *Reinbardsmais*, &c.

6. The *pfleggericht* of *Deckendorf*, containing in it

*Decken-*

*Deckendorf*, a small town having a bridge over the *Danube*.

*Findelstein*, a castle seated on the *Danube*, into which the *Iser* empties itself in the neighbourhood of this place.

*Pergern*, a nobleman's seat.

7. The *pfleggericht* of *Hengersberg*, in which is

*Hengersberg*, a market-town, lying not far from the *Danube*.

*Lower-Altaich*, an abbey of *Benedictine* Monks seated on the *Danube*.

*Hofkirchen*, a market-town, also seated on the *Danube*.

8. The *pfleggericht* of *Winzer*, containing in it

*Winzer*, a market-town seated on the *Danube*, and near which stands the mountain-castle of *Hoch-Winzer*.

Four castles, noblemens seats, and *hofmarkte*.

9. The *pfleggericht* of *Diefenslein*, in which is

*Diefenslein*, a castle.

10. The *pfleggericht* of *Bernstein*, appertaining to the order of *St. George*, and containing in it

*Bernstein*, a castle.

*Grawenau*, a small town.

*Schonberg*, a market-town.

*St. Oswald*, a priory of regular canons of the order of *S. Augustine*.

Nine castles, noblemens seats, and *hofmarkte*, as namely *Bibereck*, *Eberhardsfreut*, *Haimgutter*, *Haus*, *Ramblsberg* and *Ranfels*.

## II. The UPPER PALATINATE.

THIS country lies in the *Nordgau*. In the twelfth century the Dukes of *Swabia* were possessed of it. Afterwards the Emperor *Conrad IV.* who was also Duke of *Swabia*, mortgaged it for the sum of 128,000 gold guildens to *Otto* Duke of *Bavaria*, and the first of that house who was actual Palatine of the *Rhine*; but *Conrad*, or *Conradine the Unfortunate*, son to the Emperor *Conrad*, made a total sale of it to the Pfalzgrave and Duke, *Lewis the Severe*; together with a free gift of all the other places which were not mortgaged. The Emperor *Lewis IV.* in a compact made with the sons of his brother *Rudolph* in 1329 ceded to them this country, which was then first named the Upper-Palatinate, by way of distinction from the lower or Electorate-Palatine; and which thus denotes that part of *Bavaria* which ought to belong to the palatinate. In the year 1354, the Emperor *Charles IV.* for the sum of 32,000 marks of silver purchased of the Pfalzgrave *Rupert the Elder*, and his nephew *Rupert the Younger*, the following castles, towns and bailiwicks in the upper Palatinate, viz. *Salzbach*,

*bach, Rosenberg, Neidstein, Hertenstein, Hobenstein, Hiltspoltstein, Lichteneck, Turndorf, (otherwise called Durrendorf) Frankenberg, Auerbach, Hersbruck, Lauffen, Welden, Plech, Eschenbach, Pegnitz, Hauszeck, Werdenstein, Hirschau, Neustadt, Sturenstein and Lichtenstein; as likewise the castles of Pleystein, Reichenstein, Reichenneck, Hauszeck, Strahlenfels, Spies and Ruprechtstein, which were Bohemian fiefs. All these several places, together with the town of Bernau, which that Emperor had likewise purchased of the convent of Waldsachsen, were in 1355 incorporated by him with the Kingdom of Bohemia, with an injunction that they should not be dismembered on any account whatever. But in 1373, the Emperor having for the sum of 200,000 Hungarian ducats bought of his son-in-law Otto, Duke of Bavaria, son to the Emperor Lewis IV. the Electorate of Brandenburg, which on the demise of John IV. the last Elector thereof had, by the assistance of that Emperor, fallen to the house of Bavaria, and being unable to pay down above one half of that sum, he made over to the Elector of Bavaria, as a security for the residue, several of the above-mentioned places, which had been so solemnly annexed to the crown of Bohemia, reserving, however, a perpetual right of redemption. Under the Emperor Wenceslaus, the Palatines and Electors Rupert II. and III. attacking Bohemia, reduced all the places belonging to the upper Palatinate which had been incorporated with Bohemia, as also Bernau and Rothenberg, and shared them with the Duke of Bavaria, from whom they had received assistance. The Pfalzgrave's share of these acquisitions, namely Tenesberg, Hobenfels, Sulzbach, Rosenberg, Hersbruck, Auerbach, Turndorf, Eschenbach, Hollenberg, Hertenstein, Rothenberg, Hirschau, and Bernau were assigned to the Pfalzgrave John, second son to Rupert III. whose son Christopher dying without male-issue, they devolved to the Pfalzgrave Otto of Moszbach, fourth son to the above-mentioned Rupert III. and his son Otto junior in the year 1465 by a convention made betwixt him and George, King of Bohemia, was confirmed in the possession of the above places which had been annexed to Bohemia, and he and his heirs were for ever to hold and enjoy the same as fiefs; but dying in 1499 without heirs, his nephew Philip, Elector-palatine, took possession of these Bohemian fiefs, and accordingly they descended successively to his sons the Electors Lewis and Frederick II. as also to his grandson the Elector Otto Henry, and in 1559, together with the Palatinate itself escheated, to the Simmer line, and were held by the Elector Frederick III. who in 1559 was invested with them as fiefs for himself and his proper heirs by the Emperor Ferdinand I. In this manner did they continue annexed to the Palatinate till the time of the Elector Frederick V. when that Prince taking upon him the crown of Bohemia the Emperor Ferdinand II. re-assumed the so often mentioned Bohemian fiefs as forfeited, and in 1628 disposed of them to the new Elector of Bavaria, Maximilian I. to be held by the whole Wilhelmina line and their proper heirs according to the actual*

tenor

tenor of the instrument of purchase, together with the principality of the upper Palatinate, as escheated and appertaining to him the said Emperor, and likewise the sovereignty, power, pre-eminence, and all jurisdictions and *regalia* of all kinds whatever, both over land and people, as a fief derived from his Imperial Majesty and the holy Empire; but it was not till the year 1631 that the Emperor invested this Elector and his heirs with the *Bohemian* fiefs lying in the upper Palatinate. Thus the dutchy of the upper Palatinate consists both of Imperial and *Bohemian* fiefs. To the former relates clause the ninth in the fourth article of the peace of *Westphalia*, namely, that on the total extinction of the *Wilhelmina*, i. e. the *Bavarian* line, the line palatine shall enjoy not only the upper Palatinate, but also the electoral dignity of the house of *Bavaria*, and shall be invested with them both by unanimous consent, and at one and the same time. In the year 1706, the Elector of *Bavaria* being put under the ban of the Empire, the Emperor granted the upper Palatinate to the Elector-palatine; but the peace of *Baaden* in 1714 put an end to his possession thereof. This dutchy intitles not to seat or voice either in the college of Princes or in the circle of *Bavaria*. The territories of *Sulzbach* and the district of *Vilseck* belonging to *Bamberg* divide it into the southern and northern parts.

I. In the southern part are the following *pfliegerichts*, viz.

1. The *pfliegericht* of *Amberg*, containing

*Amberg*, the capital of the dutchy and the residence of the Elector's governor, as also of every branch of the regency. This town lies on the *Vils*, which runs through it, being fortified, and the largest place in the upper Palatinate. In it is an electoral-palace, as also a cathedral dedicated to *S. Martin*, together with a college of Jesuits, in which is a beautiful church, to which have been transferred the lands of *Castel* convent, and three other monasteries. *Amberg* is said to have been raised from a village to a town in the year 1297. In 1703 it was taken by the *Imperialists*.

On a mountain near it stands the pilgrimage church of *Maria-Hulfe*, or *Mary's help*; and in its neighbourhood is an iron-mine, but under the direction of a particular mine-steward.

*Hambach*, a walled market-town, seated on the *Vils*.

*Schnaitbach*, also a walled market-town.

*Ammertal*, a large village containing two seats; and which, in the tenth and eleventh centuries, gave title to Counts.

The castle of *Alzha*, and the feudal estates of *Ebermansdorf*, *Garmastorf*, *Gozendorf*, *Haimbos*, *Halzmill*, *Kemnat*, *Kimersbruck*, *Lintach*, *Mosz*, *Pruck*, *Sigars*, *Teurn*, *Ursenboln*, and *Zant*.

2. The *pfliegerichts* of *Pfaffenhofen* and *Hainburg*, to which belongs

*Pfaffenhofen*, a market-town in which is a seat.

*Lauterhofen*, a market-town.

*Castel*, formerly a *Benedictine* convent, at present made over to the Jesuits  
of

of *Amberg*. This place was originally a castle belonging to certain Counts of *Castel*, whose line commencing about the year 975 became extinct in 1220, and is to be distinguished from the Counts of the same name in *Franconia*. In the year 1098 these Counts gave up their castle to religious uses. We still see here the monuments of several of them; and what more attracts the curiosity of a stranger that also of the renowned *Bavarian Knight Seyfrid Schweppermann*.

*Gnadenberg*, a convent now lying in ruins, which belonged to the *Theatine* nunnery at *Munich*.

The feudal estates of *Piesach* and *Kornstatt*.

*Hainburg*, a castle.

3. The pfleggericht of *Neumarkt*. In it is

*Neumarkt*, a fortified town, having also a castle. In the year 1633 this place was taken by the *Swedes*, in 1703 by the *Imperialists*, and in 1745 by the *Austrians*. Without the town is a convent of *Capuchins*.

*Seligporten*, a *Cistercian* abbey of female recluses, standing near a small lake.

The feudal estates of *Eresbach*, *Griesbach*, *Lotersbach*, *Teining*, *Utelhofen*, *Waperstorf*, and *Wofenbach*.

The villages of *Salern* and *Zeitlarn* on the river *Regen*, not far from *Stadt am Hof*, are under a particular judge of their own.

4. The pfleggericht of *Rieden*, containing

*Rieden*, a market-town, having a castle.

*Ensdorf*, a convent of *Benedictine* Monks, lying on the *Vils*.

The feudal estates of *Allersberg* and *Haslbach*.

At *Hirschwald* and *Freyholz* reside two rangers of the forests.

5. The pfleggericht of *Freudenberg*, in which is the castle of *Freudenberg*.

6. The pfleggericht of *Hirschbau*, at present belonging to the Knights of *St. George*, and containing in it

*Hirschbau*, a small town, together with

The feudal estate of *Weignried*.

7. The pfleggericht of *Nabburg*, in which is

*Nabburg*, a small town standing on an eminence, with a suburb called *Venedig* lying beneath it on the river *Nab*. In the year 1431 this place was pillaged by the *Bobemians*.

*Schwarzenfeld*, a market-town seated on the *Nab*.

The feudal lands of *Gleeritsch*, *Gutineck*, *Hoflarn*, *Neuses*, *Saltendorf*, *Stein*, *Tamlstorf*, *Weier*, *Wilhofen*, *Wolfering*, &c.

*Trausnitz*, a seat lying in a vale on the *Pfreimbt*, and by some thought to be the place where *Frederick Duke of Austria* was kept prisoner, though others, with greater probability, hold the castle of *Trausnitz*, or *Treswitz*, as being much more strong and secure, to have been the seat of that unfortunate Prince's confinement.

8. The pfleggericht of *Neuburg*, in which is

*Neuburg vor dem Wald*, a town situate on the *Schwarza*, with a castle belonging to it standing on a mountain.

*Schwarzhofen*, a market-town, also seated on the *Schwarza*, at the influx of the little river *Murach*.

*Neukirchen*, a market-town.

The feudal estates of *Altschneberg*, *Culz*, *Dieterskirch*, *Frauenberg*, *Ketzstorf*, *Petendorf*, *Schneberg*, *Schonau*, *Tanstein*, *Treffstein*, *Weissitz*, *Winklarn* and *Zangerstein*.

9. The pfleggericht of *Weterfeld*, containing

*Weterfeld*, a castle seated on the river *Regen*.

*Roting* and *Nittenau*, both market-towns, also lying on the river *Regen*.

*Walderbach* and *Reichenbach*, convents of *Benedictine* Monks situated on the *Regen*.

The feudal estates of *Hoffe*, *Kirnberg*, *Lobenstein*, *Neubaus*, *Podenstein*, *Schwarzenberg*, *Stambsried*, *Steffling*, *Stockenfeld*, *Viefzbach*, &c.

10. The pfleggericht of *Bruck* lies in the market-town of *Bruck*, or *Pruck*.

11. The pfleggericht of *Retz*, containing in it

*Retz*, or *Rotz*, a small town seated on the *Schwarza*, and having a residence of *Augustines*.

*Schontal*, a convent of *Augustine* Eremites.

The feudal estates of *Arnstein*, *Premischl*, *Pumasried*, *Schwarzenburg*, &c.

12. The pfleggericht of *Waldmunchen*, in which is

*Waldmunchen*, a small town seated on the *Schwarza*, the source of which lies in this pfleggericht on the borders of *Bohemia*.

The feudal lands of *Biberbach*, *Geygant*, *Grauerried* and *Luxenried*.

13. The pfleggericht of *Murach*, containing in it

*Murach*, a castle.

*Viechtach*, a market-town.

The feudal lands of *Eiglsberg*, *Fuschberg*, *Murach*, *Pertolsbosen*, *Palmried* and *Schonsee*.

14. The pfleggericht of *Tresfwig* and *Tenesberg*, in which is

*Tenesberg*, or *Tennensberg*, a ruined mountain-castle.

*Mosbach* and *Eszlarn*, both market-towns.

*Waidhausen*, a market-town.

The feudal lands of *Gaisbaim*, *Gebhardsfried* and *Misbach*.

The citadel of *Treswitz*, or *Trausnitz*, which is a castle seated on the river *Pfreimd*. See above under *Trausnitz* in the pfleggericht of *Nabburg*.

II. To the northern part belong the following pfleggerichts, viz.

1. The pfleggericht of *Bernau*, containing

*Bernau*, a small town on the *Nab*, which has its source not far from this place in the village of *Nab*, on the borders of *Bohemia*. *Bernau* anciently

ently belonged to the convent of *Waldsassen*, which the Emperor *Charles IV.* purchased for *Bohemia*.

The feudal-lands of *Haimhof*, *Hormansreit*, *Tuntenhausen*, &c.

2. The pfleggerichte of *Waldsassen* and *Tirschenreit*, containing in them *Tirschenreit*, a small town, seated on the *Nab*, with a castle belonging to it lying in ruins.

*Falkenberg*, a market-town, also seated on the *Nab*.

*Peittl*, a market-town.

*Neubaus*, a market-town, situate on the *Nab*.

*Windisch* and *Eschenbach*, the latter of which is a market-town, lying on the *Nab*, belong partly to the principality of *Sulzbach*.

*Dietersdorf*, a feudal estate.

*Waldsassen*, or *Waldsachsen*, a rich abbey of *Cistercian* Monks, was founded by *Diepold*, Count of *Voburg*, in the year 1133, and received its first Monks from the convent of *Walkenried*. The former abbots of this place were reckoned princely abbots of the holy *Roman* Empire; and the assessment of the convent, by a *matricula* of the Empire, is rated at four horse and twenty-four foot, or one hundred and forty-four (others say one hundred and twenty) florins; but at present *Bavaria* has exempted it from all imposts. The Elector of *Bavaria* pays no tax for this convent to the chamber at *Wetzlar*, though it stands assessed in the usual *matricula* at one hundred and sixty-two rixdollars, twenty-nine kruitzers. Near the convent lies a market-town.

*Comersreit*, a market-town.

*Ottengrien*, a feudal estate, &c.

3. The pfleggerichte of *Kemnat*, *Waldeck* and *Pressat*; containing in them

*Kemnat*, a small town.

*Waldeck*, a market-town, with a castle belonging to it seated on a mountain, and which was taken and destroyed by the *French* army in the year 1704.

*Pressat*, a market-town, situated on the *Heid-Nab*, which has its source in this pfleggericht, on the borders of *Culmbach*, and runs into the *Wald-nab*.

*Culmain*, also a market-town.

The feudal estates of *Anzenberg*, *Bruck bey Castl*, *Bruck in Weyr*, *Diebsfurt*, *Dolnitz*, *Ebnat*, *Eißstorf*, *Fortschau*, *Fridnols*, *Fuchsmill*, *Gmund*, *Hauritz*, *Neienreit*, *Pechhofen*, *Perndorf*, *Pofenreit*, *Rigelsreit*, *Schlaknbof*, *Schonreit*, *Trabitz*, *Traunberg*, *Weissenstein*, *Weiersberg*, *Wizlreit* and *Wolf-ramskof*.

*Obf.* In the fichtelberge is a particular berg-amt.

4. The pfleggerichte of *Eschenbach* and *Gravenwerth*, containing in them

*Eschenbach*,

*Efchenbach*, a small town.

*Gravenwerth*, also a small town, situated on the *Creuffen*, which below it falls into the *Heid-nab*.

*Speinsbart*, an abbey of *præmonstratensian* Monks.

The feudal estates of *Forba*, *Hoflas*, *Leizenbof*, *Menzlas*, *Mezenbof*, *Schlammersdorf* and *Stogtumpach*.

5. The *pfefferichte* of *Turndorf* and *Holnberg*, the latter of which is surrounded by the territories of *Brandenburg-Culmbach*. These *pfefferichte* contain in them

*Turndorf*, a market-town, and

*Holnberg*, a castle.

6. The *pfeffericht* of *Tumbach* lies in the market-town of that name.

7. The *pfeffericht* of *Aurbach* contains in it

*Aurbach*, a small town.

*Michelfeld* and *Weissenobe*, both abbeys of *Benedictine* Monks.

The noble feudal estates of *Frankeno*, *Gunzendorf*, *Hopseno*, *Kirchtornpach*, *Portenreit*, *Tagmaufz*, *Traunreit*, *Troschenreit* and *Zogenreit*.

8. The *pfeffericht* of *Hertenstein*, or *Hartenstein*, in which stands the almost ruined castle of that name.

9. The lordship of *Rotenberg* is surrounded by the territories of the Imperial city of *Nurnberg* and by a part also of the upper-amt of *Pegnitz*, which belongs to *Brandenburg-Culmbach*. This lordship descended from the Counts of *Vobburg* to those of *Zollern*, who were afterwards Burggraves of *Nurnberg*, and formerly granted it as a fief to the family of *Wildenstein*. The Emperor *Charles IV.* purchased of the Burggraves *Albert* the *dominium directum* over this lordship, and soon after, namely, in 1360, also of *Henry* of *Wildenstein*, the *dominium utile* for the sum of 5080 schocks, each of which contains sixty, of good *Bobemian* groschen. *Prague* coined and incorporated this lordship with the crown of *Bobemia*. In what manner the *Pfalzgraves* acquired it, and how it fell to *Bavaria*, may be seen from the above-mentioned general history of the upper-palatinate. The Elector of *Bavaria* having been put under the ban in the year 1706, this lordship, together with the above-named *pfeffericht* of *Hertenstein*, was conferred by the Emperor, as a fief of *Bobemia*, on the Imperial city of *Nurnberg*, which was actually invested therewith: but this fief it possessed only till the peace of *Baaden*. To it belongs

*Rotenberg*, a fortress, seated on a mountain, and which was taken and destroyed in 1703, but afterwards repaired so effectually, that the *Austrians* besieged it in vain in 1744. Under this fortress lies

*Schnaitach*, a considerable market-town.

The BISHOPRIC of  
F R E Y S I N G.

THE territories belonging to the cathedral of *Freyfing*, or *Freyfingen*, and included in this circle, are surrounded by the dutchy of *Bavaria*, as may be seen in the above-mentioned maps of *Bavaria*. The founder of this bishopric was *St. Corbinian*, who, according to *Baronius* and *Hansitz*, went to *Rome* about the year 710, and was there consecrated bishop of the place by Pope *Constantine III.* after which he lived as a hermit in *France* for seven years, and towards the year 717, at which time *Gregory II.* was Pope, and *Theodo* Duke of *Bavaria*, came to *Bavaria*, where, with the consent of the latter, he built a church in honour of *St. Benedict* on the hill of *Freyfing*, as also a convent, and was the first bishop of *Freyfing*. This bishopric, by means of donations and purchase, gradually increased in estates, lands and subjects. Its prelate is suffragan to the archbishop of *Salzburg*. As a Prince of the Empire he possesses the fourteenth place on the bench of ecclesiastical Princes, and sits betwixt the bishops of *Paderborn* and *Ratisbon*. In the Diet of the circle of *Bavaria* he holds the second seat on the ecclesiastical bench, but is summoned next after the Elector of *Bavaria*. His assessor in the Imperial *matricula* amounts to twelve horse and eighty foot, or four hundred and sixty-four florins; but his taxation is said to be lower. To the chamber at *Wetzlar* he pays one hundred and fifty-two rixdollars, nineteen kruitzers. The first canons of *Freyfing* were Monks. The chapter at present consists of fifteen canons and nine *domicellarii*. To this bishopric belongs

*Freyfing*, in Latin *Frisinga*, and anciently *Fruxinium*, *Fruxinia*, or *Frixinia*, the capital and residence of the bishop, standing on two hills on the little river *Mosach*, not far from the *Iser*, and commanding a most delightful prospect into *Bavaria*, the archbishopric of *Salzburg*, the counties of *Werdenfels* and *Tyrol*, and likewise to the *Algau* mountains. Of these mountains one, commonly named the *Freyfing*, lies within the city walls, and on it stands the bishop's palace, together with the cathedral and a *Benedictine* church, as also the collegiate-churches of *St. John* and *St. Andrew*, *St. Peter's* chapel and other public edifices. In the subjacent city also is a large market-place, in the centre of which stands a beautiful marble statue of the Virgin *Mary*, together with the church of *St. George*, a gymnasium of *Benedictines*, a *Franciscan* convent, an orphan-house and a hospital. Without the city are the bishop's gardens, as also *Neustift*, a convent of *præmonstratenses*. On the other mountain which lies west of the city, and was formerly called *Tetmons*, is the *Benedictine* abbey of *Weihen-Stephan*, and below it the collegiate-church

of St. *Vits*. This city appears to have been at the time of the erection of its bishopric the capital of all *Upper-Bavaria*. In the year 1116, it was destroyed by *Guelpho II.* Duke of *Bavaria*. In 1159 and 1215 (others say in 1216 and in 1217) as also in 1226, it was totally consumed by fire.

Over the county and jurisdiction of *Ismaning*, which lies along the *Iser*, this bishopric, in the year 1272, first obtained the judicial authority. In 1319, all the courts in the villages of *Ismaning*, *Upper* and *Lower-Vergen*, now called *Vebring*, *Engelschalking* and *Tagolsing* were sold to it by *Lewis IV.* as Duke of *Bavaria*, who promised likewise, as Emperor, that its tenure of these places should be considered as immediate fiefs of the Empire. At *Ismaning*, otherwise called *Ismaring*, is a most beautiful seat erected by Bishop *John Franz*.

To this county belongs also *Arching*-castle.

### III. The LORDSHIP of

#### B U R G K R A I N,

Which lies betwixt the county of *Hag* and *Upper* and *Lower-Bavaria*. This lordship belonged to the bishopric so early as the thirteenth century, and after divers temporary alienations was, in the year 1594, mortgaged by Bishop *Ernest* to the chapter of *Freyfing*. The principal places in it are

*Burgkrain*, a castle, and

*Isen*, in Latin *Isana*, a market-town, containing a collegiate-church.

### IV. The Lordship, or County, of

#### W E R D E N F E L S,

Which lies betwixt *Upper-Bavaria* and the *Tirolese*, is very mountainous and watered principally by the rivers *Iser* and *Loisach*. This lordship was annexed to the diocese in the thirteenth century by virtue of a purchase of Bishop *Enich*. In the year 1423 it was mortgaged to the Duke of *Bavaria*, but redeemed again in 1425. In it is

*Werdenfels*, a castle, seated on a mountain, below which lies the *Wang* on the river *Loisach*.

*Germisch*, or *Germischgau*, a market-town, seated on the *Loisach*, and purchased by Bishop *Conrad I.* in the year 1249.

*Partenkirch*, a market-town, also seated on the *Loisach*, and

*Mittenwald*, a market-town, lying on the *Iser*. This place was sold to the bishopric, in the year 1294, by *Berthold*, Count of *Eschenlobe*. In the instrument:

instrument of sale that Count says, that he sells to Bishop *Enich* the county of *Partenkirch* and *Mittenwald*, with all its appurtenances.

Obf. The bishopric is also possessed, 1. In *Upper-Bavaria*, of the rent-amt of *Munich* and the amt of *Crantsberg*, as also of the *hofmarkte* of *Eisenhofen*, together with *Upper* and *Lower-Humbel*, *Massenbaußen* and *Ottenburg*. 2. In *Austria*, of *Waidhoven*, *Hollenburg* and *Enzersdorf*. 3. In *Stiria*, of *Rottenfels*. 4. In *Carniola*, of the lordship of *Bischofslack*. 5. In *Tirol*, of the market-town of *Innching* or *Innichen*.

## The PRINCIPALITIES of *NEUBURG* and *SULZBACH*.

§. 1. **T**HE origin of these principalities, which, for the most part, lie in what is called the upper-palatinate, is as follows: *George*, Duke of *Bavaria*, of the *Landeskut* line, dying, in the year 1503, without male-issue, left his territories to the Pfalzgrave *Rupert*, husband to his daughter *Elizabeth* and son to *Philip the Wise*, Elector-palatine; but this inheritance gave rise to a war betwixt him and Duke *Albert* of *Bavaria*, of the only surviving line of *Munich*, in which the palatine-house proved unsuccessful; but, in the year 1507 this war was ended by a full compromise, by virtue of which the children of the Pfalzgrave *Rupert* retained of the succession of the aforesaid Duke *George*, the town, castle and amts of *Neuburg*, *Hochstatt*, *Lauringen*, *Gundelfingen*, *Monheim*, *Hilpoltstein*, *Heydeck*, *Weiden*, *Burkheim*, *Reichertsbofen*, *Laber*, *Allersberg*, *Flosz*, *Vohenstrausz*, *Endorf*, *Kornbrunn*, *Hainsberg*, *Graysbach* and *Burgstein*; and, on the other hand, the descendants of Duke *Albert* of *Bavaria*, the lands of *Sulzbach*, *Lengfeld*, *Regenstauff*, *Velburg*, *Veldorf*, *Kalmunz*, *Schweigendorf*, *Schmidmühl* and *Hombauer*. These lands were originally called *die junge pfalz*, but this name they did not retain long. They continued, however, in the house of the Elector-palatine, and at last, in the sons of the Elector *Philip Lewis*, namely, the Pfalzgraves *Wolfgang William* and *Augustus*, were divided into two principalities; viz. into the duchy of *Neuburg* and the principality of *Sulzbach*. *Philip William*, son to the former of these Pfalzgraves, became Elector-palatine; but his sons and successors, the Electors *John William* and *Charles Philip*, dying both without male-issue, the palatinate, together with the duchy of *Neuburg* came to the *Sulzbach* line, which derives its origin from the above-mentioned Pfalzgrave *Augustus*; so that both principalities are possessed at present by the same proprietor.

§. 2. The

§. 2. The palatinate of *Neuburg* has always a vote in the circle of *Bavaria*. Before the latter too obtained the electoral dignity, it had long contests with the palatinate of *Neuburg*; but the electoral dignity of the Pfalzgrave descending to *Bavaria* in 1623, the Pfalzgrave of *Neuburg* voluntarily yielded precedence to the Elector of *Bavaria*. In 1697, the Pfalzgrave of *Sulzbach* was unanimously (the vote of the Pfalzgrave of *Neuburg* excepted) received among the States of the circle of *Bavaria*, which reception was confirmed by the Emperor in the year 1701; but on this account the Palatinate of *Sulzbach* withdrew for a long time from the circle, and *Leuchtenberg* opposed the precedence of *Sulzbach*.

§. 3. In the Diet of the Empire the Elector-palatine is possessed both of seat and voice in the college of Imperial Princes for the dutchy of *Neuburg*, but for the palatinate of *Sulzbach* he has not yet received introduction, notwithstanding the whole Diet, in the last century, declared in favor of his claim, and gave hopes that the Pfalzgrave of *Sulzbach* should be admitted as a State of the circle of *Bavaria*.

§. 4. Before these countries became two principalities they paid to a *Roman* month twenty horse and one hundred foot, or six hundred and forty florins; but afterwards each principality furnished its own particular quota. Some contests indeed arose on this head betwixt them, but these have ceased ever since the union of the principalities under one Sovereign. For the lordship of *Heydeck*, the Pfalzgrave of *Neuburg* pays in particular five horse and seven foot, or eighty-eight florins, and to the chamber at *Wetzlar* his quota is three hundred and forty rixdollars, seventy-three kruitzers and one eighth; that of *Sulzbach* being forty-eight rixdollars, fifty kruitzers and five eighths.

§. 5. With respect,

# I. To the DUTCHY of

## N E U B U R G.

It enjoys a government of its own, together with a chamber of justice and a prefecture-office. In it, indeed, are still some *Lutheran* fiefs, but the prevailing religion here is the *Roman-catholic*. The bailiwicks belonging to this dutchy lie dispersed. Its remarkable places are,

I. The following land-richter and pfleg-amts: viz.

1. The town and pfleg-amt of *Neuburg*. In it is *Neuburg*, the capital of the whole dutchy, and the seat of the government, tribunal and prefecture, standing in a good situation on a hill on the *Danube*, and being also well-built and fortified, with a palace in it and a handsome college of Jesuits, which was formerly a nunnery of ladies. At this

this place likewise is held a court under the direction of the great huntsman of the dutchy. In the years 1632 and 1633, *Neuburg* was taken by the *Swedes* and *Bavarians*; in 1703 by the *Bavarians*, and, in 1744, by the *Austrians*.

*Grienau*, a castle on the *Danube*.

2. The pfleg-amt of *Burkheim*, containing in it *Burkheim*, or *Purkbaim*, a market-town.

3. The landrichter-amt of *Grayspach* and the pfleg-amt of *Monnheim*, in which is

*Grayspach*, or *Graisbach*, a castle, from whence the ancient county of *Graisbach* took its name.

*Lechsgemunt*, in Latin *Ostia Lyci*, a village, in the neighbourhood of which the river *Lech* runs into the *Danube*.

*Marxheim*, a village, situated not far from the *Danube*.

*Monnheim*, a small town, in the year 1462 destroyed by the *Augsburgers*.

*Damerstheim*, a market-town.

4. The pfleg-amt of *Maur*, containing in it *Maur*, a castle.

*Welchheim*, a market-town.

*Pergen*, a convent.

5. The landvogt-amt of *Hochstatt*, in *Swabia*, which contains in it

*Hochstatt*, a small town, seated on the *Danube*, and the residence of a Prefecture and a forrester's court. In its neighbourhood, in the year 703, a battle was begun betwixt the *Imperialists* on the one side, and the *Bavarians* and *French* on the other, which was carried into the county of *Oettingen*, and proved unfortunate to the former.

*Blindeheim*, a village, seated on the *Danube*, not far from *Hochstatt*, near which the *British* and *Imperial* armies obtained a most signal victory over the *French* and *Bavarians*. This battle extended from beyond the hamlet of *Oberklau* and the village of *Lutzingen* to the village of *Morschingen*, all which places belong to this prefecture.

6. The pfleg-amt of *Lauingen*, situated likewise in *Swabia*, and containing in it

*Lauingen*, a small town, seated on the *Danube*, and originally a *Roman* colony. In it formerly stood a celebrated *gymnasium*. In the year 1632, this town was taken by the *Swedes*.

*Hausen*, a village.

7. The pfleg-amt of *Gundelfingen*, lying also in *Swabia*, and having its seat at *Gundelfingen*, a small town, on the river *Brenz*, which below this place falls into the *Danube*. In it also is a castle.

8. The pfleg-amt of *Constein*, which also probably lies in this neighbourhood.

9. The

9. The united pfleg-amts of *Heydeck* and *Hilpoltstein* in the *Nordgau*.

1. The pfleg-amt of *Heydeck* is an immediate lordship belonging to the Empire, and was formerly the property of Barons who took their title from hence. The Elector-palatine defended this place against the Empire, as has been shewn above. The circle of *Franconia* strenuously endeavoured before the Imperial chamber to wrest it from the Pfalzgraves of *Neuburg* and to have it reckoned in the circle of *Bavaria*. This pfleg-amt comprehends in it

*Heydeck*, a small town and castle; together with  
The villages of *Labstatt*, *Selingstatt*, *Reut*, &c.

2. The pfleg-amt, or lordship, of *Hilpoltstein*, had also formerly lords of its own. The principal place in it is

*Hilpoltstein*, a small town, containing a castle.

10. The pfleg-amt of *Allersberg*, in the *Nordgau*, contains in it  
*Allersberg*, a market-town. The *Gau*, in which this place stood was anciently named *Norrogo*.

11. The pfleg-amt of *Hemman*, in the *Nordgau*, in which is  
*Hemman*, a small town, and

*Painten*, a market-town, containing a ranger's court.

12. The pfleg-amt of *Beretzhausen*, in the *Nordgau*: in which is  
*Beretzhausen*, a market-town, seated on the *Laber*.

*Hoben-Rechberg*, a castle, standing on a mountain, and  
*Hochdorf*, a castle, lying on the *Nab*.

13. The pfleg-amts of *Laber* and *Luppurg*, in the *Nordgau*, comprehending in them

*Laber*, a market-town, seated on the river of the same name.

*Pillenbofen*, a convent, lying on the *Nab*.

*Arlasberg*, a convent, situate not far from the rivers *Nab* and *Danube*.

*Luppurg*, a market-town, lying not far from the river *Laber*, and anciently a distinct lordship of itself.

*Parsberg*, a market-town, which, on the extinction of the Barons of *Parsberg*, descended to the Counts of *Schonborn*; and

*Raitenpuech*, a castle.

14. The pfleg-amt of *Regenstauf*, containing in it

*Regenstauf*, a market-town, seated on the *Regen*, on a mountain, near which lies a castle in ruins.

The castles of *Carlstein*, *Draxenstein*, &c.

15. The landrichter-amt of *Burg-Lengenfeld*, in the *Nordgau*, comprehending in it,

1. *Burg-Lengenfeld*, a small town, seated on the *Nab*, and containing a forrest-court. This place anciently belonged to the landgravate of *Stephaning*.

2. The pfleg-amt of *Kalmunz*, containing

*Kalmunz*, a market-town, near which the *Vils* joins the *Nab*. This place also formerly belonged to the landgravate of *Stephaning*,

*Pirkenfee*, a village, with a fine castle in it belonging to the Barons of *Franken*.

3. The pfleg-amt of *Schmidmubl*: in which is

*Schmidmubl*, a market-town, seated on the *Vils*, which at this place receives into it the little river of *Lautrach*.

II. The landvogt-amt of *Neuburg*, having its seat in the capital of that name, and being the residence of a judge, castellan and an inspector of buildings, as also of the other officers of the several departments relating to the laws, revenue and government of this country. Under it are the following pfleg-amts: viz.

1. The pfleg-amt of *Rennerzbosen*, which lies in the *Nordgau* on the river *Danube*, and contains in it

*Rennerzbosen*, or *Ranerzbosen*, a market-town.

*Pertlzheim*, a castle, seated on the *Danube*.

2. The pfleg-amt of *Reichertsbosen*, containing

*Reichertsbosen*, a market-town, seated on the *Par*, together with *Stockau*, a castle, also seated on the river *Par*.

3. The pfleg-amt of *Velburg*, in the *Nordgau*, in which is

*Velburg*, a small town. Not far from it lies *Old-Velburg*.

*Adelburg*, a castle, seated on the river *Laber*.

4. The pfleg-amt of *Schwandorf*, containing in it

*Schwandorf*, a small town, seated on the *Nab*.

Obf. The lordship of *Pleystain*, or *Bleistein*, lies on the borders of *Bohemia*, betwixt the prefecturate of *Treswitz* in *Lower-Bavaria* and the jurisdiction of *Vobenstrausz*, which belongs to *Sulzbach*. It was formerly in the possession of the Landgraves of *Leuchtenberg*, and, in the year 1350, together with the lordship of *Reichenstein*, annexed as an honorary fief to the crown of *Bobemia*, but was afterwards disposed of hereditarily to the Elector-palatine in 1418. In the year 1600, a new compact was concluded betwixt the Landgrave *George Lewis* and the Elector *Frederick IV.* by virtue of which the latter paid down to the former the sum of 40,500 florins, in order to avert the troubles which threatened him on account of the redemption of this lordship: but the Elector *Frederick V.* being put under the ban, the lordship of *Plegstein* was resumed by the feudal chamber of *Bobemia*, and, in the year 1623, conferred on Duke *Albert* of *Bavaria* by the Emperor *Ferdinand II.* who, with the consent of the lord of the fief, in 1626, sold it to *Wolfgang William*, the Pfalzgrave of *Neuburg*, of which purchase the Emperor *Ferdinand II.* also granted him the investiture, but only for himself and the male-heirs of his body. On the decease therefore of *Philip Charles*, Elector-palatine, and the last of the *Neuburg* line, in the year 1742, his successor

successor in the electorate, *Charles Philip Theodore*, of the *Sulzbach* line, took possession of this lordship; but the Emperor *Charles VI.* having, in 1725, granted the administration thereof to Count *Philip Lewis* of *Sinzendorf*, in the year 1745, it was seized by the *Austrian* army as a fief escheated to the crown of *Bohemia*, and conferred on *John William*, son to the above-mentioned Count *Sinzendorf*. This lordship contains in it *Bleislein*, a small town and a mountain-castle, which lies in ruins.

## II. The PRINCIPALITY of

### S U L Z B A C H,

Has also a particular government of its own, together with a tribunal. The inhabitants and churches here are at present partly *Lutheran* and partly *Roman-catholic*. The affairs of the *Lutheran* consistory here are managed by the government, in which two Protestant counsellors preside. The *Lutheran* ministry of this principality consists of three dioceses; namely, *Sulzbach*, *Weyden* and *Vobenstrausz*. The two last are immediately under the direction of the government of *Sulzbach*, and the first also under its inspection.

The principality of *Sulzbach* comprehends in it

1. The provincial-court of *Sulzbach* in the *Nordgau*, containing in it *Sulzbach*, the capital of the principality and the residence of the regency and tribunal, as also of the upper forest and final-courts. In it are not many above three hundred houses, but it consists of two parts; viz. Of the upper, which stands on a hill and is divided by a wall from the lower part, which is called the *Bach*, or *Brook*. This lower town lies on the *Rosenbach*, having in it a plentiful spring, whence the inhabitants of the upper-town fetch their water. The Prince's palace here stands on a rock opposite the upper-town to the south-west. Towards the west also lies a suburb. The *Lutheran* church within the town has two ministers belonging to it; namely, the inspector and the town-minister, who was formerly also called the superintendent and city-prætor. The *Lutherans* are likewise possessed of a grammar-school here. The *Roman-catholic* clergy in this town are a dean and four assistants. The *Roman-catholics* have also a *Latin* school here, and ever since the year 1733 a *Capuchin* convent. This town had anciently Counts of its own, who took their name from hence, but failed in the person of *Gebhard V.* In its neighbourhood too is an iron-mine.

The *Lutheran* parishes here are, 1. *Rosenberg* and *Peppenried*; 2. *Illschwang*; 3. *Furnriet*; 4. *Etzelwang*, *Ebrnbull* and *Kirch-Rheinbach*; 5. *Edelsfeld* and *Kurmreuth*; 6. *Eiszmansberg*, and, 7. *Neukirchen*.

A a a 2

Königstein,

*Königstein*, is a small market-town, with a castle in it which formerly belonged to the Barons of *Breitenstein*, and, together with *Eschenfelden*, constitutes but one *Lutheran* parish.

*Breitenstein*, *Hauseck*, *Neidstein* and *Lichteneck*, are castles.

2. In the *binternlande* lies,

1. The amt and landgericht of *Parkstein* and *Weyden*, containing under them *Parkstein*, a market-town, standing on a mountain, with a fortified castle above it, formerly belonging to the house of *Erlbeck*, and together with *Wildenreuth* and *Diemenreuth*, making but one *Lutheran* parish.

*Eberndorf*, or *Erbendorf*, a market-town, seated on the *Wald-nab*, and having in it a *Lutheran* parish-church. This place styles itself a mine-town.

*Mantel* a market-town, seated on the *Heid-nab*, and together with *Neukirchen* and *Rotbenschatt* in the prefecturate of *Weyden*, making but one *Lutheran* parish.

*Kaltenbrunn* and *Freyburg*, both market-towns, which, together with *Tannfies*, constitute but one *Lutheran* parish. Near *Freyburg* is a lead-mine.

*Koblberg*, a market-town, and together with *Etzenrietb*, making but one *Lutheran* parish.

*Thumsenreuth* and *Krummenab*, also constituting a *Lutheran* parish.

2. The pfleg-amt of *Weyden*, containing in it

*Weyden*, a small town, seated in a fruitful plain on the *Wald-nab*, and anciently fortified. This place contains in it a *Lutheran* parish-church and a forest-court.

3. The amt or prefecturate of *Floßz*, in which is

*Floßz*, a large market-town, seated on the little river of the same name, and containing a *Lutheran* church.

The ancient mountain castle of *Floßerburg*, which was destroyed by the Swedes.

*Wilchenreuth*, *Peuchersfreuth*, and *Pleßberg*, all constituting but one *Lutheran* parish.

4. The amt or tribunal of *Vobenstraußz*, which comprehends under it *Vobenstraußz*, a handsome market-town, having a *Lutheran* parish-church, and a castle belonging to the prince, called *Friderichsburg*.

*Altenstadt*, a village, in which is a *Lutheran* chapel.

*The* BISHOPRIC of  
R A T I S B O N.

§. 1. **T**HE capital of this bishopric is the Imperial city of *Ratisbon*. Various are the opinions concerning its original; but the most received notion is that it was founded towards the year 739 by St. *Boniface*, with the consent of *Ottilo* Duke of *Bavaria*, and that *Gaubald*, or *Garibald*, was its first Bishop, who had the chapel of St. *Stephen* for his cathedral. Afterwards either the said Duke *Ottilo*, or his successor *Taszilo* II. removed the bishop's residence to the convent of St. *Emeran*, but *Charles the Great*, after the deposition of *Taszilo*, translated it to the church of St. *Peter*, endowing it anew with lands and revenues. The bishops of this city were for a long time also abbots of the monastery of St. *Emeran*. But on the contrary, *P. Hausitz* has maintained the new opinion, namely, that this bishopric so early as the year 697 was founded by St. *Rupert* prelate of *Worms*; and thus is of the same antiquity with the convent of St. *Emeran*. That in the latter the bishops had their first residence, and were chosen alternately from among its Monks and at the same time were abbots of it. Also that in 798 the bishop's see was removed from the convent to the church of St. *Stephen*, but the bishops still continued abbots of the former, till at last St. *Wolfgang* in the year 977 separated the abbey from the bishopric, at which time the lands which had been given to St. *Emeran* were so divided that one part of them still belonged to the cathedral, and the other to the Monks.

§. 2. The arms of this bishopric are ruby a bend pearl. The bishop hereof is a Prince of the Empire, and sits on the bench of ecclesiastical Princes betwixt the Bishops of *Freyfing* and *Passau*, and on that of the circle of *Bavaria* between the same prelates. In the *matricula* of the Empire he is assessed at eight horse and thirty foot, or two hundred and sixteen florins, and his contingency to the Imperial chamber at *Wetzlar* is seventy-four rixdollars, thirty-three kruitzers and three quarters.

§. 3. The cathedral consists of twenty-four persons: the Count of *Toring* is its hereditary marshal, the Baron of *Stingelheim* its hereditary chamberlain, the Baron of *Pfetten* its hereditary cup-bearer, and the Count of *Taufkirchen* its hereditary steward.

§. 4. The circumference and limits of this diocese are described in the cosmographical accounts for the year 1748, p. 60. It comprehends under it two collegiate churches, twenty-eight abbeys and prelacies, and twenty-nine rural deaneries, to which belong 1383 parishes, chapels of ease and chap-

chaplainries, and likewise extends over the *Bavarian* districts of *Holnberg* in the upper palatinate, as also over the *Roman-catholic* parishes in the principality of *Sulzbach*, the landgravate of *Leuchtenberg*, and the county of *Sternstein*.

§. 5. Its bishop, who is a Prince, has his consistory, his council and treasury, exclusive of other country officers.

§. 6. In the Imperial city of *Ratisbon* the Elector indeed holds the bishop's court, but without jurisdiction. To its temporal dependances belongs

I. The free Imperial lordship of *Donaustauf*, commonly called *Domstau*, which lies about two hour's distance below *Ratisbon* on the river *Danube*; being four hour's in length, and as much in breadth. This lordship comprehends under it

*Donaustauf*, a market-town, seated on the *Danube*, near which stands the mountain-castle of the same name, which was demolished in 1634. The ferry here belongs to the Elector of *Bavaria*.

The castles of *Schonberg* and *Adelmanstein*: together with

The hofmarkte and villages of *Schwablweis*, *Degerheim*, *Sulzbach*, *Demlingen*, *Siegenstein*, *Sieffenbach*, *Lichtenwald*, *Menzenbach*, and *Irlbach*. Near the two last places the *Bobemians* were defeated in 1504.

II. The free Imperial Lordship of *Werth*, or *Worth*, which, together with those before-mentioned, lies on the *Danube*, being about two hours in length and one in breadth. This lordship contains in it

*Werth*, or *Worth*, a market-town having a castle: together with

The villages of *Dieffenthal*, *Kirschbolz*, *Kruckenber*, and *Frenkbosen*.

III. The free Imperial lordship of *Hobenburg*, which lies in the *Nordgau* on the river *Lautrach*, being situated betwixt the *Bavarian* district of *Rieden* in the upper palatinate and that of *Burg-Legenfeld* which belongs to *Neuburg*. The ancient marggravate of *Hobenburg* was considerably larger than this lordship, which consists only of the castle of *Hobenburg*, and a few vassals and subjects.

Obf. 1. To the bishopric also belongs

*Hobenburg*, a castle, seated on the river *Inn*, and lying in *Upper-Bavaria* in the rent-amt of *Munich* and the pfleg-amt of *Wasserburg*, over which it is possessed of the lower or *Vogtey* jurisdiction.

*Pachlarn*, (otherwise called *Pechlarn*, or *Pochlarn*) a small town and lordship lying in *Lower-Austria*. See Vol. iv. p. 168.

At *Eberspeunt*, *Euting*, and *Wildenberg*, all situated in *Lower-Bavaria*, and likewise in the rent-amt of *Landshut* and the pfleg-amts of *Vilshburg*, *Aerding*, and *Rottenburg*, is a pflegverwalter, or procurator.

2. The cathedral is possessed of certain districts in *Irl*, as also on the *Danube*, and at *Nabburg*, *Aufhausen*, *Pfaffenberg*, *Schwandorf*, *Raittenbuch*, and *Chamb*.

*The* PRINCELY LANDGRAVATE *of*  
L E U C H T E N B E R G.

§. 1. THIS landgravate lies in the *Nordgau*, being situated betwixt the principality of *Sulzbach* and the pfleg-amts of *Nabburg*, *Tenesburg*, and *Trefwitz*, in the upper palatinate, and belonging to the Elector of *Bavaria*. Formerly it had Landgraves of its own, the last of whom, by name *Maximilian Adam*, died without issue in 1646. Now though the Emperor *Maximilian I.* had granted the administration of this landgravate to Duke *Henry* of *Mecklenburg* in the year 1502, yet Duke *Albert* of *Bavaria*, who married *Matilda* sister to the last Landgrave, received the investiture of it as a fief in 1647; but with respect to the other places ceded them to his brother *Maximilian* Elector of *Bavaria*, who conferred them on his second son Prince *Maximilian Philip*. On the death of the latter without issue in the year 1707, and the Elector of *Bavaria* being likewise at that time under the ban, the Emperor granted the investiture of this landgravate to the Prince of *Lamberg*, but in 1714 it was again restored to *Bavaria*.

§. 2. The Elector bears this landgravate in his title but not its arms, which are pearl a pale ruby. On account thereof, however, he enjoys both seat and voice in the college of Imperial Princes, and in the circle of *Bavaria*. Its assessment in the *matricula* of the Empire is six horse and fourteen foot, or one hundred and twenty-eight florins; and to the Imperial chamber at *Wetzlar* its contingency is one hundred and thirty-five rixdollars, twenty-six kruitzers and a half.

§. 3. In civil and political matters this landgravate has a director, as also its feudal president, justiciary, and governor, together with the other officers belonging to a principality. In ecclesiastical affairs it is subject to the bishopric of *Ratisbon*.

§. 4. It is divided into four prefecturates, namely,

1. Into the landrichter-amt of *Leuchtenberg*, which contains in it *Leuchtenberg*, a castle and market-town; together with The feudal lands of *Rockenstein*, *Purk*, *Wildenau*, *Schirmitz*, *Kemling*, *Glaubendorf*, *Trebsau*, &c.
2. The stadtrichter-amt of *Pfreimbt*, containing in it *Pfreimbt*, a small town with a castle, seated on the *Nab*, which at this place receives into it the *Pfreimbt*.  
*Steinbach*, an estate, having the privilege of vassalage.
3. The pfleg-amt of *Wernberg*, in which is

*Wernberg*,

*Wernberg*, a mountain-castle, and market-town.

*Luc*, a market-town, seated on the *Nab*.

4. The richter-amt of *Miszbrunn*, which is divided towards the east from the above-mentioned district of *Wernberg*, and contains in it

*Miszbrunn*, a castle; together with  
*Burkhardsfriedt*, a hofmarkt.

## The BISHOPRIC of P A S S A U.

§. 1. THE bishopric or principality of *Passau* lies betwixt *Bavaria*, *Bohemia*, and *Austria*, being seated on the river *Danube*. It takes its name from *Passau*, its capital in which it was founded after the demolition of *Laureacum* (now called *Ens*, p. 312) by the *Huns* in the year 737: *Vivilo*, otherwise named *Vivilus*, or *Vivalus*, who was at that time archbishop of *Laureacum*, flying to *Passau*, where *Ottilo* Duke of *Bavaria* granted him the church of *St. Stephen*. And thus the town became and still continues a bishop's see. The prelates of this place in process of time were frequently stiled by historians either *Antistites*, *Laureacenses*, or *Patavienses*. They were formerly also suffragans to the archbishops of *Salzburg*. But in the year 1728 Bishop *Joseph Dominicus*, Count of *Lamberg*, obtained his bishopric to be declared exempt by Pope *Benedict XIII.* which privilege Pope *Clement XII.* confirmed in 1732. And accordingly it is now immediately dependent on the see of *Rome*.

§. 2. The bishop's title is, *By the grace of God*—— exempt, *Bishop of Passau, and Prince of the holy Roman Empire*. The arms of this bishopric are pearl, a wolf saillant and ruby.

§. 3. In the college of Imperial Princes the Bishop of *Passau* sits on the ecclesiastical bench betwixt the Bishops of *Ratisbon* and *Trent*; but in the circle of *Bavaria* is the last among the prelates, following the bishop of *Ratisbon* and preceding the prior of *Berchtolsghaden*. His assessment in the Imperial *matricula* is eighteen horse and seventy-eight foot, or five hundred and twenty-eight florins. To the chamber at *Wetzlar* he pays ninety-four rixdollars, sixty-two kruiters and a half.

§. 4. The cathedral here consists in reality of twenty-three persons, though two of their places continue vacant. At present the office of hereditary marshal of this bishopric is occupied by Prince *Lamberg*, that of hereditary chamberlain by the Count of *Abam* and *Renbaus*, that of hereditary butler by Count *Weissenwolf*, and that of hereditary steward by the Baron of *Benzenau*.

§. 5. To

§. 5. To the episcopal cathedral, so far as its jurisdiction extends over *Bavaria*, appertain two collegiate churches, together with thirteen abbeys and priories, and ten rural deaneries, which include in them three hundred and twenty-eight places of worship. It reaches also a great way into *Austria*. See Vol. iv. p. 252.

§. 6. According to *Ertel* the revenues of this bishopric amount to 80,000 crowns.

§. 7. To the principality of *Passau* belongs

*Passau*, in Latin *Patavia*, and originally *Batava*, the capital, being well built, and lying on the *Danube*, which at this place and also on this side receives into it the *Ibn* or *Inn*, and on the north side the *Ilz*, which is so famous for beautiful pearls. It consists of three towns, namely of that which is properly called *Passau*, and lies betwixt the rivers *Danube* and *Inn*; of the *Innstadt*, in Latin *Civitas Oenana*, which stands on the other side of the *Inn*, being joined with the former by means of a bridge, and standing on the side of the ancient town of *Bojodurum*; and lastly of the *Ilzstadt*, in Latin *Civitas Ilzensis*, which lies on the north side of the *Danube*, where it receives into it the *Ilz*. The last of these rivers runs betwixt the *Ilzstadt* and the mountain of St. George, on which stands the castle of *Oberbaufz*. From this fortress a bridge leads over the *Danube* into the road to *Passau*. The city on those sides of it which are surrounded by the water is without walls, but towards the land-side or *Bavaria* is fortified both with ramparts and ditches. The cathedral here, which is dedicated to St. Stephen, was, together with the city, burnt down in the year 1662, but rebuilt again with great splendor. On an eminence near it stands the bishop's palace. Exclusive too of the parish-church of St. Paul and some others, in this city is likewise a convent of *Benedictines*, which is the oldest in the place, as also a *Franciscan* and a *Capuchin* convent, together with a college of Jesuits. On the hill, at the foot of which lies the *Innstadt*, stands also the pilgrim-church called *Mariabulz*, and not far from the proper town of *Passau* on the river *Inn* lies the convent of St. Nicholas, in which are regular canons of the order of St. Augustine.

*Passau* enjoys a very good situation for trade. The most ancient account of it appears to be in the *Notitia Imperium*, which was probably made about the year 427, under the Emperor *Honorius*, and in which, under the Duke of *Raetia*, the *Nova cohors Batavorum* was assigned to the *Batavi*. It remained under the power of the *Romans* till after the year 475, when it was taken by the *Alemanni*. After that it fell under the dominion of the *Franks*, and continued under the government of the Dukes of *Bavaria*. The Emperor *Otto III.* made it wholly subject, in the year 999, to the bishopric. In 1181, 1662, and 1680 it was almost entirely consumed by fire, and in 1316 and 1354, a considerable part of it was also reduced to ashes.

In 1552 the religious peace, which is usually called the treaty of *Passau*, was concluded here.

2. The provincial jurisdiction of *Oberhausz*, to which belongs

*Oberhausz*, a citadel, seated on a mountain, which takes its name from St. George, and lies on the north side of the *Danube* over against the town of *Passau*, to which a bridge leads over that river. Somewhat lower than this citadel, but on the same mountain, stands also the citadel of *Niederhausz*. Both of them are well fortified, excepting on the side towards *Passau*, which needs no fortification, the mountain on that side being very steep. In the year 1741 these citadels were taken by the *Bavarians* and *French*, and in 1742 by the *Austrians*.

*Windorf*, a market-town, seated on the *Danube*.

*Hauzenberg*, also a market-town.

The prefectures of *HAUZENBERG*, *STRASZKIRCHEN*, *RATZMANS-DORF*, *HAKELBERG*, and *KELLBERG*.

3. The seigniory of *Viechtenstein*, to which belongs.

*Viechtenstein*, a citadel, seated on the *Danube*. And

*Kasten*, a nobleman's seat.

4. The seigniory of *Hafner*, or *Upper-Zell*, to which belongs

*Hafnerzell*, a market-town, which is the seat of a prefecture. And

*Griesbach*, also a market-town, having a prefecture-court.

5. The seigniory of *Fursteneck*, to which belongs

*Fursteneck*, a citadel. And

*Berlasreut*, a market-town.

6. The seigniory of *Leoprechting*, to which belongs

*Leoprechting*, a citadel.

*Hueteren*, a market-town, lying on the *Ilz*, and being the seat of a prefecture.

*Rornbach*, also a market-town, in which is an amt-court.

*Kaltenstein*, a citadel, near the foregoing place. And

The prefecture of *WALDKIRCHEN*.

7. The judicial prefecture of *WALDKIRCHEN*, in the market-town of that name.

8. The seigniory of *Wolfstein*, in which is

*Wolfstein*, a citadel.

*Freyung*, a market-town: together with

The upper and lower prefectures.

9. The seigniory of *Wegsbaid*, which lies within the territories of the *Mihel*-quarter of *Upper-Austria*, and contains in it

*Wegsbaid*, a market-town.

10. The seigniory of *Riedenburg* lies opposite to the foregoing, on the river *Inn*, being surrounded by the *Upper-Bavarian* prefecture of *Braunau* and the *Lower-Bavarian* prefecture of *Griesbach*. In it is

*Riedenburg*, the capital, and a market-town.

11. The

11. The feigniory of *Obernberg*, also lying on the *Inn*, and surrounded by the *Upper-Bavarian* pfleg-amts of *Riedt* and *Braunau*. Near the citadel of *Obernberg* in it is a water-toll.

Rem. This bishopric is moreover possessed, 1. In *Upper-Austria*. 1. Of the county of *Neuburg*, which lies not far from the town of *Passau*. See Vol. iv. p. 182. 2. Of the citadel of *Stabrenberg* and *Pibrenstein*, and the market-town of *Ebersberg*. See Vol. iv. p. 186. 2. In *Lower-Austria*. 1. Of the town of *Mautern*. See Vol. iv. p. 168. 2. Of the places of *Abstotten*, *Amstotten*, *Greifenstein*, *Kinigstetten*, or *Konigstetten*, *St. Andrew*, &c. See Vol. iv. p. 168, & seq. 3. Of the market-town of *Schwadorf*, see Vol. iv. p. 167, and the church at *Marbach*, or *Marsbach*. See Vol. iv. p. 176.

*The* PRINCELY COUNTY of  
S T E R N S T E I N

Lies dispersed in the Upper-Palatinate.

THIS county formerly belonged, as an immediate Imperial feigniory, to the Lords of *Pflug*, and afterwards to the Barons of *Heydeck*. But the electoral *Saxon* general *John*, Baron of *Heydeck*, being, in the time of the *Schmalkaddisch* war, put under the ban, *Ladislaus*, popel of *Lobkowitz*, obtained it in fief of the Emperor, who also, in 1641, raised it to a princely county. In the year 1642 the house of *Lobkowitz*, on account thereof, obtained both seat and voice in the circle of *Bavaria*; and being introduced, in 1653, into the council of the Princes of the Empire, the princely voice was grounded on this princely county. Its arms are three stars *argent*, in a field *azure*. To a *Roman* month it contributes only thirty-eight florins. But to each chamber-term is rated at one hundred and twenty-two rixdollars, forty-five kruitzers. To it belongs

1. *Neustadt*, or *Neustadl*, a small town and citadel, seated on the *Nab*, above *Weiden*.

2. *Sternstein*, a little village, with a desolate citadel belonging to it lying in the neighbourhood of the foregoing place.

3. *Waldau*, a citadel.

4. *Waldturn*, a citadel and market-town, lying between the landgravate of *Leuchtenberg* and the *Sulzbach* prefecturates of *Floß* and *Vohenstrauß*. And

5. *Schonsee*, a small town which is environed by the upper palatine prefecturate of *Neuburg*.

*The* PRINCELY PROVOSTSHIP of  
B E R C H T O L S G A D E N.

§. 1. **T**HIS provostship, together with its territory, is environed by the archbishopric of *Salzburg* and the *Lower-Bavarian* pfleg-amt of *Reichenball*. Its territory is wholly mountainous, and contains in it some inland lakes, as namely the *Königsee*, which is the largest of them, and out of which flows the *Alben*, which pours itself into the *Salza*; the *Upper*, *Hinder* and *Tauben-see*.

§. 2. This provostship was erected in the year 1108 by *Irmgard*, Countess of *Harburg* and her sons *Beringer* and *Cuno* Counts of *Sulzbach*, in honour of *John the Baptist* and *St. Peter*, in the wood of *Berchtolsgraden*, or *Berchtesgraden*, and filled with regular canons of the order of *St. Augustine*. From 1387 to 1404 it continued without a provost, and incorporated with the archiepiscopal table of *Salzburg*; but in the last-mentioned year its original constitution, together with all its ancient privileges, was again restored, and in 1455 it was rendered exempt from the spiritual jurisdiction of the archbishop of *Salzburg*, and made immediately subject to the papal chair. The archdukes of *Austria* are hereditary curators and protectors of it.

§. 3. The title of its provost is: *By the grace of God--- of the holy Roman Empire Prince, and provost of the highly noble and princely Imperial foundation of Berchtolsgraden*. The arms of the provostship are two keys, placed in form of a *St. Andrew's cross*, in a field *gules*.

§. 4. In the council of the Princes of the Empire this provost enjoys both seat and voice on the spiritual bench between the Prince of *Heiterheim* and the princely Provost of *Weissenbrug*. In the circle of *Bavaria* he sits on the spiritual bench between the bishop of *Passau* and the abbot of *St. Emmeram*. To a *Roman* month he gives two horse and twenty foot, or one hundred and four florins. And to each chamber-term is to pay one hundred and twenty-one rixdollars, sixty-six kruiters and three quarters.

§. 5. The chapter here consists of twelve persons. In the year 1754 the Pope gave this foundation an order-cross, which at the point of death is to impart full absolution.

§. 6. The Prince and Provost here has a regency and consistory of his own. He belongs to the province of the archbishopric of *Salzburg*, and appears at the provincial Diets thereof.

§. 7. To the territory of the provostship belongs

1. *Berchtolsgraden*, or *Berchtesgraden*, which is the cloyster itself, as also the market-town lying near it, on the *Alben*.

2. *Schel-*

2. *Schellenberg*, a market-town, likewise seated on the river *Alben*.

3. The gnodthafts of *Aue*, *Bischofswise*, *Königsee*, *Rambsaue*, *Salzberg*, *Schonau*, and *Schwarz*.

Rem. From this Roman-catholic country many Protestant inhabitants emigrated in the year 1732, particularly from *Hernhausen*.

## The C O U N T Y of

## H A A G.

§. 1. THE county of *Haag* terminates to the east on the river *Inn*, being environed by the *Upper-Bavarian* pfleg-amts of *Wasserburg* and *Schwaben*, as also by the *Lower-Bavarian* pfleg-amts of *Neumarkt*, *Dorfen*, and *Aerding*, and the seigniory of *Burkrain* in the bishopric of *Freyfingen*. From east to west it is near three *German* miles in length, and from south to north above two.

§. 2. The first possessors of this county were the Lords of *Gurren*, from whom it descended in the first half of the thirteenth century by inheritance to *Seyfrid* of *Frauenberg*. In the year 1509 the Emperor *Maximilian I.* raised *Sigismund* of *Frauenberg* and his sons to the dignity of Counts of the Empire. The Emperor *Charles V.* conferred on the house of *Bavaria* the expectancy of the Imperial fiefs of the Counts of *Haag*, which donation was confirmed by the Emperor *Ferdinand I.* But the last of the Counts of *Haag*, named *Ladislaus*, dying in 1567, *Bavaria* took possession of the county, putting off the allodial heirs with money.

§. 3. The Elector of *Bavaria* bears this county neither in his title nor arms: But the arms for it are a reined steed *courant*, in a field *verte*. On account of this county the Elector enjoys both seat and voice in the circle of *Bavaria* on the secular bench betwixt *Sternstein* and *Ortenburg*, and with the latter maintains a dispute about rank, but nevertheless is in possession of the precedency. He permits, indeed his envoys at the Diet of the Empire to legitimate themselves on account of this county by the directory of the Empire, but holds to no college of Counts thereof. The county of *Haag* pays to one *Roman* month four horse and ten foot, or eighty-eight florins; and to each chamber-term is rated at eighty-one rixdollars, fourteen kruiters and a half.

§. 4. It is reckoned a pfleg-amt belonging to the rent-amt of *Munich*, having an electoral administrator, a provincial judge, a treasurer, and a fief-provost of its own, as also other officers, and contains in it

1. And

1. And principally *Haag*, a market-town, with a citadel.
2. *Ramsau*, a cloyster of Hermits of the order of *St. Augustine*, founded at *Haag* in the year 1414 by *George of Frauenberg*. From 1550 to 1593 it was not supplied with Monks. At present it belongs to the *Augustines* of *Munich*.

*The PRINCELY ABBEY of*  
*St. E M M E R A M, in Ratisbon.*

§. 1. **T**HE abbey of *Benedictine* Monks at *St. Emmeram*, or *Emeran*, is situate in the Imperial city of *Ratisbon*. It is said that *St. Emmeram*, an itinerant bishop, arrived in the year 649 in the days of *Theodo I.* Duke of *Bavaria*, at *Ratisbon*, where he was very amicably entertained by that Prince. That after his departure in the year 652, he was falsely charged with having debauched this Duke's daughter; that her brother *Lambert* pursued him on this account, and came up with him at *Helfendorf* in *Upper-Bavaria*, where he caused him to be cut to pieces. That his mangled body was brought to *Ratisbon*, and there buried, and his innocency revealed by a miracle, for which reason Duke *Theodo I.* in the year 696 erected a cloyster to his honour, which cloyster in 697 obtained its first abbot. But at that time, and probably ever since the year 680, Duke *Theodo II.* governed in *Bavaria*, who must therefore be the founder of the cloyster, provided the year assigned be just, but this again others deny, maintaining the cloyster to be older. *P. Hansitz*, who asserts, that the bishopric of *Ratisbon* is of equal date with this cloyster, and that both of them were founded by bishop *Ruprecht* in the year 697: He is likewise of opinion, that the first bishops had their seat in this cloyster, and that the Monks had also a like right with the canons of the church of *St. Peter*, in regard to the election of a bishop; so that the bishops were chosen alternately out of the Monks, and were at the same time abbots of the cloyster. In the year 798, it is true, that the episcopal see was removed out of the cloyster to the church of *St. Stephen*, but yet the bishops remained abbots of the cloyster, and retained under their jurisdiction the estates belonging to it, agreeably to the nature of a cathedral cloyster, till at length, namely in the year 977, *St. Wolfgang* separated the abbey from the bishopric, and thus divided the estates, with which *St. Emmeram* was endowed, one part thereof descending to the bishopric, and the other to the Monks. These last, who thus could no longer attain the episcopal dignity, after the death of *St. Wolfgang* disputed this division, and hence arose the long contests which

which subsisted between the bishopric and the cloyster on account of the ancient revenues of the latter. About the year 1132 abbot *Engelfried*, by the help of false records, obtained an exemption. This opinion of *Hansitz*, the princely abbot of St. *Emmeram*, *J. B. Krausz* has warmly combated in some writings of his, and on the contrary maintained, that the cloyster was far older than the bishopric. That either *Ottilo* Duke of *Bavaria*, or *Taszilo* had removed the episcopal see to the cloyster, but that the Emperor *Charlemagne*, after deposing *Taszilo*, had removed it again from thence to the church of St. *Peter*, and also anew restored thereto its incomes and estates; and that he also immediately subjected the cloyster to the see of *Rome*. That the bishops, indeed afterwards, till the time of St. *Wolfgang*, retained the dignity of an abbot in the cloyster, but that the estates of the cloyster were never given up to their management, but always remained immediately subject to the Kings and Emperors. That after St. *Wolfgang*, no bishop was ever advanced to the dignity of an abbot in the cloyster, and that from that time it began to enjoy the sweets of its first immediacy on the Empire.

§. 2. In the year 1731 the Emperor *Charles VI.* renewed, or rather confirmed the princely dignity, which the Emperor *Albrecht* had already conferred on it. The title of its abbot is, *By the Grace of God — of the Holy Roman Empire Prince, and of the Imperial free foundation of the Empire at St. Emmeram in Ratisbon Abbot.* He sits at the Diet of the Empire on the *Rhenish* bench of prelates, between the abbot of St. *Cornelius Minster* and the abbess of *Essen*. In the circle of *Bavaria* he enjoys both seat and voice on the spiritual bench between the provost of *Bercbotlsgraden* and the abbess of *Lower-Minster* in *Ratisbon*. In the year 1682 his Imperial matricular evaluation was fixed at thirty-two florins. To each chamber-term he contributes eighty-seven rixdollars, eighty-three kruitzers and a half. The Dukes of *Bavaria* are patrons and protectors of this abbey, with respect to its estates in *Bavaria*, which are also the most considerable belonging to it, and likewise its best.

§. 3. The church of this cloyster boasts of keeping, even to the middle-finger of the right-hand the complete body of St. *Denis* the *Areopagite*, which was stolen out of the abbey of St. *Denis* in *France*; though the latter also maintains that it is still actually in possession thereof; notwithstanding which, as well in the cathedral church at *Bamberg*, as in the church of St. *Vite* in the citadel at *Prague*, the head of this Saint is shewn, and at *Munich* in the palace-chapel is a hand of him. This church moreover contains in it other remarkables.

*The* C O U N T Y *of*  
O R T E N B U R G.

§. 1. **T**HIS little county lies in the *Lower-Bavaria*, being surrounded by the pfleg-amts of *Vilsboven* and *Griesbach*, belonging to the rent-amt of *Landshut*, and also by the seigniory of *Neuburg*.

§. 2. Its Lord and inhabitants are addicted to the Protestant religion as laid down by *Luther*.

§. 3. The Counts of *Ortenburg* (otherwise called *Ortenberg*, or *Artenberg*) are descended from Count *Rapot* I. who was son to *Engelbrecht* III. Duke in *Carinthia*, and born Count of *Sponheim* and *Ortenburg* in that dutchy. These Counts have an old dispute still depending at the chamber judicatory with the Elector of *Bavaria* on account of their Imperial immediacy; *Bavaria* contesting this point, and wanting to make them subject to him, as they actually are with respect to the seigniory of *Mattigkofen*, in the rent-amt of *Burgbausen*. In the year 1574 Duke *Albrecht* of *Bavaria*, however, caused the expectancy to the Imperial fief of these Counts to be conferred on him by the Emperor *Maximilian* II.

§. 4. The title of these Counts is: *Of the Holy Roman Empire Count, descended of the ancient family of Ortenburg, Krichingen and Putlingen*. Their arms are a pale *argent*, in a field *gules*. At the Diet of the Empire they belong to the *Wetterau* college of Counts thereof, and in the circle of *Bavaria* sit on the secular bench betwixt *Haag* and *Ebrenfels*. Their Imperial matricular evaluation is two horse, or twenty-four florins; and to each chamber-term they pay sixteen rixdollars, twenty-three kruit-zers. The yearly revenues of these Counts amounts to about 13,000 florins.

§. 5. This county contains in it

1. *Old-Ortenburg*, a citadel and market-town.
2. *New-Ortenburg*, a citadel.
3. The villages of *Seldenau* and *Steinkirchen*.

*The* PRINCELY ABBEY of  
LOWER-MUNSTER at Ratisbon.

THIS abbey of Nuns was founded by *Judith*, daughter to Duke *Arnold*, or *Arnulph* of *Bavaria*, consort to Duke *Henry* I. of that dutchy, and grandmother to the Emperor *Henry* II. The first building of this cloyster is placed in the year 900. The title of its abbess is: *By the Grace of God — of the Holy Roman Empire Princess, and of the Imperial, free highly-noble foundation of Lower-Munster in Ratisbon Abbess.* At the Diet of the Empire she possesses the thirteenth place on the *Rhenish* bench of prelates, and in the circle of *Bavaria* the seventh on the spiritual bench. Her Imperial matricular evaluation was in 1683 fixed at ten florins, but to each chamber-term she is to pay fifty rixdollars, sixty-seven kruiters and a half. This foundation with respect to spiritual affairs stands under the bishopric of *Ratisbon*. The Elector of *Bavaria* is protector of it. The ladies of the foundation may marry out of it, and their manner of life is not claustral.

*The* SEIGNIORY of

E H R E N F E L S.

THE seigniory of *Ehrenfels*, or *Ernfels*, lies in the dutchy of *Neuburg*, and its pfleg-amt of *Beretzhausen*, being situated on the river *Laber*. Anciently it belonged to the *Bavarian* family of *Stauff*, which in the year 1432 purchased of the Lords of *Laber* the market-town of *Beretzhausen*, situated below the fort of *Ehrenfels*, and was also possessed of the fort of *Sinching*, which lies in the pfleg-amt of *Haidau* in *Lower-Bavaria*, as also of other estates. In the fifteenth century it was divided into the lines of *Ehrenfels* and *Sinching*. The latter became extinct in the sixteenth century in its male-heirs, upon which its females disposed of the citadel and manor of *Sinching* to the family of *Sensheim*. The line of *Ehrenfels* was also possessed of the citadels of *Kefering* and *Triftling* in the above-mentioned *Lower-Bavarian* pfleg-amt of *Haidau*, and likewise of the seigniory of *Schonberg*; but came gradually to great decay, and sold off one seigniory after another, till at length *John Bernbard* of *Stauff*, the last of this name, alienated likewise in 1567 the seigniory of *Ehrenfels* to the Pfalzgrave *Wolfgang*.

gang of *Neuburg*, with reservation, however, of its dependency. I cannot find that the Elector-palatine, as Duke of *Neuburg*, holds to any college of Counts at the Diet of the Empire on account of this immediate Imperial seigniory; but in the circle of *Bavaria* he is possessed both of seat and voice on account thereof. To each *Roman* month it pays thirty-six florins. Its contribution, or quota to the chamber-terms must be included in those of *Neuburg*, as I find it not assigned in the new usual *matricula*.

The citadel of *Ebenfels* stands on a mountain hard by the market-town of *Beretzhausen*.

### *The* PRINCELY ABBEY of UPPER-MUNSTER in Ratisbon.

**T**HIS female foundation owes its original to *Hemma*, consort to King *Lewis the German*, by whom it was founded in the year 896. The title of its abbess is: *By the Grace of God, of the Holy Roman Empire Princess, and Abbess of the Imperial free foundation of Upper-Munster in Ratisbon*. At the Diet of the Empire she is possessed of the fourteenth place on the bench of *Rhenish* prelates, and in the circle of *Bavaria* of the eighth or last on the spiritual bench. Her Imperial matricular evaluation was in the year 1684 fixed at ten florins, but to each chamber-term she is to pay fifty rixdollars, six kruitzers and a half. With respect to spirituals the foundation stands under the bishopric of *Ratisbon*. Of it the Elector of *Bavaria* is protector. The ladies of the foundation lead no claustral life, and may marry out of it.

### *The* SEIGNIORIES of SULZBURG and PYRBAUM.

§. 1. **T**HESE seigniories lie in the upper-palatinate, the seigniory of *Sulzburg* being surrounded by the pfleg-amt of *Neumarkt*, and that of *Pyrbaum* by the same pfleg-amt, as also by the *Neuburg* amt of *Allersberg*, and the marggravial territory of *Onolzbach*.

§. 2. For

§. 2. For many ages back they have been in the possession of the Lords of *Wolfstein*, who in the year 1522 were raised to the dignity of Barons of the Empire, and in 1673 to the state of Counts thereof. So early also as the thirteenth century they were possessed of immediate estates in fief of the Emperor and Empire, namely of the citadel of *Adlenburg*, or *Heimbürg*, as also of forty marks arising to them out of the vogteý of *Berngau*. Of the Counts of *Hirschberg* they held likewise in fief at the very same time the *jus castellanía* of *Sulzburg*, together with the lands and incomes belonging to them, and frequently at that time stiled themselves from thence. On the *Bavarian* side it is alledged, that the fort of *Sulzburg*, after the death of *Gebhard*, the last Count of *Hirschberg*, which happened in the year 1304, fell to the Dukes thereof. In the year 1330 the Emperor *Lewis IV.* Duke of *Bavaria*, ceded it to the family of *Durwang*; and his son *Lewis*, Margrave of *Brandenburg*, in 1347 to *Albrecht* of *Wolfstein*, whose ancestors had been possessed thereof, promising likewise to redeem it of *Henry* of *Durwang*. Under the Emperor *Charles IV.* the superiority over the fort of *Sulzburg* was disputed with the Dukes of *Bavaria*, *Lewis* and *Stephen*, and reclaimed as a fort of the Empire which had fallen to the Emperor and Empire, on the extinction of the Counts of *Hirschberg*. This lapse indeed the Dukes were obliged to own, and in 1353 the Lords of *Wolfstein* compelled them to restore the so often mentioned fort to the Empire. From that year the Lords of *Wolfstein* were, on account of the said fort and its appendages, deemed immediate feudaries of the Empire. Among these appendages was originally comprized the market-town of *Pyrbaum*, but from the year 1480 that town was mentioned in the Imperial feudal letters as a peculiar seigniory. In 1562 Duke *Albrecht V.* of *Bavaria*, caused the expectancy of the Imperial fief of *Wolfstein* to be conferred on himself and his house by the Emperor *Ferdinand I.* which expectancy was confirmed to him by the following Emperors, and at last, namely in the year 1658, by the Emperor *Leopold*. But the electoral-house of *Bavaria* being put under the ban in the beginning of the eighteenth century, and the Counts of *Wolfstein* deeming its expectancy to their Imperial fief become extinct, they procured the said expectancy of the Emperor *Joseph* for Count *Adolphus* of *Rechtern*, and the male fief-heirs of his body, on whom also it was actually conferred in the year 1708. By the peace of *Baaden*, however, this expectancy of the Counts of *Rechtern* became void; nevertheless in the year 1729 Count *Christian Albrecht* of *Wolfstein* obtained that the aulic-council of the Empire should pronounce an Imperial local commission for the dismembering of his Imperial fief from the hereditary estates of the archbishop of *Salzburg* and the Duke of *Saxe-Gotba*. Upon this denunciation therefore ensued in 1732 the Imperial sentence: That upon the extinction of the male-issue of *Wolfstein*, to the Electors of *Bavaria* were indisputably due those Imperial fiefs which are by name expressed in the feudal letters of the

Emperor *Charles IV.* of the year 1353, and likewise in those letters which followed thereon, and that they could on no account be withheld from them: But it likewise enacted on the other hand, that in this very case the allodial heirs were directly to be admitted to the specified seventy-eight properties, and therein to be protected in the most effectual manner by the Imperial authority, and also obliged to contribute their quota to the matricular evaluation of the house of *Wolfstein* to the Empire and Circle. But the Elector of *Bavaria* not only opposed to this Imperial sentence the *Remedium supplicationis*, or *Revisionis* (which was dismissed) but also in 1740, on the death of the above-mentioned and last Count of *Wolfstein*, put himself instantly in possession as well of the Imperial fiefs as also of the allodial estates of the Count, and *Bavaria* has even yet disputes on this head with the allodial heirs of *Wolfstein*. These allodial heirs are the descendants of the heiress-daughters of the last Count *Christian Albrecht*; one of whom, named *Charlotta Amelia*, was married to Count *Charles Augustus* of *Hobenlobe-Kirchberg*; and the second, named *Henrietta*, to Count *Charles Maximilian* of *Giech*.

§. 3. The extinct Counts of *Wolfstein* were of the Protestant religion as taught by *Luther*, of which religion also are the inhabitants of these feignories. The Imperial matricular evaluation of these feignories is two horse and four foot, or forty florins; and to each chamber-term they pay twenty-five rixdollars, thirty-two kruiters. At the Diet of the Empire the Elector of *Bavaria* joins himself to no college of Counts on account of these feignories, but in the circle of *Bavaria* he has on account thereof both seat and voice, between *Ebrenfels* and *Hoben-Waldeck*.

§. 4. Over these feignories the Elector has appointed an administrator. We shall now take notice of

## I. The Seigniory of S U L Z B U R G, in which is

1. *Upper-Sulzburg*, the capital, being a citadel seated on a mountain with a market-town belonging to it. The latter is divided into the fore and hinder. The hinder-town as an ancient appenage of *Lower-Sulzburg* was allodial. This town of *Lower-Sulzburg* stood also on the mountain not far from the *Upper*, belonging to the latter and its jurisdiction, and being also originally only a residence of a noble castellan, and long in the possession of the Lords of *Gundelfingen*. It appears, that on this occasion some great privileges were granted to this noble seat, such as its being surrounded with walls, and it likewise was deemed free and proper by the possessors. But the Lords of *Wolfstein* brought this citadel again to themselves in the year 1403, as also in 1513; and in 1496 they made a donation of one half of it

it in fief, and in 1514 of the other half also to the holy *Roman Empire*. From that time particular mention is made of it in the feudal letters.

2. The villages of *Hoffen*, *Elmansdorf*, *Bachhausen*, *Konnorsdorf*, *Grafshof*, *Kerkhofen*, *Oberndorf*, *Sulzkirchen*, *Ohausen*, *Kruppach*, *Rocksdorf*, *Wettenhofen*, and the *Sandmühl*, are all given out by the allodial heirs as property.

3. *Zum Grab*, a small cloyster, in which this feigniory is possessed of a right in common with the abbey of *Plankstetten*.

## II. The Seigniory of PYRBAUM, in which is

1. *Pyrbaum*, a citadel and market-town.

2. The villages of *Obern-Hembach* and *Pruppach*, which belong to the allodial estates, and according to some accounts, in conjunction with the foregoing place, constitute of themselves the confined territory of the feigniory of *Pyrbaum*. But others reckon also the villages of *Affelschwang*, *Mening*, *Ebenried*, &c. in it,

3. The villages of *Mühlhausen* and *Bierberbach*, together with their appendages are particularly mentioned in the fief-letters, having been ceded to the Lords of *Wolfstein* in the year 1362 by the Emperor *Charles IV.* after their first investiture as fiefs of the Empire, which happened in 1353, but which investiture became vacant by the extinction of the Lords of *Heywerk*. At *Mühlhausen* stood a castle or nobleman's seat, which, in the fifteenth century was the residence of a collateral-line of the Lords of *Wolfstein*. The village of *Bierberbach* stands under the territorial jurisdiction of the bishop of *Eychstadt*.

Rem. The above places belong all to the confined territory of these feigniories; but exclusive of them, it is likewise possessed in foreign territories, particularly in the amt of *Neumarkt* in the upper-palatinate, of other villages, hamlets and subjects, all belonging to these feigniories, and over which it formerly enjoyed burgherly jurisdiction, quit-rent, subsidy, tax and military-service, these places being given out as hereditary, proprietary estates. The ruinous mountain-castle and stem-house of *Wolfstein* stands not far from the town of *Neumarkt*. Exclusive too of the cloyster of *Seeligenporten*, situate in the territory of *Bavaria*, the feigniory of *Upper-Sulzburg* is likewise possessed of other immunities and prerogatives.

## The SEIGNIORY of H O H E N - W A L D E C K.

§. 1. **T**HIS feignory lies in *Upper-Bavaria*, being surrounded by the prefectures of *Wolfershausen*, *Aibling* and *Aurburg*, as also by *Tyrol*. It is very mountainous and contains in it the *Schliers* and *Stumpf see*.

§. 2. Formerly it belonged to the Lords of *Waldeck*, who were hereditary Vogts of the foundation of *Schliers*, and enjoyed the chamberlain's office of *Freyfing*, with other prerogatives. *Wolfgang* of *Waldeck*, the last of his line, dying in the year 1483, his sister's son, *George Hohenrainer* obtained of the Emperor *Maximilian* his Imperial fiefs; but this Lord also, who was the last of his name, dying in 1487, *Hochbrand Sandizeller*, who was likewise a sister's son of the aforesaid *Wolfgang*, obtained these fiefs of the Empire; and after his death, which happened in the year 1502, *Wolf* of *Machszlain*, or *Maxelrain*, purchased of the sons of *Sandizeller* their right therein. Since that time, as well between the Lords of *Waldeck* as also between the following possessors of their feignory; namely, those of *Hohenrain*, *Sandizell* and *Maxelrain* on the one side, and the Dukes of *Upper-Bavaria* on the other side, long disputes have subsisted on account of the sovereignty over this feignory, which at length, namely, in 1559, were compromised in such a manner, by Archbishop *Michael* of *Salzburg*, in the Diet of the Empire at *Augsburg*, that Duke *Albrecht* of *Bavaria* renounced the sovereignty over *Muspach*, *Wallenburg*, *Waldeck*, *Schliers* and the estates belonging thereto (those of the foundation of *Schliers* excepted) though with some reservation on account of religion, polity and future mine-works; and that *Wolf* of *Maxelrain* acquired by exchange, in the years 1560 and 1561, of Duke *Albrecht* the *Schliersee*, together with the lower or vogt-jurisdiction, and likewise the criminal-jurisdiction, over the estates of the foundation, though with this proviso, namely, that after the extinction of the male-race of the Lords of *Maxelrain*, not only the sovereignty throughout the whole, but also the fiefs of the holy *Roman Empire*, together with the treasury or cofferer of *Schliers* and the vogt-jurisdiction granted to the see and foundation by his Imperial Majesty, should revert to the house of *Bavaria*. In the year 1636, the Lords of *Maxelrain* were raised by the Emperor to be Counts of *Hoben-Waldeck*. In 1734, Count *John Joseph*, of *Hoben-Waldeck* and *Maxelrain* concluded his line; upon which this feignory fell to the Elector of *Bavaria*. The stem-house of *Maxelrain*, from which this

this now extinct family takes its name, lies in the prefecture of *Aibling* in *Upper-Bavaria*, not far from the market-town of *Aibling*.

§. 3. The Elector of *Bavaria*, joins himself to no college of Counts of the Empire, at the Diet thereof, on account of this seigniory, but in the circle of *Bavaria* is possessed of a voice on that account. To a *Roman* month it pays twenty florins, and to each chamber-term is rated at ten rixdollars, seventy-three kruitzers.

§. 4. The most remarkable places in it are,

1. *Hoben-Waldeck*, a village. The ancient castle of *Waldeck* lies in ruins.

2. *Schliers*, a collegiate-foundation, seated on the see, or lake, of *Schliers*.

3. *Miesbach*, or *Muspach*, a market-town.

4. *Wallenburg*, or *Waldenberg*, a citadel.

## The SEIGNIORY of

## B R E I T E N E C K.

§. 1. THIS seigniory lies in the upper palatinate, and the places belonging to it are within the liberties of the pfleg-amt of *Neumarkt*, being dispersed up and down in the dutchy of *Neuburg*.

§. 2. The places and estates of which this seigniory consists were taken by the Imperial general Count *John of Tilly*, in the time of the thirty years war, and raised by the Emperor, under the name of *Breiteneck*, to an Imperial seigniory; and Count *Tilly* was, on account thereof, received, in the year 1648, at the Diet of the circle at *Wasserburg*, among the States of the circle of *Bavaria*. But the Counts of *Tilly* becoming extinct in the year 1724, in the person of Count *Ferdinand Laurence*, the fief-estates fell to the Elector of *Bavaria*, and the hereditary ones to the last Count's sister, named *Maria Anna Catherine*, who was consort to *Antony*, the elder Count of *Montfort*.

§. 3. The Elector of *Bavaria*, at the Diets of the circle thereof, is possessed of the voice of *Breiteneck*, but at the Diets of the Empire joins himself to no college of Counts on account of this seigniory. To a *Roman* month its contribution is fixed at twenty florins, and to each chamber-term at thirty-five rixdollars.

§. 4. In it we shall take notice of,

1. The fief-estates which fell to the Elector of *Bavaria*: namely,

1. Of

1. Of *Freyenstadt*, or *Freystadt*, which is a small town, seated on the *Schwarzach*.
2. Of *Holenslein*, a citadel and market-town, lying on the borders of the bishopric of *Eichstett*.
3. Of *Hobenfels*, which is a market-town, seated betwixt the towns of *Velburg* and *Burglengenfeld*.
- II. Of the allodial estates which fell to the Countess of *Montfort*; as, namely,
  1. Of *Breitenneck*, a citadel and market-town, lying not far from *Dietfurt*.
  2. Of *Helfenberg*, a citadel, which is seated not far from *Velburg*.

*The free IMPERIAL CITY of*

R     A     T     I     S     B     O     -     N.

**R**EGENSBURG, in Latin *Reginoburgum* and *Ratisbona*, by the authors of the middle age also called *Imbriopolis* and *Hieropolis*, and in English *Ratisbon*, is a pretty, large, fortified and populous town, seated on the *Danube*, over which it has an old bridge consisting of large free-stone, and into which, below the town, runs the river *Regen*. The magistracy and burghers here are addicted to the Protestant religion as taught by *Luther*. The Protestant ministry here consists of one superintendant and eleven ordinary preachers. The largest church belonging to the *Lutherans* is that of the *Trinity*, but they have also a *gymnasium*, in which are eight teachers. Of the four spiritual immediate States of the Empire; namely, the bishopric and the Imperial foundations of *St. Emmeram*, *Lower* and *Upper-Munster*, we have treated above in their order. We likewise find here a college of Jesuits, together with a cloyster of *St. James*, instituted for *Scotsmen* of the *Roman-catholic* religion, as also the collegiate-church of *Altkapell*, the nunneries of *St. Clara* and *St. Paul*, and the hospital of the *Holy-Cross*. This town was anciently the capital of *Bavaria*, and the seat of the Dukes. The Emperor *Frederick I.* set it free from the dominion of the latter, annexing it immediately to the Empire; in which annexation, *Wenceslaus*, the Emperor, in the year 1387, promised to maintain it. In 1486, Duke *Albrecht* of *Bavaria* managed matters so skilfully that this town, being fallen greatly in debt, voluntarily paid homage to him; but the Emperor *Frederick III.* reclaimed it in 1489 to the Empire, and accordingly the Duke was obliged, in the year 1492, to return it. At the Diet of the Empire it

is possessed of the first place among the Imperial towns on the *Swabian* bench, but in the circle of *Bavaria* of the last on the secular bench thereof. Its Imperial matricular evaluation was fixed, in 1692, at one hundred and fifty florins, and to each chamber-term it pays one hundred and forty-eight rixdollars, sixty-seven kruitzers and a half. Ever since the year 1662, a constant Diet of the Empire has been here continued without interruption, which Diet has never since been removed, excepting in 1713, when it was transferred for some time, on account of the plague, to *Augsburg*; and, in 1742, for a few years to *Frankfort*. The States of the Empire meet at the council-house. The Diet, it is true, brings in a great deal of money to this town, but yet does not reap that benefit therefrom which might be expected. In it is an important salt-staple and trade, and from this place to *Vienna* large quantities of corn, wood, and all manner of provisions are shipped. In the years 1546 and 1601, some solemn conferences were fruitlessly appointed at this place on religion betwixt the Protestant and *Roman-catholic* divines. In 1703, the Elector of *Bavaria* made himself master of it. In the years 891 and 954, it was wholly burnt down, and afterwards also it suffered very frequent and great damages by the same dreadful calamity.



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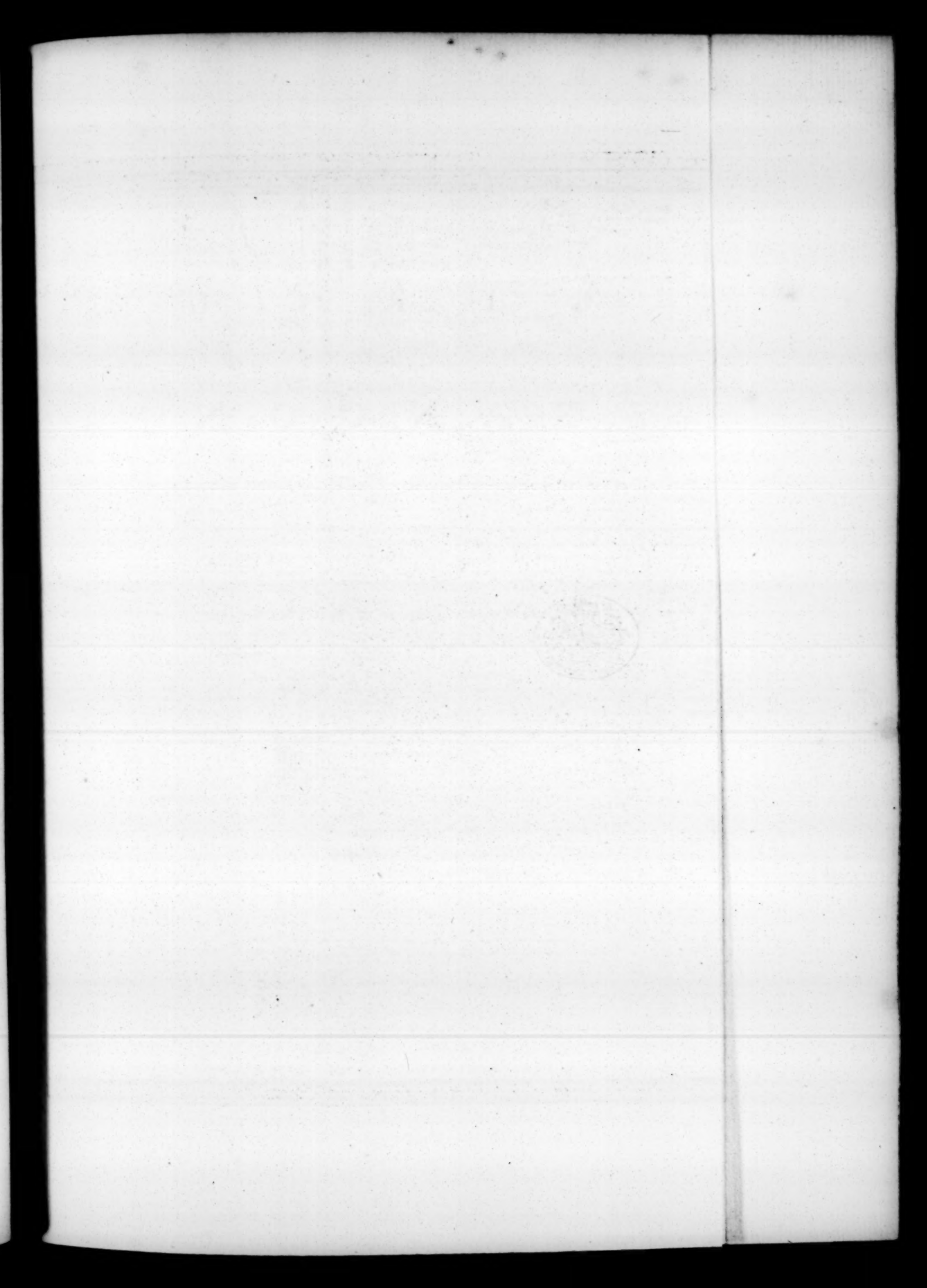
T H E  
C I R C L E  
O F  
F R A N C O N I A.

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Of F R A N C O N I A in general.

§. 1. **O**F *Franconia*, *Sebastian of Rotbenhan* delineated the first chart towards the middle of the sixteenth century; which chart *Munster* has inserted in his *Cosmographia*. In the year 1638, the brothers *George* and *George Conrad Jung* published another, and that a large chart, which *Loschge* republished at *Nurnberg* as well on a large as on a common and even on a small scale. At the same time also *Nic. Rittershus* put forth a chart of *Franconia*, but this is not of any great consideration.

§. 2. The present *Franconia*, which lies betwixt *Thuringia* and *Swabia*, almost in the very heart of *Germany*, about the river *Mayn*, belonged formerly, for the greatest part of it, to *Thuringia*, and in part also to *Aleman-  
nia*, the country of the *Slavi*, or *Wends*, who dwelt between the *Mayn* and the *Rednitz*, and perhaps also in part to *Bavaria*. Probably it was dis-  
membered from *Thuringia* in the time of *Charlemagne*, and added to *East-  
Franken*. Afterwards the appellation of *East-Franken*, in Latin *Francia  
orientalis*, in a limited sense, was applied only to this country; but neither  
this limited denomination, nor that of *Frankenland*, or *Franconia*, occurs  
in authentick monuments hardly before the eleventh century. All this, as  
well as that the country, in the eighth century, was governed by Counts  
before the time of *Charles Martel*, Duke of *Austrasia*, and also under him  
and



*A New MAP of*  
the *CIRCLE of*  
**FRANCONIA**  
*for*  
Buschings Geography  
*Drawn from the best*  
**AUTHORITIES**  
*By T. Kitchen Geo.*



and his sons *Karlmann* and *Pipin*, as likewise in the ninth century under the *Carlovingian* Kings, Mr. *John Gottlieb Gonne* has shewn in his treatise, *De Ducatu Franciæ Orientalis*. The same author has also remarked that *East-Frankenland*, after the foundation of the *German* Empire, was never so entirely subjected to a Duke as *Bavaria*, *Swabia*, *Thuringia* and *Saxony*; but that a great part of this country was, from the beginning of the *German* Empire, immediately subject to Kings. Of the Dukes of *Franconia*, of the tenth century, *Conrad I.* was elected King of the *Germans* in the year 911 or 912. In the eleventh century the *German* crown came again to the *Frankish* Dukes, and that at first to *Conrad II.* who was chosen King in 1124, and afterwards also became Emperor. That Prince was succeeded in the same dignity by his son *Henry III.* grandson to *Henry IV.* and great-grandson to *Henry V.* who was the last Emperor of the ducal *Frankish* house that line becoming extinct in him in the year 1125. This Emperor ceded the duchy of *Franconia* to his sister *Agnes*, consort to *Frederick* of *Hohenstaufen*, Duke of *Swabia* and son to *Conrad III.* who was possessed of a county in the *Koeburgau*; and thus the house of *Hohenstaufen* became at the same time possessed of the duchies of *Franconia* and *Swabia*. *Conrad III.* exercised the ducal rights also in *Wurzburg*, was created King of the *Germans*, and transmitted by inheritance the duchy of *Franconia* to his son *Frederick*, who had his seat at *Rotenburg*. This last, however, dying without issue, this duchy fell to *Conrad*, son to the Emperor *Frederick I.* who was also Duke of *Swabia*. At last the duchies of *Franconia* and *Swabia* ceased in the house of *Hohenstaufen*.

§. 3. Anciently in the present *Franconia* were several *Gaus* or *Pagi*, the principal of which shall be mentioned. Of the *Nordgau* a considerable part belonged to it, which part again comprized in it several lesser *gaus* and counties. It even extended through the bishoprics of *Aichstett* and *Bamberg*, as also through the principalities of the marggravate of *Brandenburg*, both above and below the *Gebirge*, through the territory of the Imperial city of *Nurnberg* and other smaller territories. The *Rangau*, or *Ratengau*, extended itself on both sides the *Rednitz*, and the part situate on the right side of that river belonged to the *Nordgau*. The *Volcfeld* terminated on the foregoing *Gau*, lying betwixt the *Mayn*, the *Rednitz* and the *Aurach*, which at *Bamberg* falls into the latter) as also betwixt the *Volkach*. Thus a part of the bishopric of *Wurzburg* belongs thereto. Of the noble *Grabfeld* and the lesser *Gaus* here, a part is to be sought for in the bishopric of *Wurzburg*, the princely county of *Henneberg* and the principality of *Coburg*. The *Gau* of *Waldsaszin* (otherwise called *Waldsazi*, or *Walsfaze*) lay betwixt *Wurzburg* and *Wertheim*. The *Moingau*, which was also written *Moynachau*, &c. extended, on the right of the river *Mayn*, from *Frankfort* to the *Tauber* and consequently quite to the county of *Wertheim*. In the *Dabergau*, or

*Tubergau*, was situated, among others, *Mergentheim*. The *Mulachgau*, or *Mulecgau*, and the *Oringau*, or *Orgau*, are to be sought for in the county of *Hobenlobe*. Of the *Kraichgau* a part also is to be reckoned as belonging to this dutchy; and of the *Kochengau*, which lies on the river *Kocher*, a part is to be found in the county of *Limburg*. In the middle age *East Frankenland* extended to the *Rhine*, comprizing in it also the *Albegau*, *Angerisgau*, *Einriche*, *Kunigesbundra*, *Lobdengau*, *Loganacgau*, *Niteke*, *Nitherfi*, *Rbeingau*, &c.

§. 4. Of the ancient provincial judicatories in *Franconia* there are still some existent; as, namely, the Imperial provincial-jurisdiction of the burgraviate of *Nuremberg*, the Imperial provincial-jurisdiction of *Hirschberg*, in the bishopric of *Aichstett*, and the *Wurzburg* provincial-jurisdiction, of which more fully below in their proper place.

§. 5. A considerable part of the *East-Frankenland* of the middle age, which was situate to the north and west, belongs at present to other circles; and of the modern *Frankenland*, the immediate nobility of the Empire in that county are possessed of a considerable part, but the remaining and greatest part thereof constitutes the circle of *Franconia*; of which we here treat.

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### Of the CIRCLE of FRANCONIA in particular.

§. 1. OF the circle of *Franconia*, first *Sanfon*, and after him *Jaillet*, *de Witt*, *Valk* and *Dankerts* delineated land-charts; but these charts come not up to those which *John Bapt. Homann* has published on two sheets in his *Atlas of Germany*, number sixty-five, though even these are still in want of great improvement.

§. 2. This circle terminates on those of *Bavaria*, *Swabia*; the Electoral-*Rhenish*, *Upper-Rhenish* and *Upper-Saxon* circle, as also on *Bohemia*. It is one of the smallest circles, its extent amounting only to about four hundred and eighty-four geographical square miles.

§. 3. The present States of the circle divide it in such a manner into four benches, that to the spiritual bench of Princes belong the bishoprics of *Bamberg*, *Wurzburg* and *Eichstadt*, together with the *Teutonic* order; to the secular bench of Princes, *Brandenburg-Bayreuth*, *Brandenburg-Anspach*, *Henneberg-Schluesingen*, *Henneberg-Rombild*, *Henneberg-Schmalkalden*, *Schwarzenberg*, *Lowenstein-Wertheim* and *Hohenlobe-Waldenburg*; to the bench of Counts

Counts and Lords, *Hohenlobe-Neuenstein, Castell, Wertheim, Rieneck, Erbach, Limburg-Geildorf, Limburg-Speckfeld, Seinsheim, Reigelsberg, Wiesentheid, Welzheim* and *Haufen*; and to the bench of Imperial cities, *Nürnberg, Rotenburg, Windsheim, Schweinfurt* and *Weisenburg*. But I shall treat of these States of the circle in the order they give their voices, beginning however with *Bamberg*, which calls over the votes, though it gives its own last. The order of these voices is thus; viz. *Wurzburg, Brandenburg-Bayreuth, Eichstadt, Brandenburg-Auspach*, the *Teutonic* order and *Henneberg-Schleusingen*; after which follow the rest in the order set down above according to their benches.

§. 4. The summoning Princes for this circle are the Bishop of *Bamberg* and the Marggraves of *Brandenburg-Bayreuth* and *Anspach*. The latter, by virtue of an agreement made in the years 1712 and 1719, which agreement was confirmed by the Emperor, take their turn in summoning every three years. The directory the circle of *Bamberg* appropriates to itself alone, but at such time as the episcopal-see is vacant the chapter wants to have the administration thereof. The Marggraves of *Brandenburg*, however, dispute this with both, and, though in the year 1559 an agreement was made between Bishop *George* of *Bamberg* and the Marggrave *George Frederick* of *Brandenburg*, 'That at the Diet of the circle, in the deliberations of all and every the matters relating thereto, the proposition, direction, inquest, conclusion, conceiving of the recess and chancery, are to belong and are due to the bishop of *Bamberg* alone:' yet on the side of the Marggraves it is alledged, that these words are only to be understood with respect to the *directio durantibus horis concessis*, with which *Bamberg* ought to rest satisfied: but, even supposing there were more in it, that this agreement was annulled by the peace of *Westphalia*, and should the *Brandenburg Condireetorium* ever come to take place, *Brandenburg-Onolzbach* has also claimed its turn in it. The Diets of the circle have for a long time been ordinarily held at *Nürnberg*; but the chancery and archives thereof are kept at *Bamberg*.

§. 5. This circle, with respect to *France*, is reckoned among the hither circles of the Empire. In the year 1682, it concluded a league with the States of the *Upper-Rhenish* circle on this side the *Rhine*, and likewise with the States of the *Westerwald*; in 1683 and 1684 with the *Bavarian* and *Swabian* circles; in 1691, 1692 and 1700, again with the latter; in 1697 with the remaining *Lutheran* circles, and, in 1702, with the *Electoral-Rhenish, Upper-Rhenish, Austrian* and *Swabian*. In the year 1682, the military arrangement of the whole Empire being, in time of peace, simply fixed at 40,000 men; to the share of the circle of *Franconia* fell nine hundred and eighty horse and 1902 foot; and at the division of the 300,000 florins to the operation-chest of the Empire, in 1707, the quota of this circle

was.

was rated at 22,696 florins, forty-seven kruitzers. The office of captain of the circle is still in vogue here and filled up.

§. 6. In point of religion this circle is one of the mixed. To the chamber-judicatory of the Empire it presents one *Roman-catholic* and one Protestant assessor. The death of the former is notified by the chamber to the *Roman-catholic*, and that of the latter to the Protestant summoning-office of the circle: The latter notifies to the circle the director of the bench of Counts and cities of the Empire, and at the same time proposes one or two persons. The States deliberate thereon, and either simply receive the persons proposed, or add another, making a declaration of it by the directors of both benches to the princely protestant summoning-office of the circle. Upon which at length, after an alternately administered support on the side of the supreme Protestant directory, a common presentation and responsory writing is addressed to the chamber-court, and transmitted to the directors of the bench of Counts and Imperial cities for their subscription and signing. Upon this the presentation-writing is either directly sent by the directory of the Imperial cities, which at length subscribe it, to the chamber-court, or returned to be transmitted to the summoning Princes of the circle. If the three benches of the secular States of *Franconia* are not able to come to an agreement concerning the presentation, each bench apart sometimes presents a candidate, one of whom is chosen by the chamber-court.

### *The BISHOPRIC of* *B A M B E R G.*

§. 1. **O**F this bishopric *Job. Bapt. Homann* has published a land-chart, which is still very defective, but in the *Atlas of Germany* constitutes the sixty-sixth.

§. 2. To the north it terminates on the principality of *Coburg* and the *Vogtland*, to the east on the marggraviai principality of *Brandenburg-Bayreuth* above the *Gebirg*, and also on the territory of *Nurnberg*; to the south likewise on the territory of *Nurnberg*, the marggraviai principality of *Brandenburg* below the *Gebirg*, and the principality of *Schwarzenberg*; and to the west on the bishopric of *Wurzburg*. Its greatest extent amounts in length to about fifteen, and its greatest breadth to above ten, *German miles*.

§. 3. The bottom or soil of this bishopric produces all sorts of grain, vegetables, and fruits in abundance, as also wine: among the last articles are to be

be reckoned in particular the wines of *Altenburg*, *Beringsfeld*, and *Zeiler*. It yields likewise saffron, and a very good sort of liquorice, the latter of which grows in great plenty at the capital town of *Bamberg* in particular, near which also are such numbers of laurel, fig, lemon, and orange-trees, that this spot is stiled, by some, the little *Italy* of *Germany*. Their breed of cattle here is also important. The bishopric of *Bamberg* yields likewise good woods, and some battery works. The *Mayn*, which issues out of this principality above the *Gebirg*, traverses the north part of this country, and receives the *Rotach* and *Itz*, and more particularly the *Rednitz*, in Latin *Radantia*, the latter of which comes out of this principality below the *Gebirg*; below *Forchbeim* it receives into it also the little river *Wisent*, and after that the still lesser rivers of *Aisch*, (anciently *Ascha*, and *Eisga*) *Reich-Eberach*, *Raube-Eberach*, and *Urach*.

§. 4. The principality of *Bamberg*, contains in it eighteen boroughs, and fifteen market-towns. Land-States it has none. The whole country is zealously addicted to the *Roman-catholic* doctrine and worship.

§. 5. This country belonged anciently for the greatest part of it to the powerful Counts of *Babenberg*. Of these Count *Henry* left two sons behind him, namely *Reinhard* and *Albrecht*, whom *Adolphus*, bishop of *Wurzburg*, attacked in the year 902, but was beaten by them. Count *Reinhard* was stabbed in an unlucky battle by Count *Conrad*, brother's son to the Emperor *Lewis III*. But his brother *Albrecht* wanting to revenge his death, pursued the said Count and slew him. Upon this King *Lewis III*. caused Count *Albrecht* to be summoned before the Diet of the Empire at *Trebur*, there to answer for himself; but he not appearing, he besieged him in his strong castle of *Altenburg*; upon which *Albrecht* either willingly surrendered to the King, or was seduced to come to him to the camp, where he was beheaded as a rebel. This Prince therefore being the last of his house, the county of *Babenberg* fell, in the year 908 to the Empire. The Emperor *Otto III*. made a donation of it to his sister's son, *Henry* Duke of *Bavaria*, who was chosen King after him. This latter resolved to convert the county of *Babenberg* into a bishopric, which happened accordingly in the year 1006. The King and his consort *Cunigunda* considerably endowed this new bishopric, and *Eberhard*, the King's chancellor, who was made the first bishop thereof in the year 1007, was not only confirmed by Pope *Benedict VIII*. but also exempted from all archiepiscopal jurisdiction. The like and even still greater privileges and prerogatives were obtained of Pope *Clement II*. by the second bishop thereof named *Suidger* of *Mayendorf*.

§. 6. Thus the bishop of *Bamberg* stands immediately under the papal see, and within his own diocese may even act as archbishop. From the Pope he receives, in lieu of a good round sum, the *pallium*. King *Henry*, the founder of this bishopric, has appointed the King of *Bobemia* upper cup-bearer to it; the Elector-palatine upper sewer; the Elector of *Saxony* upper

upper marshal; and the Elector of *Brandenburg* upper chamberlain of the bishopric; which offices they receive in fief of each reigning Prince and Bishop. These Electors again invest four ancient families of the nobility of *Franconia* with the four under offices: The office of under cup-bearer being enjoyed by the family of *Auffes*; that of under sewer by the family of *Bibra*; that of under marshal by the family of ———, ever since the time that the family of *Ebnet* became extinct in the year 1728; and the office of under chamberlain by the family of *Rotenhan*.

§. 7. The arms of this bishopric are a lion *fable*, in a field *Or*, over which is a band *argent* traversing the whole. The Prince and Bishop of *Bamberg*, at the Diet of the Empire in the council of the Princes thereof, is possessed, on the spiritual bench, of the fourth place. He is co-summoning Prince and director of the circle of *Franconia*, demands the voices of the States thereof, and gives his own last. The Imperial matricular evaluation of this bishopric, which formerly amounted to 1088 florins, was, in the year 1685, fixed at four hundred and fifty-four but amounts at present only to four hundred and thirty-seven. To each chamber-term it pays five hundred and seventy-four rixdollars, seventy-eight kruitzers and three quarters.

§. 8. The highly worthy chapter here consists of twenty capitulars, and fourteen *Damicelli*. The Sovereign receives its approbation or consent on important occasions.

§. 9. The episcopal vicar presides among the clergy, and determines their disputes. To him lie all appeals from the spiritual under-court, or consistory, which decides in matrimonial cases; but from the vicariate appeals lie to *Rome*. The princely ordinary aulic judicatory, or regency, consists of a president, a chancellor, and about twenty aulic counsellors. Under it stand the bye-courts of *St. Stephen*, *St. Gangolph*, and *St. James*; as also the provincial-court at *Bamberg*, the pupil-court, and police-court, the penal or criminal-court, and the office of under-bailiff, or the vicedom-office, to which appertain all foreigners, and subjects who live under foreigners, &c.

§. 10. The princely aulic-chamber and upper receipt office have the care of the Prince's revenues. Each of these offices has a president of its own, and the latter also represents the aulic military council, whose business it is to look to military affairs.

§. 11. This principality contains in it

1. *Bamberg*, anciently called *Babenberg*, the head and residence town, seated upon hills near the river *Rednitz*. Whether it was at first called *Papenberg*, i. e. *Pfaffenberg*, or that it stood there and bore its name before the bishopric and cloyster founded in it, or that it should rather be called *Bavenberg*, that is on the *Berg* or mountain, I shall not determine. The proper town, as surrounded in most parts of it with walls and a ditch, is not large, but it has an extensive suburb, and is in general well built and populous. The *Rednitz* intersects it in two places, out of which three different

different parts have arisen. In the upper part, which stands upon a mountain, is the princely residence of *Petersburg*, built by Bishop *Lotharius Franciscus*, in the year 1702 in a new and extensive manner; as also the great cathedral church of *St. George*, in which is to be found the monument of King *Henry II.* the founder of the bishopric, and his consort *Cunigunda*, together with a considerable treasure of relicks and jewels. In it likewise is the cathedral of *St. Stephen* and *St. James*, together with the grand and rich *Benedictine* cloyster of *Monchsberg*, and the nunnery of *St. Theodore*. In the middle part of the town, which has a communication with the upper part by means of a lofty stone-bridge, are many fine houses, as also the ancient episcopal palace of *Geyerswerth*, together with a noble orangery, a fine church of the *Jesuits*, who have the inspection of the university here, which was founded under the title of *Academia Ottonina*, by Bishop *Melchior Otto*, and was dedicated on *September 1, 1648*; the parish-church of *St. Martin*, that of *St. Mary*, three monasteries, two nunneries, and a hospital. A long and broad bridge leads from the middle part of the town to the suburbs of *Treuerstadt*, in which are to be seen the old foundation of *St. Gangolph*, and the *Dominican* nunnery of the holy sepulchre. The first building of this town is placed in the year 804. In the years 984, 1124, 1134, 1138, and 1158, in it were held Diets of the Empire, and in 1644, 1645, and 1673, Diets of the circle of *Franconia*. The Emperor *Charlemagne* removed some *Slavi* to this place.

The old fort stands upon a high mountain about half an hour's distance from the town, being for the most part in ruins.

Near the village of *Seebach*, which lies about one hour's distance from the town is the princely noble summer-residence of *Marquardsburg*, which is so named from its builder *Marquard Sebastian Schenk*, of *Staufenberg*.

2. The chamber-office, which consists of four parts: namely,

1. Of *Hallstatt*, under which is

*Hallstatt*, a market-town, seated on the *Mayn*, into which the *Leutenbach* and *Eller* pour themselves at this place. *Hallstatt* was formerly larger than at present. *Charlemagne* caused some *Slavi* to be removed thither.

The villages of *Gundelsheim*, *Memmelsdorf*, *Oberhain*, *Raszdorf*, and *Viereth*.

2. *Guszbach*, under which are the places of *Guszbach*, *Ebing*, *Ebensfeld*, *Hersfeld*, *Upper* and *Under-Oberndorf*, *Zapsendorf*, and *Zuckshuth*.

3. *Strullendorf*, under which is *Strullendorf*, *Freusdorf*, *Febra*, *Hirschaid*, *Obernreuth*, and *Unternreuth*.

4. *Geiszfeld*, under which is *Geiszfeld*, *Lindach*, *Litzendorf*, *Lohndorf*, *Melkendorf*, *Mistendorf*, *Neuffa*, *Podelndorf*, and *Schammelsdorf*.

3. The prefecturate of *ECKOLSHEIM*, in which is

*Eckolsheim*, or *Eggolsheim*, a market-town.

*Senftenberg*, a ruinous castle. And

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*Adelsdorf*,

*Adeisdorf*, an iron-foundery.

4. The prefecturate of REIFFENBERG, in which is *Reiffenberg*, a castle.

5. The bailiwick of *Forchheim*, in which is

*Forchheim*, or *Vorcheim*, a fortified little town, seated on the river *Wisent*, which at this place falls into the *Rednitz*. In the town is a foundation, and a *Franciscan* cloyster. Whether *Pontius Pilate* was born here, or at *Forchheim* in the *Speyergau*, now called *Fors*, or rather at neither, are questions of less importance than at which of these two places the King's manor of *Forchheim* is to be sought for, namely, where, in the ninth and tenth centuries, several Diets of the Empire were held, and royal acts dispatched? *Charlemagne* removed some *Slavi* thither. King *Henry II.* made a donation of this town, in the year 1006, to the new erected bishopric of *Bamberg*. In 1552 it was taken by the troops of the Marggrave *Albrecht* of *Brandenburg*, and in 1632 by the *Swedes*.

About forty villages.

6. The prefecturate of MARLOFSTEIN, in which is

*Marloffstein*, a citadel, conferred by Count *Godfrey* of *Hobenlobe*, named *Bruneck*, in the year 1340, on the bishopric.

7. The prefecturate of SCHELMBERG, or NEUNKIRCHEN, in which is *Neunkirchen*, a market-town.

*Schelmberg*, and many other places.

8. The administration of *Neunkirchen*, in the afore-mentioned market-town, took its rise from the *Augustine* cloyster which formerly stood there.

9. The prefecturate of NEUDECK, or EBERMANSTADT, in which is

*Ebermanstadt*, a small town, seated on the river *Wisent*, and which partly in 1347, on the decease of the Counts of *Schlusselfberg*, and partly by exchange, from the bishopric of *Wurzburg*, devolved to *Bamberg*.

*Neudeck*, a mountain-castle, and a stem-house of the Lords of *Neudeck*, was conferred, in the year 1150, by the Counts *Poppo* and *Bertbold* of *Henneberg*, on the bishopric, and by the last on the Counts of *Schlusselfberg*; but after their extinction reverted again, in 1347, to it.

10. The prefecturate of WOLFSBERG, in which is

*Wolfsberg*, a citadel, conferred by King *Henry II.* in the year 1006, on the bishopric.

11. The prefecturate of WARBERG, in which is

*Warberg*, a citadel.

12. The prefecturate of GOSZWEINSTEIN, in which is

*Goszweinstein*, vulgarly called *Goszmanstein*, a citadel, seated between high mountains and rocks, and obtained by the bishopric in 1160, of King *Frederick*. At this place stands a *Capuchin* cloyster for the pilgrimage of the holy Trinity.

13. The canton of *Bottenstein*, in which is,

*Bottenstein*,

*Bottenstein*, a small town, seated on the rivulet of *Putlach*, between high rocks, and which, in the year 1122, was exchanged by the bishopric of *Wurzburg*. In 1591 the Protestant inhabitants were expelled from this place.

14. The prefecture of *LEYENFELS*, in which is *Leyenfels* a citadel.

15. The prefecture of *WEISCHENFELD*, in which is *Weischenfeld*, a small town, seated on the *Wisent*, and which in the year 1347, came, on the demise of the Counts of *Schlusselfeld*, to the bishopric.

16. The canton of *Veldenstein*, in which is, *Veldenstein*, a citadel.

*Neubaus*, a market-town.

*Schrott* and *Rockenbruck*, iron-foundaries.

17. The prefecture of *HOLLFELD*, in which is

*Hollfeld*, a small town, seated on the river *Wisent*. In the years 1430 and 1523 this place was laid waste by fire.

*Saxendorf*, *Schonfeld*, and other villages.

18. The canton of *Giech*, or *Scheßlitz*, in which is

*Giech*, a citadel, the original place of the Lords, afterwards the Counts of *Giech*, and which, in the years 1142 or 1148, came by contract to the bishopric.

*Scheßlitz*, a small town with a citadel belonging to it, and which was disposed of in the year 1385 by Count *John* of *Trubendingen* to the bishopric.

19. The prefecture of *ARNSTEIN*, in which is

*Arnstein*, a citadel, purchased in 1385 by the Counts of *Trubendingen*.

20. The prefecture of *NISTEN*, or *WEISMAYN*, in which is

*Weismayn*, a small town, which came in the year 1248 to the bishopric.

*Nißen*, a castle, seated on a mountain but laid waste by the peasants in the year 1525.

*Bernreut*, *Neundorf*, and other villages.

21. The prefecture of *BURKUNDSTADT*, in which is

*Burkundstadt*, a small town, seated on the *White-Mayn*.

*Altkunststadt*, a village, containing a church.

22. The prefecture of *KUPFERBERG*, in which is

*Kupferberg*, a town and citadel, containing a commandery of the *Teutonic* order. This place fell to the bishopric in the year 1380.

*Stadt-Steinach*, a small town with a citadel belonging to it, which was conferred, in 1150, by the Count *Poppo* of *Henneberg*, on the bishopric.

*Enchenreuth*, a market-town.

*Dobra*, a citadel, standing on a mountain.

23. The prefecture of *LUDWIG-SCHORGAST*, in which is

*Ludwig-Schorgast*, a market-town.

24. The prefecture of *MARKT-SCHORGAST*, in which is

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*Markt-Schorgast*, a market-town.

25. The prefecture of *LEUGAST*, containing

*Leugast*, a market-town, which in the year 1385 was purchased by the abbot *Henry* of *Langheim*.

26. The prefecture of *TEUSCHNITZ*, in which is

*Teuschnitz*, a small town and citadel.

*Northalben*, also called *Nordheim*, a market-town.

*Hafzlach*, and other villages.

27. The captainship of *Cronach*, in which is

*Cronach*, or *Cranach*, anciently called *Crana*, a well fortified town, seated on the rivulet of *Cranach*, which at this place falls into the *Rotach*. Near it also stands the mountain-fortress of *Rosenberg*. In the year 1122 *Ulrich* of *Marchen* made a donation of this town to the bishopric. In 1632, 1633, and 1634, it was besieged in vain. In it yearly is held what is called the bee-tribunal, or the *Judicium Mellicidorum*.

*Waldenfels*, or *Wallenfells*, a market-town, and the original place of the ancient Lords of *Waldenfels*.

*Under-Rodach*, which lies on the river *Rodach*, and other places.

28. The prefecture of *FURTEMBERG*, in which is

*Furtemberg*, a decayed citadel. And

*Furth*, a village.

29. The prefecture of *LICHTENFELS*, in which is

*Lichtenfels*, a town, seated on the *Mayn*, on which river it carries on a great trade in wood to *Frankfort*. This place came, in the year 1141, to the bishopric.

*Zeulen*, a market-town, seated on the *Rotach*.

*Banz*, in Latin *Bantum*, a *Benedictine* abbey, which, with respect to its spiritual jurisdiction, stands under the bishopric of *Wurzburg*. This place sprung up from a citadel of a Count's there, which, in the year 1071, was converted into a cloyster.

*Langheim*, an abbey of Monks of the *Cistercian* order, in which lie interred the last Dukes of *Meran*, namely *Otto I.* and *Otto II.* who were father and son.

*Vierzehn-Heiligen*, a place of pilgrimage.

30. The prefecture of *SCHONBRUNN*, in which is

*Schonbrunn*, a citadel, seated on the *Mayn*.

31. The prefecture of *DORINGSTADT*, in which is

*Doringstadt*, or *Duringstadt*, a market-town.

*Mittelau*, *Neundorf*, *Speierberg*, and other villages.

32. *Staffelstein*, a small town, seated on the rivulet of *Lauter*, which, not far from this place, falls into the *Mayn*. *Staffelstein* belongs to the chapter.

33. The prefecture of *BAUNACH*, formerly *STUFENBERG*, in which is *Baunach*, a market-town, seated on a rivulet of the same name, which,

not

not far from this place, runs into the *Mayn*, and which was disposed of in the year 1385 by Count *John of Trubendingen*, to the bishopric.

*Stufenberg*, a citadel, from which the prefecturate formerly took its name. *Rattelsdorf*, and other villages.

34. The prefecturate of *ZEIL*, formerly called *SCHMACHTENBERG*, in which is

*Zeil*, a small town, seated on the *Mayn*, and which, in the year 1071, came to the bishopric.

*Schmachtenberg*, a mountain-citadel, standing above *Zeil*.

35. The prefecturate of *EBERSBERG*, in which is

*Ebersberg*, a mountain-citadel, which was purchased in the year 1011 for the bishopric.

36. The prefecturate of *BURG-EBRACH*, in which is

*Burg-Ebrach*, a market-town, seated on the rivulet of *Mittel-Eberach*, which not far from this place pours itself into the *Raube-Eberach*, and which came by exchange from the bishopric of *Wurzburg* in the year 1390 to that of *Bamberg*.

37. The prefecturate of *WACHENROTH*, in which is

*Wachenroth*, a market-town, conferred in the year 1006, by King *Henry II.* on the bishopric, and by the latter in 1214, on the cloyster of *Monchsberg*.

*Little-Wachenroth*, and other villages.

38. The administration of *Schlusselfau*, to which belongs

*Schlusselfau*, a nunnery of ladies of the *Cistercian* order, laid waste in 1525, and founded in 1260 by *Eberhard*, Count of *Schlusselfau*.

*Wingersdorf*, *Fortschwind*, *Iungenhofen*, *Ezelskirchen*, and other villages.

39. The cent-tribunal, or hundred of *Bechhofen*, in which is

*Bechhofen*, a borough.

40. The prefecturate of *HOCHSTATT*, in which is

*Hochstatt*, a town, seated on the river *Aisch*, and which, in the year 1006, was made a donation of by King *Henry II.* to the bishopric. In 1632 this place was consumed by fire.

*Lonnerstadt*, a village, in which *Nurnberg* is possessed of a share.

41. The prefecturate of *UPPER-HOCHSTATT*, in which is

*Upper-Hochstatt*, a village, seated on the *Aisch*. And *Nandorf*, also a village.

42. The prefecturate of *HERZOGENAURACH*, in which is

*Herzogenaurach*, a small town, seated on the river *Aurach*, and over which King *Henry II.* granted the secular jurisdiction, in 1006, to the bishopric. *Beutelsdorf*.

43. The prefecturate of *UPPER-SCHEINFELD*, is environed by the principality of *Schwarzenberg*, and contains in it

*Upper-Scheinfeld*, a market-town, together with other places.

44. The canton of *Vilseck* lies in the upper-palatinate, containing in it

*Vilseck*.

*Vilseck*, a small town and citadel, seated on the *Vils*, and which, in the years 1634 and 1641, was laid waste by the enemy, but again restored.

Rem. 1. To the provostship of the chapter belongs a part of the manor of *Furth*, of which more shall be said under the marggraviai principality of *Brandenburg-Onolzbach* below the *Gebirg*. 2. The abbey of *Benedictine* Monks of *Weissenobe*, or *Weissenoe*, otherwise called *Weissenau*, and in Latin *Alba Augia Narischorum*, in the neighbourhood of the town of *Grafenberg*; as also that of *Michelfeld*, situated not far from *Aurbach*, and which belong to the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of *Bamberg*, have been mentioned before. 3. Of the prefecturates, places, and estates of the bishopric of *Bamberg* in the dutchy of *Carinthia* an account has already been given in Vol. IV.

## The BISHOPRIC of W U R Z B U R G.

§. 1. **O**F the bishopric of *Wurzburg*, *J. H. S.* (that is, *Seyfrid*) has delineated a chart, which *John Hofmann* of *Nurnberg* engraved, after whose death *John Bapt. Homann* obtained the plates, and published it with some further improvements, and at length sent abroad under his own name somewhat more accurate. The last of these charts is to be found in the *Atlas of Germany* number sixty-seven.

§. 2. This principality terminates to the east on the bishopric of *Bamberg*, the principality of *Schwarzenberg*, the county of *Castell*, the *Limburg* seigniory of *Speckfeld*, the marggraviai principality of *Brandenburg-Onolzbach* below the *Gebirg*, and the seigniory of *Rotenburg*; to the south on the county of *Hobenslobe*; to the west on the *Teutonic* masterdom of *Mergentheim*, the county of *Wertheim*, the archbishopric of *Mentz*, the county of *Rieneck*, and the foundation of *Fulda*; and to the north on the princely county of *Henneberg*, and the principality of *Coburg*. Its greatest extent amounts in length to about twenty-one, and in breadth to sixteen *German* miles.

§. 3. The bishopric of *Wurzburg* is fertile in corn, pasture, and divers sorts of fruits and plants, as also in wine; the very best *Franconian* wines even growing in it, particularly near *Wurzburg* and *Klingenberg*. The *Mayn*, which comes out of the principality of *Bamberg*, traverses a great part of this country, and in it also receives the *Franconian Saale*, which has its source in this principality on the borders of *Henneberg*, after which it enters into the county of *Wertheim*. The *Tauber* and *Jaxt* also traverse the southern parts of it.

§. 4. In this principality we find thirty-three boroughs and about ten market-towns. Provincial-States it has none.

§. 5. The prevailing religion here is the *Roman-catholic*; but there are also *Lutheran* and *Calvinist* churches within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction and territory of *Wurzburg*, which from time to time, prefer to the Diets of the Empire grievous complaints of oppression and injustice. In the sixteenth century this bishopric abounded in protestant inhabitants. To the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the bishopric of *Wurzburg* belong sixteen land-deanries, which are held at *Buchheim* (in the archbishopric of *Mentz*) at *Bublerthan*, *Dettelbach*, *Ebern*, *Ipfen*, *Gerolzhofen*, and *Karlstadt*, (in the last of which are two, namely one for the upper and one for the lower district) at *Krautheim* (in the electorate of *Mentz*) at *Mellerichstadt*, and *Mergentheim*, (the latter of which belongs to the high and *Teutonic* masterdom,) at *Meszbach* in the electorate palatine, at *Munsterstadt*, and *Neckar-Ulm*, (which latter lies in the masterdom of *Mergentheim*,) at *Ochsenfurt*, and *Schlusselfeld*; and nineteen prelatures, to which are, moreover to be added three noble foundations.

§. 6. It is true, that the holy Bishop *Kilian* came about the year 686, for the first time, to *Wurzburg*, where at that time resided *Gozbert* Duke of *Thuringia*, whom he baptized in the year 687. But yet he was not the first bishop of *Wurzburg*, *St. Burchard* first obtaining this office about the year 741, being also placed there and consecrated by *St. Boniface*. On this Bishop *Burchard* the *Frankish* King *Pipin* conferred the dutchy of *Frankenland*, as understood at this day: But it being demonstrable that the modern *Frankenland* was, in the time of King *Pipin*, no peculiar and separate country, and that the name of *East-Franken*, or *Frankenland*, was not then appropriated to the modern *Frankenland*, so King *Pipin* could not have made a donation of the present dutchy of *Frankenland* to the church of *Wurzburg*. In the acts of the Emperor *Lewis* I. and likewise in those of *Arnulph*, are adduced twenty-six churches, together with certain marks, tithes, and arriere-bans, which *Karlmann*, *Pipin*, and other religious people made a donation of to *St. Burchard* and the church of *Wurzburg*; but by these can neither the extent of the episcopal jurisdiction, nor that of the dutchy be proved, especially as before, namely, both under and after *Karlmann* and *Pipin* there were indisputably Counts in *Frankenland*. And just as little does the tenth part of certain royal incomes from *East-Frankenland*, which was bestowed on the church of *Wurzburg*, together with the right of receiving the *Slavi* into the estates of the church, and the immunity imparted to it, serve as a proof of the dutchy. Neither can the ducal title, which the bishops of *Wurzburg* bear at this day, be derived from *Charlemagne*, *Conrad* I. *Henry* I. *Otto* I. II. and III. *Henry* II. or *Conrad* II. For either the acts, which are produced in support of them, are spurious, or no mention is made in them of the dutchy of *Frankenland*. One act  
extant

extant of the Emperor *Henry V.* confirms to the bishops of *Wurzburg* only the jurisdiction over the estates of their church; and though even that act of the Emperor *Frederick, I.* which is produced, had no signs of spuriousness about it, yet it proves the dignity of a Duke of *Frankenland* just as little as the carrying a sword before them, and the hereditary aulic officers do; for the former barely shews their temporal jurisdiction, and the latter this bishopric enjoys in common with other *German* sees. The bishops of *Wurzburg*, however, began, towards the middle of the fifteenth century, to stile themselves Dukes of *Frankenland*, and it is generally held that Bishop *Godfrey* was the first who made use of that title. But it appears that his predecessor *Sigismund*, born Duke of *Saxony*, also stiled himself, on account of this descent, simply a Duke, and that without the addition of *Frankenland*, as he then also first inserted the sword in the episcopal seal, whereas the bishops, his predecessors, were represented in the seal only with a crozier. His successor *Godfrey* not only retained the sword in the seal, but also the title of Duke, and added to it that of *East-Frankenland*, which latter title, however, was not always used. Such an addition was the easier brought about as these prelates at that time frequently stiled themselves Bishops of *Wurzburg*, and Dukes of *Frankenland*. The succeeding bishops also retained that title, but it cannot be maintained that the bishopric acquired thereby any new rights. And though the Emperor *Charles IV.* by an act passed in *November, 1347*, either conferred on, or confirmed to the bishopric of *Wurzburg*, on account of the duchy of *Frankenland*, which belonged thereto of old, the provincial tribunal of *Frankenland*; yet the Emperor only took that for granted which had been alledged to him concerning the ancient rights of the church of *Wurzburg*; nay he even issued this letter at a time when the validity of his election was not yet decided; and in his succeeding letters of confirmation, which he conferred on the bishopric of *Wurzburg*, nothing occurs concerning the duchy and provincial tribunal in *Frankenland*. Nor did the Emperors *Wenzel, Sigismund, or Frederick III.* nor even at the beginning *Maximilian I.* invest the bishops of *Wurzburg* with the duchy of *Frankenland*. We find, indeed, in an act of that Emperor's, bearing date 1510, a confirmation of the duchy of *Frankenland*; but a bare confirmation gives no new right, and is of no avail when that right has not been actually granted by the predecessors, which the successors thus confirm.

§. 7. The title of this bishop is—*Of the holy Roman Empire Prince and Bishop of Wurzburg, and Duke of East-Frankenland.* His arms, on account of the bishopric, are an ensign *gules* and *argent*, obliquely waving and quartered, and supported on a lance *Or*, in a field *verte*; and on account of the duchy of *Frankenland* a cross-striped quarterly *gules* and *argent*, with three points terminating *gules*. Behind the shield armorial project a crozier and a sword.

§. 8. The

§. 8. The bishops of *Wurzburg* cause a naked sword to be carried before them. In the year 1752 Pope *Benedict XIV.* granted them the privileges of bearing the archiepiscopal pall and cross; but in other respects they are suffragans to the archbishops of *Mentz*. At the Diet of the Empire the Prince and Bishop of *Wurzburg* is possessed of the fifth place on the spiritual bench in the council of the Princes of the Empire; but in that of the circle of *Franconia* he has, on account of this bishopric, the first voice. His Imperial matricular evaluation amounts at present to eight hundred and fifty florins; but in this is also included the evaluation of the seigniory of *Reigelsberg*, as also those of the Imperial villages of *Gochheim* and *Sennfeld*, though not that likewise of the *Wurzburg* share in the country of *Henneberg*. The latter also is not included in the *Wurzburg* evaluation to a chamber-term, which amounts to eight hundred and twenty-six rixdollars.

§. 9. The highly worthy chapter here consists of twenty-two capitulars, and thirty *domicelli*. The four hereditary offices of the bishopric probably existed before the time of the Emperor *Frederick I.*

§. 10. What is called the Imperial provincial tribunal of the dutchy of *Franconia* is properly a *Wurzburg* provincial tribunal, which the bishops appoint in their principality, by virtue of their sovereignty, as the neighbouring States firmly maintain, appealing to a letter of the Emperor *Wenzel's*, bearing date in 1384, in which letter the bishop is permitted to establish a provincial tribunal in his country.

§. 11. The episcopal high colleges are the spiritual, namely, 1. The spiritual regency, which proceeds in particular on such matters as relate to the episcopal jurisdiction. 2. The vicariate, which determines all disputes relating to religious persons and things, and 3. The consistory, which has the management of matrimonial affairs. From these two last an appeal lies to the metropolitan, or the papal nunciature. 2. The temporal, which are 1. The privy-council, to which belong the most important matters. 2. The regency and aulic-council, which judges in all criminal and civil affairs, and again consists of four tribunals, viz. the *judicium jurisdictionalium*, the *judicium causarum civilium*, the feudal and the penal tribunal. 3. The aulic tribunal, to which an appeal lies from the provincial. 4. The provincial tribunal mentioned above (§. 10) which judges in matters of inheritance, guardianship and the like. 5. The upper council, to which belong matters of police: And 6. The town-council.

§. 12. The episcopal revenues are estimated at 4 or 500,000 guldens. Cameral matters here are under the inspection of the princely aulic-chamber.

§. 13. This Prince and Bishop maintains five regiments of foot and horse, military affairs here being subject to the aulic council of war.

§. 14. The more accurate description of this principality occurs under two principal heads, we being to describe

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I. The

## I. The capital town, and the princely prefecturates.

1. *Wurzburg*, in Latin *Wirceburgum*, and also so early as before the close of the tenth century called *Herbipolis*, the head and residence town, lying on the river *Mayn*, and being well fortified and further defended by the fort of *Marienberg*, or *Frauenberg*, which stands on a high and rocky mountain without the town; in which is an episcopal palace and a well provided magazine, as also a church, from whence the mountain and the palace have their name, and which is the oldest church in all *Franconia*. The town itself is divided into eight parts, viz. into four quarters and four suburbs, containing the new princely residence-palace; a very noble building, of which bishop *John Philip Francis*, Count of *Schonborn*, laid the ground-stone in the year 1720; and which bishop *Frederick Charles*, who was also a Count of *Schonborn*, finished. The noble cathedral church of *St. Kilian* also lies here, and nigh it stands the remarkable burying-chapel of the house of *Schonborn*; together with the collegiate-church of *St. John the Evangelist* in *New-Munster*, which at first was called *The house of the Saviour*; the collegiate and parish-church *ad Utrumque S. Johannem in Haugis*; the parish-church and foundation of *St. Burchard*, instituted for noblemen; the parish-church of *St. Peter* and *St. Gertrud* in *Pleibach*; the foundation of *St. Ann*, instituted for ladies; the abbies of *Benedictine* Monks of the order of *St. Stephen* and *St. James*, a college of *Jesuits*, four monasteries and two nunneries; as also a house and a church of the *Teutonic* order, together with a house and church of the order of *St. John*, an university, first founded in the year 1403, and which after falling to decay, was restored again in 1582 by bishop *Julius*, and consecrated in 1591 with another church\*, and a college or seminary dedicated to *St. Kilian*; the great hospital of *St. Julian*, in which also is a church; the aulic, the *Theodorian*, and the burgher-hospitals. Over the town is set a vicedom, under which stand the town-council and the pledge-house, together with the tax and impost-offices. Here is also a foundery for cannon and bells. At what time and by whom the palace, and after that the town of *Wurzburg* were built is uncertain. But the former was anciently the seat of certain *Thuringian* Dukes. In the years 960, 1168, 1246 and 1286, some Diets of the Empire were held here. In 1587 bishop *Julius* banished four Protestant counsellors and many burghers out of the town; but the residue of the Protestant inhabitants, which constituted almost one half of the burghership, he brought back to the *Romish* church. In 1631 the town and palace were taken by the *Swedes*.

\* To this church belong the revenues of the ancient cloyster of *Marienburghausen*, which lies not far from *Hasfurt*, together with those of *Hausen*, seated above *Kiszingen*. It likewise draws to itself other incomes from the villages of *Birnsfeld*, *Breidensee*, *Kreutzthal*, *Munchhof*, *Sodenberg*, *Wusten-Sachsen*, &c.

The *Stein* wine, which is produced about *Wurzburg*, on the mountain there called the *Stein*, is the best of the *Franconian* wines.

Without the town we find on the river *Mayn* a monastery and a nunnery.

2. The upper prefecturate of HEYDINGSFELD, in which is

*Heydingsfeld*, a small town seated on the *Mayn*, and formerly inherited by R. Frederick I. of *Frederick*, the last Count of *Rotenburg*, but brought by bishop *Otto II.* in the year 1342 to the bishopric of *Wurzburg*. This prefecturate has a considerable growth of wine :

Together with six other places.

3. The cent-amt, or hundred of *Veits-Hochheim*, in which is

*Veits-Hochheim*, a village seated about one hour's distance below *Wurzburg*, and in which *Henry* the Landgrave of *Thuringia* was elected in 1246 to be German King. This village is noted for being the birth-place of St. *Bilbid*, who is worshipped there.

The places of *Erlabrunn*, *Gunderleben*, *Margets-Hochheim*, *Upper* and *Under-Leinach*, *Tungerheim* and *Zellingen*.

4. The upper prefecturate and cent-amt of KARLSTADT, in which is

*Karlstadt*, a town lying on the *Mayn*, and containing in it three hundred and thirty-four taxable houses. This place is the seat of two land-deanries, namely, of the upper and lower. In the sixteenth century almost all its inhabitants were Protestant.

*Karlburg*, a parochial-village situated on the other side of the *Mayn*, opposite to the former ; and in the parish-church of which was erected a brotherhood of the Holy-Cross in the year 1666. The ancient castle of *Karlburg* here lies in ruins.

The villages of *Lautenbach* and *Retzbach*, near which are pilgrimage-churches, and at the latter also grows *Muscateil* wine ; *Mublach*, having a good growth of wine ; *Himmelsstadt*, and seven other places.

5. The prefecturate of HOMBERG on the *Weren*, in which is a castle and borough of that name, together with eight other places.

6. The upper-prefecturate and cent-amt, or hundred of ROTHENFELS, in which is

*Rothenfels*, a small town seated on the *Mayn*, but containing in it only sixty-seven taxable houses. Bishop *Otto II.* purchased this place to the bishopric in the year 1342. It was for a long time given in fief to the Counts of *Rieneck*, but after their demise reverted to the bishopric. The castle here was laid waste by the peasants in the year 1525.

The villages of *Carbach* and *Greusenbeim*, together with twelve other places.

7. The prefecturate of SCHONRAIN, which reverted to the bishopric in 1559 after the extinction of the Counts of *Rieneck*. In this prefecturate is *Schonrain*, a citadel and village.

8. The cent-amt or hundred of *Aura* in the *Sinnegau*, or *Sinngrund*, which also after the extinction of the Counts of *Rieneck* came to the bishopric. *Aura* is a village seated on the rivulet of *Sinn*. At *Mittelfinn* is a Protestant parish-church. To this prefecturate also belongs *Oberfinn*.

9. The upper-prefecturate of GEMUNDEN, in which is, *Gemunden*, a small town seated on the *Mayn*, which at this place receives into it the *Saale* :

Together with seven other places.

10. The upper-prefecturate and cent-amt of TRIMBERG, in which is *Trimberg*, a castle and village seated on the *Saale*, and which after the extinction of the Counts of *Trimberg* in the year 1376 fell to the bishopric, as an open fief, or as others maintain was disposed of by these Counts in 1281 to the bishopric.

The villages of *Eurendorf* and *Sulztal*, together with nineteen others.

11. The cellary of *Aura*, or *Aurach*, which lies on the *Saale*, and takes its rise from the ancient cloyster of *Benedictines* of *Aurach*, in *Auracum*, which formerly stood here.

12. The upper prefecturate and cent-amt of KISZINGEN, in which is *Kiszingen*, a small town seated on the *Saale*. In the year 1394, bishop *Gerhard* purchased this place for the bishopric; but bishop *John III.* afterwards mortgaged it, and bishop *Rudolph* redeemed it again to it. Nigh this town are some medicinal springs, and likewise old salt-springs.

Together with four other places.

13. The cent-amt, or hundred of *Ebenhausen*, in which is *Ebenhausen*, a market-town, which was purchased in 1354 of Count *Poppo* of *Henneberg*.

*Arnshausen*, a village, together with twelve other places.

14. The kellerey of *Poppenlaur*, situated in a village of that name.

15. The cent-amt, or hundred of *Munnerstadt*, in which is *Munnerstadt*, a small town seated on the rivulet of *Laur*, and one half of which came in the year 1354 to the bishopric, the other half in the time of bishop *Julius*. In this town is a land-deanry and a cloyster of *Augustine* hermits, who teach in the *gymnasium*, founded here in 1660; as also a commandery-house of the *Teutonic* order :

Together with three other places.

16. The upper-prefecturate and cent-office of ASCHACH, in which is *Afchach*, a market-town, containing a citadel.

*Boklet*, a village seated on the river *Saale*, and near which is a medicinal spring.

*Stangenroth*, a village, together with twenty-five other places.

17. The upper-prefecturate and cent-amt of NEUSTADT, in which is *Neustadt on the Saale*, a small town, containing a *Carmelite* cloyster.

*Salz*, or *Salzburg*, an old decayed castle, which was formerly a royal manor

manor where *Charlemagne* frequently resided for the sake of hunting in the *Salzburg* forest.

*Brand-Lorenzen, Heustreu, Hollstadt, Wulferhausen*, and fifteen other places.

18. The upper prefecture and cent-amt of *BISCHOFSHAIM*, in which is *Bischofsheim*, a small town, which reverted in the year 1376 to the bishopric, on the extinction of the Counts of *Trimberg*.

Together with fourteen other places.

19. The cent-amt, or hundred of *Hilters*, in which is *Hilters*, a market-town seated on the rivulet of *Ulfster*.

*Auersberg*, a castle, together with four other places.

20. The cent-amt of *Fladungen*, in which is

*Fladungen*, a small town, where in the sixteenth century the Protestant doctrines greatly gained the ascendant.

*Nordheim, Upper-Elsbach*, and nine other places.

21. The upper-prefecture and cent-amt of *MELRICHSSTADT*, containing

*Melrichstadt*, a small town, which is the seat of a land-deanry, and near which in the year 1077 a battle was fought between the Emperor *Henry IV.* and Duke *Rudolphus* of *Swabia*.

*Stoekheim, Upper-Strey*, and six other places.

22. The cloyster and provost-amt of *Wechterfwinkel* takes its rise from the ancient *Cistercian* cloyster of *Wechterfwinkel*, which formerly stood here, and has always a canon for its provost, comprizing in it seven other places.

23. The upper-prefecture and cent-amt of *KONIGSHOFEN* in the *GRABFELD*, in which is

*Konigshofen in the Grabfeld*, in Latin named *Regis Curia in Arvis*, a small but well fortified town seated on the river *Saale*, and which in the year 1305 was purchased for the bishopric.

*Alleben, Eyerhausen, Upper-Esfzfeld, Ottelmannshausen*, and seven other places.

24. The cent-amt of *Sulzfeld*, in which is *Sulzfeld, Saal*, and five other villages.

25. The cent-amt of *Lauringen*, containing

*Lauringen*, a small town seated on the rivulet of *Laur*.

Together with seven other places.

26. The prefecture of *ROTHENSTEIN*, a ruinous citadel, which in 1354 was purchased of Count *Eberhard* of *Wurtemberg*. In this prefecture is

*Hofheim*, a market-town, and

*Eichelsdorf* and *Rugheim*, containing Protestant churches. The latter of these villages is a co-hereditary estate:

Together with fourteen other places.

27. The

27. The cent-amt of *Sefzlach*, in which is *Sefzlach*, a small town.

Besides eleven other places.

28. The upper-prefecture and cent-amt of *EBERN*, in which is *Ebern*, a small town seated on the rivulet of *Baunach*, and the residence of a land-deanry:

Together with twenty-three other places.

29. The cent-amt of *Eltmann*, in which is *Eltmann*, a small town seated on the *Mayn*. *Stettfeld*, and fourteen other places.

30. The upper-prefecture and cent-amt of *HASZFURT*, in which is *Haszfurt*, a small town lying on the *Mayn*. *Prappach*, *Upper-Schwappach*, and eighteen other places.

31. The upper-prefecture and cent-amt of *MAYNBERG*, which was purchased by bishop *Conrad IV.* of the Counts of *Henneberg* for the sum of 120,000 guildens. This prefecture contains in it

*Maynberg*, a citadel and village, the wine-toll at which is very profitable.

*Markt Steinach*, a market-town.

And fourteen other places.

32. The prefecture of *SULZHEIM*, in which is *Sulzheim*, a market-town.

33. The cellary of *Prolsdorf*, containing *Prolsdorf*, a citadel and village seated on the *Raube Eberach*.

Together with seven other places.

34. The upper-prefecture and cent-amt of *GEROLZHOFEN*, in which is *Gerolzhofen*, in Latin *Gerlocuria*, a small town, and the seat of a land-deanry. In the year 1586 sixty-seven Protestant families were banished this town.

Together with seventeen other places. The ancient mountain-citadel of *Zabellstein* which formerly stood here was in 1525 laid waste by the peasants.

35. The cent-amt of *Upper-Schwarzach*, in which is *Upper-Schwarzach*, a market-town, together with seven other places.

36. The upper-prefecture and cent-amt of *SCHLUSSELFELD*, which is environed by the bishopric of *Bamberg*, and contains in it

*Schlusselfeld*, a small town where in the year 823 a parish was erected for the *Slavi*, who had been removed thither. In 1390 this place came by a thorough exchange from the bishopric of *Bamberg* to that of *Wurzburg*. In it is a land-deanry.

Together with nine other places and six besides, which are intermixed with foreign domains.

37. The cent-amt of *Markt-Bibart* is also environed by the bishopric of *Bamberg*, and from that bishopric came by exchange in the year 1390 to the bishopric of *Wurzburg*. In it is *Markt-*

*Markt-Bibart*, a market-town.

And seven other places.

38. The cent-amt of *Iphofen*, in which is

*Iphofen*, a small town, containing a land-deanry. This place anciently belonged to the Counts of *Castell*, and from it large quantities of wine are exported.

Not far too from hence lies the *Augustine* cloyster of *Birklingen*.

Together with three other places.

39. The kellerey of *Great-Langbeim*, situated in the village of that name, and the citadel of which was reduced to ashes by the peasants in the year 1525.

40. The prefecturate of *VOLKACH*, containing

*Volkach*, a small town seated on the *Mayn*, and which anciently belonged to the Counts of *Castell*. From this place also much wine is exported.

Opposite to the town on the other side of the *Mayn* lies the charter-house of *Aßbeim*.

*Nordbeim*, in which is produced an extreme good wine.

*Sommerach am Sand*, a borough, also noted for a good-flavoured wine, and belonging to the cloyster of *Munster-Schwarzach*.

41. The cent-amt of *Werneck*, in which is

*Werneck*, a fine citadel and village lying on the river *Weren*.

*Schnackenwert*, and fifteen other places.

42. The upper-prefecturate and cent-amt of *ARNSTEIN*, containing

*Arnstein*, a small town seated on the *Weren*, and in which is an hospital erected by bishop *Maurice of Hutten*. Count *Conrad of Trimberg* conferred this place in the year 1292 on the bishopric.

*Binsfeld*, and twenty-two other places.

43. The upper prefecturate and cent-amt of *KLINGENBERG* or *SCHWANFELD*, in which is a fine growth of wine.

*Klingenberg*, a citadel and village. Together with

*Schwanfeld*, and seven other places.

44. The prefecturate of *PROSELZHEIM* with *RIMPAR*, in which is

*Proselzheim*, a market-town.

*Rimpar*, a citadel and village.

And ten other places.

45. The upper-prefecturate of *DETTELBACH*, in which is

*Dettelbach*, a small town seated on the *Mayn*, and containing a land-deanry. Near it stands a church, in which adoration is paid to a celebrated image of the Virgin, and close by which a *Franciscan* cloyster has also been built.

*Schwarzach*, a small town lying on the *Mayn*, and containing a cloyster of *Benedictines*.

Together with three other places.

46. The

46. The upper-prefecture and cent-amt of KITZINGEN, in which is *Kitzingen*, a town, seated on the *Mayn*, and owing its rise to the noble *Benedictine* nunnery which formerly stood here, being erected in the year 745, by Duke *Pipin* and his daughter *Adelheid*; but on its site at present stands an *Ursuline* nunnery, besides which here is also a *Capuchin* cloyster. In that part too now occupied by the inner town, was formerly a place named *Gottsfeld*; and the suburbs, which were erected in the year 1524, are called *Etwasbausen*. The inhabitants of this place are mostly Protestants, and have had a church with two preachers to it ever since the year 1720 in the above-mentioned suburb. Anciently this place belonged to the Counts of *Hobenlobe*, of whom both the bishopric of *Wurzburg* and the Marggraves of *Brandenburg* purchased to themselves a share therein. In 1443, *Wurzburg* mortgaged its share in the town to the Marggraves of *Brandenburg-Anspach* for the sum of 39,100 florins; which mortgage it wanted to redeem again in the year 1629, but an agreement betwixt them did not take place till 1672; and in 1684 was made a new agreement, by virtue of which *Brandenburg-Anspach* ceded the whole town to *Wurzburg*. In 1266, a battle was fought at this place betwixt the troops of *Wurzburg* and those of *Henneberg*. *Kitzingen* produces a good growth of wine.

*Mayn-Stockheim*, *Sulzfeld* and five other places.

47. The cent-amt of *Buttbard*; in which is *Buttbard*, a market-town, together with six other places.

48. The cent-amt of *Aub*, containing

*Aub*, a small town, in which was formerly a *Benedictine* provostship belonging to the cloyster of *St. Burchard* in *Wurzburg*:

*Walkershofen* and seven other places.

49. The upper-prefecture and cent-amt of ROTTINGEN, containing *Rottingen*, a small town, seated on the *Tauber*, and which, in the year 1340, was purchased of the Counts of *Hobenlobe*.

*Königshofen*, a village, and thirteen other places.

Rem. The citadel and seigniory of *Reigelsberg*, concerning which follows a particular section below, is also reckoned in this prefecture.

50. The upper-prefecture and cent-amt of JAXTBERG, in which is *Jaxtberg*, a small town, or rather only a market-town, with a citadel in it seated on the river *Jaxt*.

*Mulfingen* and seven other places.

51. The upper-prefecture and cent-amt of LAUDA, in which is *Lauda*, a small town and citadel, seated on the *Jaxt*, and which came, in the year 1169, to the bishopric.

*Dießelbausen*, noted for a growth of very good wine, and five other places.

52. The upper-prefecture and cent-amt of GRUNSFELD, containing *Grunsfeld*,

*Grunsfeld*, a small town, the citadel belonging to which was reduced to ashes by the peasants in the year 1525.

Together with thirteen other places.

53. The upper-prefecture and cent-amt of HARTHEIM, containing *Hartheim*, a market-town and citadel, in which the county of *Wertheim* is possessed of a share.

*Schweinberg*, and eight other places.

54. The cent-amt of *Freudenberg*, in which is

*Freudenberg*, a citadel, lying on the *Mayn*, and which devolved, in the year 1226, from the Counts of *Trimberg* to the bishopric of *Wurzburg*; by the latter of whom it was given in fief to Count *Michael* of *Wertheim*, who dying in 1556, it was again suppressed.

*Boxthal* and *Ebenheit*.

55. The upper-prefecture and cent-amt of HOMBURG on the MAYN, a borough, with a citadel belonging to it, seated on an eminence. In the latter of these is a cave, in which *St. Burchard*, the first bishop of *Wurzburg*, ended his days.

*Heidenfeld*, a small town, containing a provostship of regular canons. Anciently the Counts of *Wertheim* held this place in fief of the bishopric of *Wurzburg*, but in 1612 it reverted to it.

*Lengfurt* and eight other places.

56. A share in the market-town of *Remlingen*, of which more will occur below.

57. The cent-amt of *Ripperg*, to which belongs

*Ripperg*, a market-town; *Hainstatt*, a village, and six other places.

II. The places, prefectures and kelleries appertaining to the provostship of the chapter; as, namely,

1. *Ochsenfurt*, in Latin *Oxovium*, a small town, seated on the *Mayn*, over which at this place a stone-bridge has been built. Here is also a land-deanry.

2. *Little-Ochsenfurt*, a village, lying on the other side of the *Mayn*.

3. *Eubelstadt*, or *Eivellstadt*, a market-town, seated on the *Mayn*, about two hours distance above *Wurzburg*, and near which is a chapel of the Holy Cross to which frequent pilgrimages are made.

4. *Randersacker*, or *Rantzacker*, a large village on the *Mayn*, lying about one hour's distance above *Wurzburg*, and having a very good growth of *Franconian* wine.

5. *Eusenheim*, or *Eisenheim*, a market-town, situated between *Karlstadt* and *Gemunden*.

6. *Sulzdorf*, a village, seated on the *Tauber*.

7. *Tiefen-Stockheim*, also a village, lying two short hours from *Iphofen*, and belonging, for the greatest part, to the provostship.

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III. The

III. The places appertaining to the chapter; as, namely, *Kundorf, Hochheim, Stelle, &c.*

IV. The following cloysters: viz.

1. *Eberach*, in Latin *Ebracum*, an abbey of *Cistercian* Monks, founded, in the year 1126, on the *Middle-Eberach* within the limits of the bishopric of *Bamberg*, being very considerable and one of the richest cloysters in *Germany*; its abbot having the inspection of seven neighbouring monasteries and three nunneries of the same order. Formerly the hearts of the deceased bishops of *Wurzburg* were carried to this place. In 1525, it was reduced to ashes by the mutinous peasants. The Emperor *Charles IV.* conferred on the bishopric of *Wurzburg* the protection of this cloyster, which protection was confirmed by *Charles V.*

2. *Bronnbach*, or *Brunnbach*, a *Cistercian* monastery, lying on the *Tauber*.

3. *Comburg*, a secular foundation of knights, situated not far from the Imperial city of *Swabian Hall*, and, till the year 1488, a *Benedictine* abbey. In 1587, the Imperial chamber-tribunal, after a thirty years process, confirmed the jurisdiction of the bishopric of *Wurzburg* over this place.

4. *Schonthal*, a *Cistercian* monastery, lying on the *Jäzt*.

5. *Upper-Zell*, in Latin *Cella Dei superior*, a monastery of *Præmonstratenses*, lying about two hour's distance below *Wurzburg* on the *Mayn*.

6. *Under-Zell*, in Latin called *Cella Dei inferior*, a nunnery of *Præmonstratenses*, situated hard by the foregoing.

7. *Theres*, a *Benedictine* monastery, seated on the *Mayn*, between *Hasfurth* and *Markt-Steinach*.

8. *Bildhausen*, a *Cistercian* cloyster, lying in the neighbourhood of *Münnerstadt*.

9. *Neustadt*, a *Benedictine* cloyster, situated on the *Mayn* above *Rothensfels*.

10. *Trieffenstein*, a provostship of regular canons of the order of *St. Augustine* lying on the *Mayn* below *Rothensfels*.

Rem. The bishopric of *Wurzburg* is also possessed of the Imperial vogtey, together with all the immunities depending thereon over the Imperial villages of *Gochsheim* and *Sennfeld*, which lie not far from *Schweinfurt*.

*Of the FRANCONIAN PRINCIPALITIES of the  
Marggraves of Brandenburg in general.*

§. 1. **T**HE marggraviai principalities of *Brandenburg* in the circle of *Franconia*, namely, the principalities of *Bayreuth* and *Ansbach*, constitute the burggravate of *Nurnberg*, it having been gradually enlarged by Imperial and Royal investiture, by inheritance and purchase. This burggravate takes its name from the ancient *Castrum Noricum*, afterwards called *Nurnberg*, as being the seat of the ancient Burggraves, and probably received its beginning in the twelfth century; at least the first Burggrave of *Nurnberg*, of whom we have any certain knowledge; namely, *Godfrey of Hobenlobe*, makes his appearance in an act of the Emperor *Conrad III.* bearing date 1138. *Conrad*, Count of *Zollern*, is to be found as Burggrave of *Nurnberg* in an act which bears date so early as the year 1164, and from him the burggraviai dignity has constantly, and indeed hereditarily, continued in the house of *Zollern*, having been conferred upon it as an Imperial fief; at least it is certain, that from the Burggrave *Frederick I.* who died in the year 1218, all the succeeding Burggraves have been of the house of *Zollern*. Burggrave *Frederick II.* (whom others call *Frederick III.* and who, as the *Brandenburg* historians assert, was already by rank a Prince) obtaining of the Emperor *Rudolph I.* the investiture of this burggravate in 1273, the Electors gave him testimony, that his father, and others of his predecessors, had received the burggravate of his Majesty in fief; or, as the words properly run, they testified that the King of the *Romans* had in their presence granted to *Frederick*, Burggrave of *Nurnberg*, all the estates which his father and others of his ancestors were wont to receive, to be held by him of his Majesty: but the King granted to this Burggrave, according to the words of the letters of investiture, the *Comicia Burggraviae* in *Nuremberg*, as likewise the *Burg* which he had in *Nurnberg*, together with the right of garrisoning the gate situated at the *Burg*, the provincial-tribunal, in which the Burggrave was to preside in the name of the Emperor; the right of taking precedence in the town-court among the King's bailiffs, and, as well in civil as criminal matters, receive two thirds of the dues and penalties paid; moreover, that he should likewise collect the taxes arising from all sorts of manufactures in the town, as also the imposts on all immoveable goods from the other part of the bridge, together with the average and hand-service during the time of harvest, and have the right of chace and the third tree in the wood, as likewise of all timber lying therein; that he should be possessed of the forest-court from the bridge; as also of the places of *Werd*, *Buch*, *Schwant* and the citadel of *Creusen*, and

the jurisdiction over the cloyster of *Steinach*, and have ten pounds in money from the bailiff's office at *Nurnberg*, with ten pounds more arising from the toll there, and the other fiefs, which he and his ancestors held of the King's predecessor's. The King also, in case the Burggrave *Frederick* should die without male-heirs, invests his daughters with this Imperial fief: but disputes have arisen concerning the meaning of the *Comicia Burggraviæ* in *Nurnberg*, of which mention is made in the letters of investiture. The *Nurnberg* writers affirm, that this expression denotes barely a jurisdiction or office; but the *Brandenburg* authors assert that it denotes in this place a country, or a seignior, with the right of supreme power over it.

§. 2. From the above-mentioned Burggrave *Frederick* II. is descended the present royal and princely house of *Brandenburg*. *John* III. and *Frederick* V. (by others called *Frederick* VI.) sons to the Burggrave *Frederick* IV. (or *Frederick* V.) divided the burggravial lands among themselves in such a manner, according to his regulation, that the former obtained the countries above the *Gebirg*, and the latter those below it. In the year 1415, the Burggrave *Frederick* V. (or *Frederick* VI.) obtained of the Emperor *Sigismund* the electoral mark of *Brandenburg*, and after the death of *John* III. his brother, also the countries situated above the *Gebirg*. His eldest son, the Marggrave *John*, ceded to his next brother the right of primogeniture and the succession to the electorate and lands thereof; upon which the old Elector divided his countries among his sons in such a manner that the eldest, Marggrave *John*, obtained the *Franconian* principality above the *Gebirg*; the second, namely, the Marggrave *Frederick* I. the electoral mark of *Brandenburg*; the third, viz. the Marggrave *Albrecht*, the *Franconian* principality below the *Gebirg*; and the youngest, named the Marggrave *Frederick*, a share in the old mark, and had also his residence at *Tangermund*. The Elector, *Frederick* II. ceded, as he became old and infirm, and was without male-heirs, the electoral mark to his brother, the Marggrave *Albrecht*, who was also possessed of the entire burggravate of *Nurnberg*, and, in the year 1473, made a perpetual regulation of succession, by virtue of which the mark of *Brandenburg*, with all the countries belonging thereto, was without any division to belong to the Elector only; but the burggravate of *Nurnberg* was to have only two reigning lords, one of whom was to possess the principality above the *Gebirg*, and the other that below it; which regulation the Emperor *Frederick* V. confirmed at a public Diet of the Empire. This Elector died in the year 1486. His eldest son, *John*, was Elector of *Brandenburg*, and his second son, the Marggrave *Frederick* IV. or the elder, obtained the principality of *Ansbach*; the third, namely, the Marggrave *Sigismund* acquiring the principality of *Bayreuth*: but this last dying without issue in the year 1495, the second obtained the whole burggravate, or both principalities, into which it is divided: but these were again shared among his sons *Casimir* and *George*, the former

former obtaining the principality of *Bayreuth*, and the latter that of *Ansbach*. *Albrecht*, son and successor to the former, dying in the year 1557, *George Frederick*, the second son and successor, also obtained the principality of *Bayreuth*; but after his death, which happened in 1603, both these principalities fell to the electoral *Brandenburg* line; on which *Christian*, second son to the Elector *John George*, obtained the principality of *Bayreuth*, and *Joachim Ernest*, his third son, that of *Ansbach*; the lines founded by both of whom are still in being. *Erdmann Augustus*, son to the Marggrave *Christian*, propagated the *Bayreuth* reigning line. On the contrary, his brother, *George Albrecht*, founded the collateral line of *Culmbach*, which, in the year 1726, on the extinction of the former, became the reigning line, and still continues to be so. *Frederick* and *Albrecht*, sons to the Marggrave *Joachim Ernest*, arrived successively to the regency of the principality of *Ansbach*, and in like manner also three grandsons of the latter; of whom only the youngest, named the Marggrave *William Frederick*, had succession.

§. 3. The Marggraves of both lines bear the following title; viz. *Marggraves of Brandenburg in Prussia, of Silesia, Magdeburg, Cleves, Juliers, the Berg, Stettin and Pomerania, of the Cassubi and Wendi, of Mecklenburg and Crossen Dukes, Burggraves of Nurnberg, Princes of Halberstadt, Minden, Camin, Wenden, Schwerin, Ratzeburg and Mors, Counts of Hohenzollern, the Mark, Ravensberg and Schwerin, and Lords of Ravenstein and the countries of Rostock, Stargard, &c.* Their arms, on account of the Marggravate of *Brandenburg*, are an eagle *gules* having weapons *Or*, together with trefoil-stalks of the same in the wings, all placed in a field *argent*. On account of *Magdeburg*, a shield quartered *gules* and *argent*. On account of *Cleve*, eight *fleurs de lys Or*, ranged in form of an united *St. Andrew's* cross, and bordered in the middle by a shield *argent* in a field *gules*. On account of *Juliers* they bear a lion *sable* in a field *Or*. On account of the *Berg*, a lion crowned *gules* and *azure* in a field *argent*. On account of *Stettin*, a griffin *gules*, crowned *Or* and weaponed, in a field *azure*. On account of *Pomerania*, a griffin, *gules*, weaponed *Or* in a field *argent*. On account of *Cassuben*, a griffin *sable* turned to the sinister side, weaponed *Or*, in a field of the same. On account of *Wenden*, a griffin transversely striped, *gules* and *verte*, in a field *argent*. On account of *Mecklenburg*, a buffalo's head, *sable*, having horns *argent* and crowned *gules*, with a ring *argent* running through his nose, which is to be seen in the vizor or sight. On account of *Crossen*, an eagle *sable* with wings, tail and weapons expanded in a field *Or*, on whose breast is a crescent *argent*, and over it a small cross of the same. On account of *Jagerndorf*, an eagle *sable* with a silver hunting-horn on his breast in a field *argent*. On account of the Burggravate of *Nurnberg*, a lion *sable* prepared for combat, with open *gneulle* and a red tongue exerted, weaponed and crowned in a field *Or* placed on another shield,

shield, which is intersected five times to the dexter-point, *gules* and *argent*. On account of *Halberstadt*, a shield divided *argent* and *gules*. On account of *Minden*, two keys *argent* placed in form of a St. *Andrew's* cross in a field *gules*. On account of *Camin*, an anchor-cross *argent* in a field *gules*. On account of *Wenden*, in *Mecklenburg*, a griffin *Or* in a field *azure*. On account of *Schwerin*, a divided shield, in the upper part of which is a griffin *Or* in a field *azure*, but the under part green with a silver border. On account of *Ratzeburg*, a cross waving and *argent* in a field *gules*. On account of *Mors*, a fess *sable* in a field *Or*. On account of *Hobenzollern*, a shield quartered *sable* and *argent*. On account of the *Mark*, a fess chequered, *gules* and *argent*, in a field *Or*. On account of *Ravensberg*, three chevrons, *gules*, ranged over each other in a field *argent*. On account of *Schwerin*, an arm issuing out of a cloud accompanied with silver and bearing a ring. On account of *Rostock*, a buffalo's head placed obliquely to the dexter side and crowned *gules*, with an exerted red tongue and silver horns in a field *Or*; and, on account of *Stargard*, a shield divided *gules* and *Or*.

The Marggraves of *Brandenburg-Ansbach* still style themselves Counts of *Sayn* and *Witgenstein* and Lords of *Limburg*, and add to their shield armorial a lion-rampant *Or* with a full face and a double tail, in a field *gules*, for the county of *Sayn*, together with two perpendicular fesses *sable* in a field *argent*, on account of *Witgenstein*; an oblique silver——— and three wild boars heads *sable*, in a field of the same, on account of *Freusburg*; and a double towered citadel, *argent*, environed with a rampart, in a field *gules*, on account of the seigniori of *Homburg*.

§. 4. Among the privileges of the reigning Marggraves of both houses is the following; namely, that in the Emperor's name they exercise the Imperial land-jurisdiction of the burggravate of *Nurnberg*. The jurisdiction thereof extended formerly not only over the *Nordgau* and *Franconia*, but also as far as *Bavaria*, *Swabia* and the *Rhine*, and even to *Switzerland* and the *Netherlands*: but at present it is confined to narrower bounds, and several States of the Empire, particularly *Bamberg* and *Nurnberg*, who appeal to their own privileged provincial tribunals, refuse acknowledging any such jurisdiction. At first the Burggraves sat in judgment in person; but the Emperor *Charles IV.* granted them, in the year 1348, the privilege of appointing a provincial-judge in their stead, who is also appointed by them. At present it is commonly held at *Ansbach*, and that four times a year. From it an appeal lies to the supreme tribunal of the Empire, but the sum in dispute must amount to eight hundred guildens.

§. 5. Both the reigning Marggraves fill up also in common a council-college, which has its director, counsellors and chancery in common.

§. 6. Both

§. 6. These *Franconian* principalities are erroneously styled *Marggravates*; for such countries they never were, not even though the *Burggraves* of *Nurnberg* have been also *Marggraves* of *Brandenburg*: and thus they are more properly called principalities of the *burggravate* of *Nurnberg* above and below the *Gebirg*; or, the former, the principality of *Bayreuth*, and the latter that of *Ansbach*.

## The PRINCIPALITY of CULMBACH, or BAYREUTH.

§. 1. Captain-engineer *J. A. Riediger* has represented this principality on a chart of two sheets, which *Seutter* of *Augsburg* has engraved, but that neither beautifully nor just. Another chart, improved in many particulars, for which improvements we are indebted to the labours of *M. F. Cnopfs*, has been published by *Homann's* heirs; and this chart in the *Atlas of Germany* constitutes the sixty-ninth; but the share of the Prince of *Bayreuth* in the *Underland* is not to be found in it.

§. 2. This principality consists partly of the proper principality above the *Gebirg*, and partly of a part of the country below it. The upper-land terminates on the bishopric of *Bamberg*, the seigniories of *Giech* and the *Vogtland*, as also on the seignior of *Alsch*, *Bohemia*, the *Upper-Palatinate* and the territory of the Imperial city of *Nurnberg*. The under-land belonging to the principality of *Bayreuth* is environed by the territories of *Nurnberg*, *Ansbach*, *Rothenburg*, *Schwarzenberg* and *Bamberg*.

§. 3. The principality of *Bayreuth* is partly mountainous, and partly has a very sandy bottom, but this with good cultivation produces various sorts of herbs and fruits. In general this country has every thing in it which is necessary for the support of man, wine alone excepted. With respect to its minerals, which are to be found on, at, and near the *Fichtelberg*, the principal of these are its good clay and sealed earth, as also its silver, and a plenty of marble of all colours, together with crystals, iron, vitriol, sulphur, antimony, copper, and lead. Its ancient silver and gold mines are fallen to decay. There are also some good *acidulæ* here. The most remarkable natural cavities in this country are those in the prefecturate of *Streitberg*. Among the mountains here the *Fichtelberg*, in Latin *Mons piniferus*, is the most remarkable. This mountain extends from *Bischofsgrun* in the upper-prefecture quite through the captainship of the prefecturate of *Wunsiedel* as far as *Eger* in *Bohemia*, or from west to east above four geographical

graphical miles, and from the source of the *Saale* in the captainship of the prefecture of *Wunsiedel* above *Weissenstadt*, quite to the town of *Kemnath* in the upper-palatinate; or from north to south also four miles. Its name it has from the great number of pines with which it is covered; but it produces also fir and beech, and in some places likewise oak, elm, and lime. From this wood the peasants, living at and about the *Fichtelberg*, derive most of their subsistence, in regard that they burn it partly to coals, and partly in winter bring it down in sledges to sell. It is one of the highest mountains in all *Germany*, containing in it many deserts and rocks, and those very lofty, as also numbers of bogs and morasses. The principal eminences or mountains belonging to it are the *Losburg* or *Luchsburg*, in which is the greatest number, and those too the most unsurmountable rocks or cliffs in the whole country, and in these are several cavities, as namely the *Coffein*, and the lofty *Farmleuten*, from which we have a free and very extensive prospect; the *Ochsenkopf*, which is reputed to be the highest part of the *Fichtelberg*, and the *Schneeberg*. On this last mountain on the border of the upper-palatinate, about three hours distance to the west of *Wunsiedel* beyond the village of *Vordorf*, in a high desert called the *See Lobe*, is the deep *Fichtelsee*, which is about one hundred and fifty-four paces in circumference, but at present so covered with moss and bulrushes that a person may pass over it.

Out of this *See* or lake, arises the *White-Mayn*, which, near *Steinhausen* in the captainship of the prefecture of *Culmbach*, unites with the *Red*, which receives its source above *Hornleinsreuth*. After this union of their waters these united streams obtain the simple name of *Mayn* without any adjunct, and enter into the bishopric of *Bamberg*. Out of the *Fichtelsee* issues also the *Nabe*, or *Fichtelberg Wald-Nabe*, which nigh *Wildenau* unites its streams with the *Heyd-Nabe*, which arises in the *Fichtelberg* out of what is called the *Nassen-Heyd*, betwixt *Warmen-Steinach* and *Muhlmeussel*. The *Eger* rises between *Gefrees* and *Bischofsgrun* out of a mountain called the *Heyde*, which forms a part of the *Fichtelberg*, and runs into *Bobemia*. The *Roszlau*, by which its waters are encreased, comes also out of the *Fichtelberg*. The *Fichtelberg*, *Vogtland*, and *Thuringian Saale* rises at the *Fichtelberg* in the *Zellerwald*, not far from the borough of *Zelle*, out of a fountain there which is called the *Saalbrunn*, and runs into the *Vogtland*. The *Pegnitz* rises in the captainship of the prefecture of *Bayreuth*, not far from *Moritzreuth*, running through the territory of *Nurnberg* into the *Rednitz*, which passes through the *Under-land* into the bishopric of *Bamberg*, and there among other small streams receives into it also the *Aisch*, which takes its rise in the *Under-land* of the principality of *Bayreuth*. These rivers abound in many sorts of good fish.

§. 4. This principality contains in it six head towns, as they are called, together with ten others, and twenty-six market-towns. The provincial college

college here, which consists of a director and council, has its residence at *Bayreuth*.

§. 5. The Protestant *Lutheran* church, which is the prevailing sect in this country, stands under the inspection of a general superintendent, who resides at *Bayreuth*, and is also a special superintendent at that place; besides whom there are nine other special superintendents, namely at *Culmbach*, *Hof*, *Munchberg*, *Wunsiedel*, *Neustadt on the Aisch*, *Bayersdorf*, *Christian-Erlang*, *Dietenhofen*, and *Burgbernheim*, exclusive of the inspector of *Rednitz*. But there are also *Calvinists* and *Roman-catholics* here, who in some places, are permitted the exercise of divine worship.

§. 6. For the propagation of learning here are, erected the *Latin* schools at *Culmbach*, *Neustadt on the Aisch*, *Wunsiedel* and *Munchberg*, together with the *gymnasium* at *Hof*, the *collegium illustre* at *Bayreuth*, the university of *Erlang*, and the *gymnasium* incorporated along with it.

§. 7. At *Christian Erlang*, *St. George am See Creussen*, and *Hof*, are carried on the principal manufactures of this country. At the first place in particular are made stockings and hats by the *French Calvinists*, who have settled there. At the second place is made a brown and white porcelain, into the former of which silver and gold are very ingeniously and durably annealed, as also the marble of the country polished and worked into any form. At *Creussen* is made a fine earthen ware, and at *Hof* woollen-cloth. Of these manufactures large quantities are exported, and a considerable trade carried on therein.

§. 8. According to the manner in which the burgravate of *Nurnberg* was divided, the offices of hereditary marshal and hereditary sewer remained to the principality above the *Gebirg*, the families which administered these hereditary offices having their fiefs there. But this principality is at present possessed of four hereditary offices: namely of the office of hereditary marshal, which the Barons of *Kunzberg* at *Wernstein* have enjoyed ever since the year 1623; the office of hereditary sewer which, ever since 1744, has been held by the Counts and Lords of *Schonburg*; the office of hereditary chamberlain held by the Lords of *Luchau*; and the office of hereditary cup-bearer enjoyed by the Barons of *Kolzau*.

§. 9. In 1660 the Marggrave *Christian Ernest* founded on his travels at *Bourdeaux*, in memory of the peace of the *Pyrenees* and *Oliva*, an order called *l'ordre du brassenet de la concorde*, which was worn at a blue ribbon round the left arm. In 1710 he revived this order, but changed his symbol into a blue enamelled octagonal cross, with a plate fixed on each side of it towards the middle; in which plate were to be seen his own and his consort's name placed under a coronet, and a Prince's cap is interwoven with each other, with the following circumscription round it, viz. *Constante & eternelle sincerité*; in which the first letters of each word exhibited also their names; and on the other was seen between two olive branches, which

transpierced the two crowns, the word *Concordant*. Between the cross, by which the golden plate was surrounded, were seen two black *Prussian*, and the like number of red *Brandenburg* eagles. This cross was worn about the neck at a blue ribbon. The Marggrave *George William*, as hereditary Prince, so early as the year 1705, laid the ground for the order of sincerity, which in 1712, on his entrance upon the regency, he completed. This last order the Marggrave *Frederick* revived in 1744, and it is commonly called the order of the red eagle. The present symbol of the order is a square, white, enamelled cross of gold, which is worn pendent at a scarlet coloured watered ribbon, reaching from the neck to the breast. In the star, which the Knights of this order bear on their breasts, is seen the *Brandenburg* red eagle, and the following circumscription round it viz. *Sincerè & constanter*. The reigning Marggrave is head and master of this order.

§. 10. The reigning Marggrave of *Brandenburg-Bayreuth* has, on account of the principality of *Bayreuth*, both seat and voice in the council of the Princes of the Empire, and is also co-summoning Prince of the circle of *Franconia*, see above, p. 389. To a *Roman* month he pays three hundred and twenty-nine florins, and to each chamber-term three hundred and thirty-eight rixdollars, fourteen kruitzers and a quarter.

§. 11. The princely colleges here are, the high ministerial and privy-council college, in which the Marggrave himself presides, and under which stand the privy-expedition, and the privy-chancery; as also the regency-college and regency-chancery, together with the aulic tribunal, the tribunal for noble fiefs, the chamber-college, the feudal-court, the consistory, and the matrimonial tribunal. The business of the mines is under the inspection of the mine-offices at *Golkronach*, *Wunsiedel*, and *Nayla*. The principality itself is divided into prefecturate and provincial captainships, as also into upper-prefecturates, to which belong towns and amts.

§. 12. *Keyssler* says that the Prince's revenues here, in 1730, scarce amounted to 550,000 guldens, but that they might be improved to a much greater sum. And we are assured, that by good oeconomy, they might be made to amount to one million of guldens.

§. 13. This Marggrave always keeps up a guard of horse, and a small body of hussars, as also two regiments of foot, besides which a militia is maintained here, which is appointed by the towns and prefecturates, and in the captainship of *Bayreuth* consists of ten companies, in that of *Culmbach* of eleven, in that of *Hof* of nine, in that of *Wunsiedel* of eight, in that of *Erlangen* of five, and in that of *Neustadt on the Aisch* of two battallions, the first of which consists of five and the second of seven companies. The province has its own commissariate-office of war.

§. 14. In the more accurate description of this principality its divisions into prefecturate and provincial captainships, and upper-prefecturates are to be followed.

## I. In the U P P E R - L A N D is

I. The prefecturate-captainship of *Bayreuth*, to which belongs

1. *Bayreuth*, or *Baireuth*, the residence of the Marggrave, and the first among the six head towns, as they are called, of this principality, being the seat likewise of the above-mentioned (§. 11.) high-colleges, as also of the prefecturate-captainship, and the mint-town of the marggravate. It is environed by three streams, namely by the *Red-Mayn*, the *Mistelbach*, and the *Sendelbach*. The princely palace here was burnt down in 1753, but rebuilt again in a grand and beautiful taste. The places of worship belonging to the town are the *Lutheran* principal church, together with that of the spital and the *Calvinist* church, as also the *Roman-catholic* chapel. In the town too is a superintendency. The *gymnasium illustre* here was founded by the Marggrave *Christian Ernest* in the year 1664, whence it is named after him *Christian-Ernestinum*. At *Bayreuth* also is a seminary, and in the well built suburbs before *Frederick's* gate is an orphan-house. The greatest part of the seigniorship of *Bayreuth* fell, on the death of the last Duke of *Meran* in 1248, to the Burggrave *Frederick II.* or *III.* but a part of it he became possessed of in another manner. The present residence town of *Bayreuth* was at that time but a very mean place, and of less consideration than the present village of *Altenstadt Bayreuth*, which lies not far from it. In 1430 it was reduced to ashes by the *Hussites*. In 1553, 1605, 1621, and 1624, it suffered greatly by fire.

2. *St. Gorgen am See*, a town, situated on the *Brandenburg Weyher*, lies about half an hour's distance from *Bayreuth*, having been founded in the beginning of the eighteenth century by the Marggrave *George William*, and by the Marggrave *Frederick* endowed with a proper town-council, and many important privileges. *St. Sophia's* church, which was dedicated in 1715, is called the chapel of the order and knights, that Marggrave allotting it for the meeting-place of the order of Sincerity which he had instituted. The princely palace here is grand, and has a very fine pleasure-garden belonging to it. In this town also is a princely administrator, together with an orphan and a correction-house, as also a manufacture of white and brown porcelain, in the latter of which gold and silver are very durably annealed: And here also the marble of this country is polished and wrought into all manner of forms.

Rem. The *Brandenburg Weyher* here is an inland lake situated between the town of *Bayreuth* and the village of *Bindlach* below the wood, which is called the *Hohenvarth*, extending itself for about one hundred acres, and being rich in fish, and also having islands in it, on which pleasure-gardens are built, and in a harbour on it lies a pleasure-ship of the Marggraves. In

1499 there was nothing of it to be seen, the Marggrave *Frederick IV.* causing it to be made in the years 1508 and 1509.

3. *St. John*, a citadel, a church-village, and prefecturate. Near this place the Marggrave *George William* founded a hermitage in the midst of a thick wood, where he used to reside towards the end of summer.

4. *Heynersreuth*, a village and prefecturate.

5. *Emtmansberg*, a citadel and church-village, which once belonged to the Barons of *Stein*, but as an open fief has been occupied by the Marggraves of *Bayreuth*. At this place is a princely administrator.

6. *Weydenberg*, a market-town, with a princely and noble citadel belonging to it. In this town is a princely treasure, or revenue-office.

7. *Schretz* and *Glasbutten*, two citadels and villages, over which a princely amt-man exercises jurisdiction. At *Schertz* the Marggrave *George Albrecht* used to reside.

8. *Sanspareil*, a citadel and seat of a treasure or revenue-office.

9. *Wonssees*, a market-town, having a prefecturate-office. The Emperor *Charles IV.* permitted this place in 1355 to be made a walled town.

10. *Streitberg*, a mountain-citadel, market-town, and prefecturate, wholly surrounded by the bishopric of *Bamberg*, and lying not far from *Ebermansstadt*. In this place a yellow marble is dug.

Rem. In the prefecturate of *Streitberg* lies the village of *Alberndorf*, which is otherwise called the *Heydensstadt*, or *Hundsbrucke*, being about 1000 paces in circuit. About one quarter of an hour's distance from thence is a large rock excavated by nature, and named the *Hoble Loch*. This cavity is spacious, and not far from it is a still more remarkable hollow called the *Wizzeloch*. Between *Streitberg* and the parochial village of *Muggendorf*, which belongs to this prefecturate, are other cavities in which are found clear springs, crystals, and large bones.

11. *Thusbronn*, a parochial-village and prefecturate, also environed by the territories of *Bamberg* and *Nurnberg*.

II. The captainship of *Culmbach*, to which belongs

1. *Culmbach*, the second of the six head towns, as they are called, and formerly a residence of the Marggraves, lying in a fertile and beautiful valley on the *White-Mayn*, and being also the seat of the prefecturate-captainship, a superintendent, a revenue and cloyster-office, and containing in it likewise a *Latin* school. This town fell, on the extinction of the Dukes of *Meran*, in the year 1248, to the Counts of *Orlamund*, and by them was at first mortgaged to the Burggraves; but in 1338 they came to an agreement, that in case Count *Otto* of *Orlamund* should die without issue, this place, with some others, should descend to the Burggrave *John II.* which accordingly happened. In 1430 *Culmbach* was reduced to ashes by the *Hussites*: In 1553 roughly handled by the enemies of the Marggrave *Albrecht*, and in 1708 greatly damaged by fire.

Above

Above the town stands the mountain-fortress of *Blaffenburg*, or *Plaffenburg*, which by way of distinction from the old ruinous fortress there, is called *New-Blaffenburg*. This fortress devolved at the same time with the town of *Culmbach*, from the Dukes of *Meran* to the Counts of *Orlamund*, and from them to the Burggraves of *Nurnberg*, and was formerly a residence of the Marggrave of *Brandenburg-Bayreuth*; and denominated not from this strong citadel, but the town of *Culmbach* which lies below it. The fortress has a commandant of its own, and in it are kept the common archives of the Prince. In 1554 it was taken and demolished after a long siege by the bishops of *Bamberg* and *Wurzburg*, and the town of *Nurnberg*; but in 1557 they were compelled to pay to the Marggrave *George Frederick* the sum of 175000 florins, towards rebuilding it, which this Marggrave also accomplished; and in 1608 it was still further fortified by the Marggrave *Christian*.

2. *Himmelkron*, a parochial-village, with a marggraviai palace in it, situated in a pleasant valley on the *White-Mayn*, amidst fine meadows, gardens, fields, and woods. The palace here was built by the Marggrave *George William*, and the Marggrave *George Frederick Charles* erected a riding-house at this place; and for the more commodious attendance on the heron-chase also another building called the *Falkenbaube*. Formerly there stood here a nunnery of ladies of the *Cistercian* order, which was founded in 1280 by Count *Otto I.* of *Orlamund*, out of his own palace and the place of *Pretzen-dorf*. In 1338 this village was ceded, together with *Culmbach* and *Plaffenburg*, by Count *Otto II.* of *Orlamund* to the Burggraves of *Nurnberg*, by way of recompence for right of protection; but in 1569 was secularized, and converted into a marggraviai foundation, or revenue-office, which is divided, as they are called into nine quarters. The buildings of the old cloyster were repaired by the Marggrave *Christian Ernest*, and rendered fit for the reception of himself and court; and, exclusive of the garden here, he likewise laid out a walk of 1000 paces in length. At the old foundation-church a proper Protestant minister officiates, and in it is a burying-place of the Marggraves.

3. *Wirsberg*, a borough and prefecturate. A good green vitriol is prepared at this place.

4. *Stambach*, a parochial-village, in which is a princely prefecturate.

5. *Schauenstein*, a citadel and market-borough, or, as it is also called, a small town, in which is a prefecturate. The Burggrave *Frederick V.* purchased this place, with some other villages, in the year 1386 of the house of *Riegel*, for 12617 lb. weight of hellers.

6. *Helmbrecht*, a citadel, market-town, and prefecturate, purchased at the same time with *Schauenstein* of the family of *Riegel*.

7. *Seubelsdorf* and *Casendorf*, both parochial-villages and prefecturates.

III. The provincial-captainship of *Hof*, to which belongs

1. *Hof*,

1. *Hof*, in Latin *Curia*, *Curia Variscorum*, or *Curia Regnitiana*, the third among the six head towns of this principality; and lying on the river *Saal*, which above this place receives into it the *Upper*, and below it the *Under-Regnitz*. *Hof* has three suburbs belonging to it, being likewise the seat of the provincial-captainship, and a revenue, as also of a spital and cloyster prefecture, and a superintendent. In it too are four churches, together with a *gymnasium*, and a good woollen manufacture. In the records of the thirteenth century this place is simply called *Curia Regnitz* and *Hof*, but afterwards came to be called *Regnitzhof*. It stands in the ancient country of *Variscia*. The old town here was built in the year 1080 near the citadel which was then already in being; but the new town was founded towards the beginning of the thirteenth century by *Otto I.* and *II.* Dukes of *Meran*; and in the year 1248, on the death of the latter, coming to *Otto* Count of *Orlamund*, it was carried on by him; and about the year 1250 finished by *Henry the Elder*, *Vogt* of *Weyda*, to whom it came by purchase, with its annexed jurisdiction. In 1323 the Emperor *Lewis* invested the Burggrave *Frederick IV.* of *Nurnberg* with this town and seignior; and in 1373 *Henry*, *Vogt* of *Weyda* disposed of it, together with other places, to the Burggrave *Frederick V.* But there are still several noble male fiefs here situated in the signiory of *Hof*, which are fiefs of the Counts of *Reusz-Plau*. This town was miserably laid waste by fire in the years 1299, 1430, 1507, 1517, 1625, and 1690.

In its territory a good red, gray, and black marble is dug. Among the gray marble here is a sort sprinkled with red spots like drops of blood.

2. *Neylau*, in Latin *Naila*, a market-town, seated on the *Selbitz*, and having in it a judge and a mine-amt. At this place is a *Calvinist* German church. The mines here yield copper and iron, and in these parts green marble also is dug.

3. *Rebau*, a market-town, and the seat of a prefecture, which the Burggrave *Frederick V.* purchased in the year 1384 of *Henry* of *Rebau* for the sum of eight hundred *Hungarian* gold guldens.

4. *Upper-Kotzau*, a citadel and parochial-village, which *Prince George Albrecht*, son to the Marggrave *George Albrecht* by a second marriage, purchased in the year 1701, and resided therein. From him and his consort, who was daughter to the, at that time, upper amt-man *John Peter Lutze*, are descended the present Lords of *Kotzau*.

IV. The prefecture-captainship of *Wunsiedel* in which at *Schonwald*, in the prefecture of *Selb*, as also at *Kotigen-Bibersbach*, and *Groschlatsgrun*, which lie not far from *Redwitz*, and at *Fischern*, a village standing under the protection of *Bayreuth* not far from *Hobenberg*, are medicinal springs.

To this prefecture belongs

1. *Wunsiedel*, (not *Wonsiedel*) the fourth of the head towns, as they are called, of the principality, lying in the *Fichtelberg* on the river *Roszlau*, and

owing

owing its foundation to the tin-mines which were formerly there. This place so early as the year 1326 was a town, and by the Emperor *Lewis* was presented with immunities equal at that time to those of the town of *Eger*, which immunities were confirmed by *Charles IV.* in the year 1355. In it is the prefecture-captainship and mine-amt, as also a superintendency, and a *Latin* school. To the hospital here belongs the noble estate of *Upper-Hochstadt*. This place appertained at first to the family of *Bochsberg* or *Vogtsberg*. In 1282 King *Rudolph* invested the Burggrave *Frederick II.* or *III.* with it. In 1321 the Burggrave *Frederick III.* and *IV.* purchased the burg or castle of *Wunsiedel* of the family of *Vogtsberg*. In 1462 this town gave a check to the *Hussites* by its brave resistance. In 1434, 1541, and 1607 it sustained great damage by fire; and in 1731 was almost wholly destroyed, but was again built in a better manner. The inhabitants here deal in wrought plate, and died woollen and linen stuffs.

Rem. The country of *New-Wunsiedel* has been named in the manor of *Boeckler*, or *Buckler*, but at present we say the town and six prefectures of *Wunsiedel*.

2. *Thierstein*, a mountain-citadel, seated on the *Titersbach*, and containing a prefecture.

3. *Thiersheim*, a considerable market-town, having a prefecture. Both these places were disposed of by the Marggraves of *Meissen* in the year 1415 to the Burggraves *John III.* and *Frederick VI.*

4. *Arzberg*, or *Arzburg*, a market-town, in which is a prefecture.

5. *Schirnding*, a citadel, seated on the borders of *Bohemia*, and containing in it a prefecture.

6. *Hobenberg*, a market-town and mountain-citadel standing not far from the river *Eger*, and the seat of a prefecture.

In the village of *Fischern*, which stands under the Particular of *Bayreuth*, is an acid spring.

7. *Selb*, a market-town and hunting seat of the Prince, which is a prefecture.

At *Schonwald* is an acid spring.

8. *Markleuthen*, a market-town, and the seat of a prefecture, lying on the river *Eger*.

9. *Kirchlamitz*, a market-town, containing a prefecture.

10. *Weissenstadt*, anciently *Weissenkirchen*, an old little town, situated on an eminence on the *Eger*, in a very rugged and stony country, and containing formerly some good mines of tin and crystal, as also the mine-jurisdiction above the *Gebirg*. In this place is a prefecture. This town, together with the citadel of *Rudolphstein*, commonly called *Rollenstein*, the family of *Hirschberg* bequeathed to the cloyster of *Waldsachsen*, by which it was disposed of in 1348 to the Burggraves *John* and *Albrecht*. It has obtained

TOWN

town privileges and immunities in the same manner as *Wunsiedel* has, but has been greatly reduced by war, fire, and the declension of its mines.

The *Weissenstadt Weyber See* or lake, is one of the largest in this principality, containing to the number of three hundred acres. The river *Eger* supplies it with water, and in it are bred very delicious carp and perch.

Rem. In the market-town of *Redwitz*, which is for the most part environed by this prefecturate-captainship, is a spiritual inspection of *Bayreuth*, but the place itself, together with its district, belongs to the town of *Eger* in *Bohemia*, and is walled.

V. The upper-prefecturate of *LICHTENBERG*, to which appertains

1. *Lichtenberg*, a market-town and citadel. This place is the seat of the upper-prefecturate, and in its neighbourhood the copper and iron-mine of *Friedensgrube*, as also many sorts of marble are found.

Between *Upper* and *Under-Steeben* is a medicinal spring.

2. *Tbierbach*, a market-town, containing a prefecturate.

3. *Geroldsgrun*, a parochial-village, near which is an acid spring.

4. *Schwarzenbach am wald*, a parochial-village, in the district belonging to it is dug a gray marble with yellow spots in it as if of some glittering metal.

5. *Lauenstein*, anciently called *Lowenstein*, a citadel and market-town, in which is a prefecturate. Hard by it is a copper-foundry. This place the Counts of *Orlamund* possessed themselves of after the extinction of the Dukes of *Meran*, and stiled themselves therefrom.

6. *Ludwigstadt*, a market-town.

VI. The upper-prefecturate of *MUNCHBERG*: To it belongs

1. *Munchberg*, in Latin *Monchberg*, a small town, which is the seat of the upper-prefecturate, a judge-amt, revenue-amt, and a superintendency, and contains in it a *Latin* school. The Burggrave *Frederick V.* purchased this place in 1373 of *Henry Vogt of Weyda*.

2. *Hallerstein*, *Sparneck*, and *Zell*, all parochial-villages, standing under one officer. Near the latter rises the river *Saale*.

3. The seven united villages, as they are called, namely *Abornberg*, *Almbranz*, *Mayerhof*, *Laybersreuth*, *Jessen*, *Werrenbach*, and *Oelsnitz*, were purchased by the Burggrave *Frederick V.* in the year 1384, of the family of *Sparneck*, for nine hundred pound weight of hellers, or 3600 florins. It is the custom here for the burghermasters and council to fill up yearly on *Innocents* day, at *Abornberg*, the vacant places, and appoint the burgher-master-office, as also to treat of their common concerns.

4. *Stockenroth*, a citadel and village, seated on the river *Saale*, and containing in it a prefecturate.

5. *Mulchen*, a village, which the Emperor *Lewis*, in the year 1325, and *Charles IV.* in 1355, permitted to be walled.

VII. The upper-prefecturate of *GEFREES*, to which belongs

1. *Gefrees*,

1. *Gefrees*, a small town, in which the upper amt-office has its seat. This place suffered great damage by fire in the year 1757.

2. *Berneck*, a small town, and the seat of a prefecturate, which was mortgaged by the Counts of *Orlamund* to the Burggraves, and in 1338 it was agreed, that if Count *Otto* died without issue it should descend to the Burggraves of *Nurnberg*, which accordingly happened.

3. *Goldcronach*, a small-town, seated on the river *Cronach*, which runs quite through the middle of it, and containing an amt and a mine-office. This place was first begun to be erected in the year 1365, a gold mine being at that time discovered there, which proved very beneficial, but in 1669 declined. In 1695, however, some gold was found here, of which double ducats were coined. Before the year 1365 this place arose out of three gentlemen's seats. In 1559 and 1630 it was burnt down. In these parts also is found a variety of marble.

4. *Stein*, a village, containing an amt-office.

VIII. The upper-prefecturate of CREUSEN, to which belongs

1. *Creusen*, in Latin *Crusina*, a small town, seated on the *Red-Mayn*, in which is the upper amt-office, and where great quantities of fine earthenware are also made. This place probably belonged to the burggravate before the year 1251, but in that year the Burggrave *Frederick II.* or *III.* suffered himself to be invested therewith by the Emperor *Conrad*. The Burggraves anciently caused money to be coined there.

2. *Old-Creusen*, a village. The Emperor *Charles IV.* granted to the Burggrave *Frederick V.* the liberty of raising this place to be a walled town.

IX. The upper-prefecturate of PEGNITZ, to which belongs

1. *Pegnitz*, a small-town, seated on the *Pegnitz*, and containing in it the upper-amt and revenue-office. This place came from the crown of *Poland* to the burggravate, King *Wenzel*, in the year 1402, granting it in fief, together with some other places, to the Burggrave *John III.*

2. *Lindenbard*, a parochial-village, in which is a prefecturate-office.

3. *Pleeb*, a market-town, containing an amt-office, belonging to which is the village of *Spies*, the citadel whereof is fallen to decay.

X. The upper-prefecturate of OSTERNOHE, situated in the parochial-village, and mountain-citadel of *Osternoke*, which lies near the seigniory of *Rothenburg*, belonging to the upper-palatinate.

XI. The upper-prefecturate of NEUSTADT at the *Culmen*, to which belongs

1. *Neustadt am Culmen*, *am rauben Culmen*, or *between the Culmen*, a small town, taking its name from the two mountains between which it lies. In it is the upper amt-office. The citadel of *Culmen* and some other villages were mortgaged by the Landgrave *Frederick* of *Leuchtenberg*, and his son *Frederick*, in the year 1281, to the Burggrave *Frederick II.* or *III.* for the sum of four hundred marks of silver, who afterwards divested themselves

thereof; upon which, in 1282, the Burggrave obtained the investiture of it of King *Rudolph*. In the year 1730, the Emperor *Charles IV.* granted the Burggrave *Frederick V.* the liberty of building a town between the two fortresses of the *rough* and *slight Culm*.

2. The villages of *Kirchen-Leibach* and *Wirbenz*.

## 2. In the U N D E R - L A N D.

I. The prefecturate-captainship of *ERLANG*: to which belongs,

1. *Erlang*, the last of the six head-towns, as they are called, of this principality, lying not far from the *Rednitz*, which at this place receives into it the *Schwabach*, and consists of two towns, namely the *Old* and *New*, the latter of which is otherwise called *Christian-Erlang*, and is environed with a wall of free-stone; but this is not yet quite finished.

*Old-Erlang*, a very ancient place, which belonged to the *Ratingau* and in which a church was built for the use of the *Slavi*, whom *Charlemagne* removed thither. This town is four hundred paces long, but not by a great deal so wide. It has a peculiar magistracy of its own, and after the great fire, which happened there in 1706, was rebuilt again with greater regularity. So early as the year 1632 it was likewise destroyed by the same dreadful calamity. In it is a Protestant *Lutheran* church.

*New*, or *Christian-Erlang*, a town, which was begun to be erected in 1686 by the Marggrave *Christian Ernest*, and was named from him, lies close by *Old-Erlang*, being distinguished therefrom by nothing else than the straightness of its streets. This place is one of the finest towns in all *Germany*, its streets being perfectly straight and broad, and the houses in the principal of them two story high, excepting the corner ones which are three story. In it is a square of eight hundred paces, which is not yet quite finished; as also a market-place one hundred and ten paces long and broad, the east side of which is occupied by the maggravial palace, built of free-stone three stories in height; and behind it is a very large, pleasant and fine garden, planted with rows of chestnut and lime-trees, a Protestant *Lutheran* church, together with one for the *French Calvinists*, and another for the *German Calvinists*. The first of these churches is the finest. In 1704 *Christopher Adam* of *Trockau* founded a riding academy here; but in 1743 the Marggrave *Frederick* removed thither the *Frederick* university, which had been founded by him at *Bayreuth* in 1742, and which, on the fourth day of *November*, was observed accordingly with great solemnity, and substituted into the place of the above-said riding academy. The *gymnasium* here too was incorporated with it. This university has a church of its own. The refugee *French Calvinists* have set up some considerable manufactures in this town, among which those of stockings and hats are the most profitable.

*Erlang,*

*Erlang*, is the seat of the prefecture captainship, as also of a council-college of justice, of a college of commerce, and a superintendency.

2. *FRAUENAUACH*, a market-town and prefecture, which takes its rise out of a nunnery of ladies, which formerly stood here. This nunnery was founded between the years 1250 and 1260, and secularised towards the middle of the sixteenth century.

3. *Eschenau*, a market-town, which together with its territory, is environed by the territory of *Nurnberg*, and lies one large hour from *Herolzberg*. The Marggrave *Frederick* purchased this place of the family of *Muffel*, and restored it to the administration of its own Amtman. *Eschenau* is a *Bobemian* fief.

II. The provincial captainship of *Neustadt on the Aisch*, to which belongs

1. *Neustadt on the Aisch*, which is the fifth of the six head-towns, as they are called, of this principality, and takes its surname from the rivulet of *Aisch*. This town is the seat of the provincial captainship and a revenue prefecture, and contains in it a Prince's palace and a superintendency, under which stand thirty-four persons, as also a parish church, a hospital with a church in it, and a *Latin* school.

2. *Dachsbach*, a market-town and citadel, in which is a prefecture.

3. *Emskirchen*, a market-town with a vogtey in it, which was purchased in the year 1362 by *Godfrey* of *Seekendorf* for the sum of 1200 lb. kellers. The *French* colony here has a church to itself.

4. *Frauenthal*, once a nunnery, but at present a cloyster-amt, together with its church is incorporated into one parish with *Equarbofen*, in which is an amt-office, or administration.

5. *Munchaurach*, also once a monastery, and at present a cloyster-amt, situated on the rivulet of *Aurach*, containing a parish-church. At this place is a colony of *French* who have a church of their own.

6. *Munchsteinach*, once a monastery, and now a cloyster-amt with a parish-church belonging to it.

7. *Birkenfeld*, formerly a *Cistercian* nunnery for ladies, founded in the year 1276 or 1278, and now a cloyster-amt incorporated into one parish with the *Schauerbeim*.

Rem. The *Aischgrund*, in which the above places lie, and which takes its name from the *Aisch*, which runs through it, is a fertile tract of ground abounding in tinkel or spelt, meadow-land, wine, venison and fish.

III. The upper-prefecture of *BAYERSDORF*, to which belongs

1. *Bayersdorf*, a close, well built market-town seated on the *Rednitz*, and which in the year 1355 obtained of the Emperor *Charles IV.* town-privileges, for which reason some call it a borough. This place is the seat of the upper-prefecture, a revenue and a judge-amt, as also of a superintendency. In it the *Jews* have a large school. *Bayersdorf* was purchased by the Burggrave *Frederick V.* in 1391 of the cloyster of *Munchaurach*.

2. *Uutenreuth*, a borough seated on the *Schwabach*, and the greatest part of the inhabitants of which are of *Bayreuth* and its prefecture.

3. *Bruck*, a village seated on the *Rednitz*, in the *Fraisch*, or criminal-jurisdiction of *Bayreuth*, in which are also subjects of *Nurnberg*, and the Knights of the Empire. To this place *Charlemagne* removed several of the *Slavi*. In the year 1282 the Burggrave *Frederick II.* or *III.* obtained this town in fief of the Emperor *Rudolph*.

4. At *Brand*, *Dennenlohe* and *Kalkreuth*, a part of the inhabitants are subjects of *Bayreuth*, and belong to this upper-prefecture.

IV. The upper-prefecture of *HOENECK*, to which belongs

1. *Hobeneck*, a mountain-citadel, partly fortified and environed by the mountains around it, on which are vineyards. In the year 1387 an Imperial president sentence was issued out against the Burggrave *Frederick V.* after he had laid out one hundred marks of gold on this fortress and its appendages.

2. *Ipsheim*, in ancient records termed *Ips*, a market-town seated on the *Aisch*, below the foregoing mountain-citadel, and in which is a revenue-amt.

3. *Mark-Lenkersheim*, a market-town, containing a prefecture.

4. *Mark-Burgel*, or *Birgel*, also called *Bergel*, a market-town seated on a high mountain near the river, with two churches in it and a criminal amt-office. This is a very ancient place, mention being made of it in the oldest records, and that so early as the eighth century. The Burggrave *Frederick IV.* purchased one part of it, together with the toll, in the year 1307, of Count *Frederick* of *Trubendingen*; and soon after also the other part, called *Lower-Hoffen*, of the family of *Baldern*, of the house of *Oettingen*, for the sum of 11,500 florins. Upon this the Emperor *Charles IV.* in the year 1355 conferred on it both town and market jurisdiction, with other privileges.

5. *Mark Burgbernheim*, a market-town containing a vogtey and superintendency, and which on account of the adjoining *Wildbad*, which is a good mineral-water, was invested with particular privileges by *Charlemagne*, *Lotharius II.* *Henry VI.* *Charles IV.* *Lewis IV.* and the Elector *Albrecht* of *Brandenburg*. Formerly this place belonged to the Counts of *Trubendingen*, of whom it was purchased in 1280 by the Burggrave *Frederick II.* or *III.*

6. *Randersacker*, a large village seated on the *Mayn*, and of which mention has been already made. This place has a vogt in common with the bishopric of *Wurzburg*.

V. The upper-prefecture of *NEUHOF*. To it belongs

1. *Neubof*, a market-town, in which is the upper-amt, and a revenue-office.

2. The prefecture of *BONN* and *DIETENHOFEN*. In it *Bonn*, a village.

*Dieten-*

*Dietenhofen*, a borough and citadel, containing a superintendency.

3. *Mark Erlbach*, a small town, in which is a criminal prefecture-office.

Rem. The Margraves of *Brandenburg-Culmbach* are possessed of considerable fiefs in the arch-dutchy of *Austria*, which we have treated of in Vol. iv. These fiefs descended to them from the time of the Emperor *Lewis* of *Bavaria*, to whom the Burggrave *Frederick* IV. granted assistance against his competitor, Duke *Frederick* of *Austria*, enabling him to overcome his antagonist. Upon which the Emperor made the Burggrave a present of the rich *Austrian* nobility, whom he had taken prisoners in the battle, together with their fiefs, which prisoners the Burggrave released on condition, that they should receive their fiefs for ever of the Burggraves, as the donation letters of 1328 testify. The Emperor *Charles* IV. confirmed this donation in 1363 in such manner, that the Burggraves of *Nurnberg*, on account of all their fiefs in the dutchies and feignories of the Dukes of *Austria*, were to have the *Roman* Emperors, or Kings, and the Empire as their Superiors for ever. The number of these noblemen amounted to about 1160, and the fiefs to thirty-two counties and feignories, and two hundred common fiefs.

## The BISHOPRIC of E I C H S T E T T.

§. 1. OF the bishopric of *Eichstett*, or *Aichstadt*, *John Baptist Homann* has published a pretty good land-chart, which in the *Atlas* of *Germany* constitutes the sixty-eighth.

§. 2. This principality terminates on the upper-palatinate, *Upper-Bavaria*, the dutchy of *Neuburg*, the county of *Pappenheim*, and the principality of *Onolzbach*, by which also several detached parts of it are environed.

§. 3. The principal rivers by which this country is watered are the *Altmühl*, which comes out of the principality of *Onolzbach*, and in this bishopric receives in it the little rivers of *Anlauter*, *Schwarzach* and *Sulz*, after which it enters into *Upper-Bavaria*. The *Under* and *Upper-Retzat* run also through some parts of this bishopric.

§. 4. In it we find ten towns and one market-town. Land-states there are none here. The inhabitants are *Roman-catholic*. The episcopal jurisdiction is divided into eight rural decanates, which have their residence at *Eichstett*, *Berching*, *Spalt*, *Herrieden*, *Hilpoltstein*, *Eschenbach*, *Neumark* and *Ingolstadt*.

*Ingolstadt.* The ancient rural-decanates of *Altorf*, *Gunzenhausen*, *Wasser-Trubendingen* and *Weissenburg*, are at present no longer in being, having come over if not with all, yet at least with most of the parishes and filials belonging to the Protestant religion.

§. 5. The place in the *Nordgau*, on which the town of *Eichstett* now stands belonged anciently to the Counts of *Hirschberg*, one of whom, named *Juitger*, or *Suigger*, ceded it to St. *Boniface*, and the latter to his sister's son *Wilibald* (for such he was held.) At that time this place lay waste, nothing more than a chapel standing on it. But *Wilibald* founded a cloyster here, and near it houses were gradually built, out of which arose a town at length, which from the vast oaks near it obtained the name of *Eichstett*. *Boniface* consecrated his relation first priest, and in the year 741, or as is more generally supposed in 745, bishop of *Eichstett*. This first bishop of *Eichstett*, pope *Benedict XIII.* canonized. Towards the erecting of this bishopric Count *Suigger* gave a part of his estate. But *Gebhard*, the last Count of *Hirschberg*, in the year 1291 bequeathed his whole county to it, though a fief of *Bavaria*, and that notwithstanding the Dukes of *Bavaria* had not agreed to this disposition.

Upon this there arose disputes between the Dukes and the bishopric, which however were at length decided. The Dukes of *Bavaria* accepted the testament, and ceded to the bishopric the greatest part of the county, but reserved to themselves the jurisdiction thereof. In 1309 bishop *Philip* caused the testament of Count *Gebhard* of *Hirschberg* to be confirmed by the Emperor *Henry VII.* The other estates, of which the bishopric consists, have been for the most part acquired by purchase.

§. 6. The episcopal title is : *By the Grace of God — Bishop and Prince of Eichstett.* The episcopal arms are a crozier *argent*, in a field *gules*. A bishop's mitre crowns the shield, and behind it appears a sword and a crozier. Formerly also the bishops stiled themselves Arch-chancellors of the Holy See of *Mentz*, and maintained, that by virtue of this dignity, they were possessed, during the vacancy of that archbishopric, of several privileges. The bishop of *Eichstett* is perpetual chancellor of the university of *Ingolstadt*.

§. 7. This bishop sits in the council of the Princes of the Empire on the spiritual bench between the bishops of *Worms* and *Speyer*, and at the Diets of the circle of *Franconia* between the reigning Marggraves of *Brandenburg-Culmbach* and *Onolzbach*. His Imperial matricular evaluation amounts to two hundred and forty-six florins; and to each chamber-term he pays two hundred and eighty-four rixdollars, fourteen kruitzers and a half. As a prelate he stands under the archbishop of *Mentz*.

§. 8. The highly worthy chapter here consists of fourteen capitulars, and fourteen domicelli, who must be all of a nobility suitable to the foundation and the character of gentlemen, and swear to sixteen degrees of descent.

scant. At the cathedral church here were anciently founded thirty-five canonicates, or prebends, five of which are not of equal value with the rest. These canonicates are all divided alternately by the chapter, which also has the presentation of twenty-two vicarships in *Eichstett*.

§. 9. The office of hereditary-marshal of the bishopric, the Counts *Schenken of Castell* enjoy; that of hereditary-chamberlain, the Barons of *Schaumberg*; that of hereditary cup-bearer, the Barons of *Eybe*; and that of hereditary sewer, the Lords of *Leonrodt*.

§. 10. The principal princely colleges here are, the spiritual council, the regency, or the aulic-council, and the aulic-chamber. The episcopal territories are divided into eleven upper or administratory prefectures, some of which again have some under-amts beneath them.

§. 11. The right of holding the Imperial presidical-court at *Hirschberg* in this bishopric, is possessed by the electoral-house of *Bavaria* from ancient times, that house having been invested therewith by the Emperor; but on account thereof, it has had frequent disputes with the bishopric. These disputes, it is true, were adjusted in a friendly manner in the years 1380 and 1381, but sprung up anew, and were again removed in 1392 by a stipulation; on which occasion also the letters of immunity granted by the Emperor *Lewis* to the bishopric in the year 1330, to be subject to no other judge but the Emperor and his aulic-judge, were confirmed. In 1420 the Emperor *Sigismund* annulled this presidical court. But the electoral-house of *Bavaria* renewing it in 1749, and holding it at *Buchsheim* under the open heavens, new disputes arose upon this between that house and the bishopric of *Hochstift*, which disputes relate principally to the immunity maintained by the latter from the jurisdiction of this presidical court, and is still carried on before the Imperial aulic-council, without having ever been decided. The limits of the presidical court are according to the prescription of the feudal letters assigned as follows: The presidical court of the county of *Hirschberg* begins above the *Pfruning* at the *Danube*, where the *Laber* falls into that river at *Sinzing*, and runs up along the *Danube*, and so far into it as a horse extends in length or a person can reach with a spear, passing on quite to *Neuburg* on the *Ried*, and as far as *Bergen* to the cloyster there; but the cloyster lies in the provincial jurisdiction of *Graispach*, reaching from thence to the forest, which is called *Ottenberger*, and belongs to the provost of *Rebdorf*, and towards *Upper-Eichstett* as far as that village. These two villages just mentioned are confined to the two presidical courts of *Graispach* and *Hirschberg*; they have letters from both presidical courts, and in these may be seen the limits. From thence it runs along the wood of *Weissenburg*, extending beyond that wood; but the wood belongs to the presidical court of *Graispach*, and reaches to *Neussing*; from thence it passes on to *Neubaus*, afterwards to the village of *Walting*, in which are two parishes, and there it has a small rivulet within its limits by which the two presidical courts are divided; from thence

thence it runs to *Altbeidek* into the village there next to *Mauk* along the road from *Weissenburg* to *Nurnberg* quite to *Roth* and the *Rednitz*; and along the latter before *Schwabach* till that river mixes its waters with those of the *Schwarzach*, and also along the *Schwarzach* quite to the *Aichenbruck*, and from thence to *Rasch*, and farther still to the *Raschbach* on *Stockelsberg* quite through the village to *Trautenshofen*, and through that village towards the *Thierstein*; from thence again to the *Fartber Laber* and quite down along the *Laber* till that river falls again into the *Danube* at *Sinzing*.

§. 12. Thus much premised, now follows the more accurate description of this principality. To it therefore belongs, and that,

## I. To the UNDER-BISHOPRIC.

1. *Eichstett*, or *Aichstadt*, the episcopal residence, lying in a valley on the river *Altmühl*. The present episcopal residentiary-palace, and the building which stands over against, and in which are the princely, spiritual and temporal colleges, together with their chanceries and registratures, were built a-new by Bishop *Francis Lewis*, Baron *Schenk* of *Castell*. In the cathedral-church here, besides the great choir, is, moreover, the choir of *St. Willibald*, together with nine prebendaries for as many canons; and in it were pretended to be found, in the year 1744, the bones of *St. Willibald*, in honour of whom *John Antony II.* caused a new costly high altar to be raised, which was dedicated in 1745. At the parochial and collegiate-church here, or the new collegiate-church of *our Lady*, is a foundation consisting of a provost, a dean, a cathedral and a town-minister, as also of some canons. At *St. Walburg's* church is a nunnery of *Benedictines*, and in it, in the high altar there, are laid up the breast-bones of that Saint, which yield the so celebrated *Walburg oil* \*. We find here also a college of Jesuits with the *Seminarium Willibaldinum*, a *Dominican* cloyster, a cloyster of regular canoneses of the congregation of *our Lady*, a *Capuchin* cloyster and

\* This cloyster stands on a rocky mountain. The altar in the church is as broad as the church itself, and perhaps a rock. Above it is a small cavity, the sides and bottom of which are lined with gold, and a stone covers it. This is called the coffin, and contains the breast-bones of *St. Walburg*, out of which an oil is said to flow and force itself through the stone, where it is collected in drops which are received into a golden trough, and from thence conveyed into a golden bowl; after which it is distributed into small vials for the use of pilgrims and benefactors resorting thither, and employed for miraculous cures. This holy flux happens twice a year, namely, in the spring and fall, and that on the name and translation of *St. Walburg*; but sometimes it issues not, and very often it appears at different seasons of the year. Somewhat deeper than the church stands the brewhouse, and this, at the very time in which the moisture runs out of *St. Walburg's* grave, is so full of water that there is neither working nor staying in it. The vapours, which are held here for oil, neither burn nor swim upon the surface of water, but perfectly mix themselves therewith. Vid. *Francis Rothfischer's Atlas and Jubilee Year*, P. iii. p. 367. Seq.

church

church in the east suburbs, and before the town another church on the *Altmubl*, which is called the *Holy Ghost*. Of the original of this town some account has been given above, §. 5. In 908, Bishop *Erchanbold* obtained of the Emperor *Lewis* the liberty of surrounding the then cloyster with a wall, and therein to establish an ordinary market with a toll.

2. *Marienstein*, a cloyster of regular canoneses of the order of St. *Augustine*; and,

3. *Rebdorf*, another of regular canons of the same order, lying on the *Altmubl*. These two cloysters stand hard by the town and the *Willibaldsberg*.

II. The prefecturate of the provincial-vogtey is an upper-prefecturate, and its upper amt-man is always at the same time provincial-vogt at the *Willibaldsberg*. The estates of this prefecturate are among the first with which this bishopric was endowed. In it is,

1. The strong citadel of St. *Willibaldsburg*, which stands upon what is called *Willibaldsberg*, being situated about a quarter of an hour's distance from *Eichstett*, on the other side the *Altmubl*. In this citadel the bishops had their residence till the year 1725. In it also the princely archives together with the princely library are kept. It is fortified with four bastions, and to the north and east also with a ditch which is dug into the rock and contains likewise an arsenal.

2. The vogt-amt, or prefecturate, of *WELLHEIM*, lying in the village of that name, and near which, on a pretty high rock, stands a citadel which descended from the Counts of *Helfenstein* to the bishopric.

3. *Upper-Eichstett*, a village, seated on the *Altmubl*, and containing an iron foundry of the Prince's, as also a lofty furnace in which iron stoves and other things are cast. Formerly this village was only a nobleman's seat. This place devolved by exchange from the Counts of *Oettingen* to the bishopric.

4. *Moszbrunn*, a gentleman's seat, anciently belonging to the Knights Templars and afterwards to the Knights of St. *John*, by whom it was disposed of, in the year 1329, to Bishop *Marquard I.* for the sum of 1200 pounds weight of hellers.

5. *Adelschlag*, a village.

6. *Pfunz*, a pleasure-house of the Prince's, situated about one hour's distance below *Eichstett*, and disposed of, in the year 1475, to the bishopric.

7. *Hoffstetten*, a citadel and village which, in the year 1466, was purchased of a noble family.

III. The upper-prefecturate of *HIRSCHBERG* took its rise out of the ancient county of *Hirschberg*, of which we have treated above, §. 5. In it is

1. *Hirschberg*, a mountain-citadel, seated not far from the *Sulz* and

*Altmubl*, and at which the ancient Counts of *Hirschberg* had their ordinary residence. At present the upper amt-man usually resides there.

2. *Blankstetten*, a *Benedictine* monastery, situated on the *Sulz*.

3. *Beilngriesz*, a small town, seated on the *Altmubl*, which below this place receives into it the *Sulz*.

4. *Berching*, also a small town, lying on the *Sulz*, and containing in it an under amt-office and a rural decanate.

5. *Greding*, a little town, seated on the *Schwarzach*, and which has of old belonged to the bishopric. At this place is an under amt-office.

6. *Great-Hebing*, a large village, situated on the *Schwarzach* and belonging to the chapter.

7. *Toging*, an under-prefecture, lying in the citadel and village of that name, which is seated on the *Altmubl* on the borders of *Bavaria*.

8. *Friebertschhofen*, which, together with the estates of *Reckenhofen*, *Hernsberg*, *Landerhofen*, *Littershofen* and *Ottenhofen*, was purchased by Bishop *Frederick*, in the year 1398, for the sum of 2700 florins.

9. *Erlingshofen*, purchased in 1332, and *Eyerwang*, purchased in the year 1472.

IV. The upper, or administratory-prefecture of *KUPFENBERG*: to which belongs,

1. *Kupfenberg*, a citadel, seated on a mountain on the river *Altmubl*, under which lies also a little town. This place came, in the year 1301, by purchase to the bishopric.

2. *Arnsberg*, a citadel, standing on a high rock on the river *Altmubl*. The Dukes of *Bavaria* disposed of this place, in 1475, to the bishopric for the sum of 14000 florins.

3. *Enkering*, a village, near which stands the old ruinous citadel of *Rumburg*. *John* of *Absperg* disposed of this place, in 1546, to the bishopric for the sum of 18600 florins.

4. *Kunding*, or *Kinting*, a village, seated on the *Altmubl*, which at this place receives into it the *Schwarzach*. This village was purchased, together with the estates of *Haunstettin*, *Mettendorf*, *Irlabill* and *Buch*, in the year 1561, for the sum of 9800 florins.

V. The upper, or administratory-prefecture of *TITTING-RAITENBUCH*, to which belongs,

1. *Titting*, or *Dieting*, a citadel, lying on the *Anlauter*, and which, in the year 1544, was disposed of to the bishopric.

2. *Raitenbuch*, a large village, with a small citadel belonging to it which was purchased by the bishopric, in the year 1469, of the cloyster of *Rebdorf*, for the sum of 13000 florins.

3. *Haussen*, formerly a nobleman's seat, purchased in 1617.

4. *Pechthal*, a citadel, which, in the year 1557, came by purchase to the bishopric.

5. The

5. The royal villages, or the ancient Imperial administration of the royal villages, was held by the old Counts of *Hirschberg* in fief of the holy Roman Empire. On their extinction it reverted again, in 1305, thereto, and afterwards, for many years, was granted for life to several noblemen, who deserved well of it. The Imperial administrators here had their residence in the Imperial city of *Weissenburg*, to which this Imperial administration, with all its high and low jurisdiction, was mortgaged, in the year 1530, by the Emperor *Charles V.* In 1629, the city was obliged to cede this administration, at the Imperial command, to the bishopric of *Eichstett*; but by the peace of *Westphalia* it arrived again to the possession thereof; in which possession it continued till the year 1680, when an Imperial commission mediated, that the Imperial city of *Weissenburg* should, of the villages belonging to this Imperial administration, retain *Wengen*, but cede the rest to the bishopric of *Eichstett* on its refunding the mortgage upon it. The villages appertaining to the bishopric are *Kabldorf*, *Petersbuch* and *Byburg*, together with the hamlet of the *Holy Cross*.

VI. The upper, or administratory-prefecture of *UPPER-MESZING*: to which belongs,

1. *Upper-Meszing*, a citadel, standing on a mountain, with a village belonging to it. This place was purchased, in 1465, of the *Teutonic* order for the sum of 11700 florins.

2. *Fetenhofen*, a citadel, which, in the year 1587, reverted to the bishopric as a suppressed fief. At this place is an under amt-office.

3. *Burggriesbach* and *Lauterbach*, two citadels, which were disposed of, in the year 1398, to the bishopric for the sum of 14600 florins.

4. *Tannhausen*, an estate purchased by the bishopric in 1398.

VII. The upper, or administratory-prefecture of *DOLNSTEIN*: to which belongs,

1. *Dolnstein*, a citadel and small town, lying on the *Altmühl*, and which, after the extinction of the Counts of *Hirschberg*, came to the Counts of *Oettingen*, from whom it descended to the Lords of *Heydeck*, and from them to *William* of *Rechberg*, from which last it came, in 1440, for the sum of 3000 florins, to the bishopric.

2. *Mernsheim*, a village, in which is an under amt-office.

VIII. The upper, or administratory-prefecture of *NASSENFELS*, which is among the very first possessions of the bishopric. In it is,

1. *Nassenfels*, a citadel and borough, seated in the district in which once stood the town of *Aureatum*.

2. The villages of *Mühlhausen*, *Meckenlohe* and *Buchsheim*. At the last of these places the Elector of *Bavaria* held, in the year 1749, the presidical-court of the county of *Hirschberg* under the open sky.

## II. To the UPPER-BISHOPRIC.

IX. The upper, or administrative-prefecture of SANDSEE, which is surrounded by the principality of *Onolzbach*, the commandery of *Oettingen* belonging to the *Teutonic* order, and the administrative-amts of *Heydeck* and *Hilpoltstein*, appertaining to the duchy of *Neuburg*. This prefecture was sold, in the year 1302, by Count *Gebhard* of the *Hirschberg* to the bishopric of *Eichstett* for 2400 pounds weight of hellers. To it belongs,

1. *Sandsee*, a mountain-citadel.
2. *Pleinfeld*, a considerable market-town, seated on the *Retzat*, and,
3. *Fugenstall*, a parochial-village.

X. The upper, or administrative-prefecture of WERNFELS-SPALT, together with ABENBERG, is environed by the principality of *Onolzbach*. To it belongs,

1. *Wernfels*, a citadel, lying on the *Retzat*, and which was sold to the bishopric, in the year 1284, for 1000 pounds weight of hellers.
2. *Spalt*, a small town, seated on the *Retzat*, with two collegiate foundations in it, which, in 1619, were united. At this place also is a rural decanate. The Burggrave *Conrad V.* of *Nurnberg* disposed of this town, which was at that time but a market-town, under certain conditions, to the bishopric of *Eichstett*, in the year 1277, and, in 1295, fully.

Of the citadel of *Sandelskron*, which was sold at the same time, no traces now remain.

3. *Zum-beiligen Blut*, a church to which pilgrimages are made. Near it stands a guest-house of the *Franciscans*.
4. The parochial-villages of *Middle-Eschenbach* and *Wasserzell*.
5. *Abenberg*, a citadel and small town, in which is an under amt-office. At this place the ancient Counts of *Abenberg* had their residence, whose county, long before their extinction, descended to the Burggraves of *Nurnberg*, and was sold by the Burggrave *Conrad V.* in the year 1296, for 4000 pounds weight of hellers, to the bishopric of *Eichstett*. Not far from this place is a glass foundery for mirrors.
6. *Marienburg*, a nunnery of *Augustines*.
7. *Veitsaurach*, a parochial-village, situated on the *Aurach*.

XI. The upper, or administrative-prefecture of *Abrberg-Obrnbau*, is environed by the principality of *Onolzbach*, and contains in it,

1. *Abrberg*, a citadel, standing on a mountain.
2. *Obrnbau*, a small town, seated on the *Altmubl*, and formerly belonging to the Counts of *Oettingen*.
3. *Cronheim*, a citadel and village, in which is an under amt-office. *Nicolas Fugger* sold this place in the seventeenth century to the bishopric.

4. Great-

4. *Great-Lellenfeld*, a parochial-village.

5. *Eybburg*, a citadel, which *Erasmus* of *Eyb* disposed of, in the year 1622, to the bishopric for the sum of 21,500 florins.

XII. The upper, or administratory-prefecture of *WAHRBERG-HERRIEDEN*, which is also environed by the principality of *Onolzbach*, and contains in it,

1. *Wabrberg*, a citadel.

2. *Herrieden*, originally named *Hasenried*, a small town, seated on the *Altmubl*, with a collegiate foundation in it erected by *Charlemagne* as a *Benedictine* cloyster, but soon after converted into a collegiate foundation, which gave occasion to the building of the town. At this place also is a rural-decanate. In the year 1316, *Herrieden* was besieged by the Emperor *Lewis V.* at which time also it was taken and destroyed. In 1450 and 1490, it was consumed by fire, and, in 1633, taken by Duke *Bernhard* of *Saxe-Weymar*.

3. *Aurach*, a citadel, purchased in the year 1510. In this citadel is a forest and amt-office.

Rem. In *Upper-Bavaria*, the rent-amt of *Munich* and the administratory-court of *Riedenburg*, the bishopric of *Eichstett* is possessed of the seignior of *Flugelsberg* and *Hofmark Mayren*, which were purchased by Bishop *John Antony I.* for the sum of 100,000 florins.

## The PRINCIPALITY of ONOLZBACH or ANSBACH.

§. 1. OF the principality of *Onolzbach*, or the share of the marggravate of *Onolzbach*, in the burggravate of *Nurnberg* below the *Gebirg*, *John George Vetter* has delineated a good chart, which was engraved by *Michael Kauffer*, but has this remarkable in it, that the territories of both Margraves are extended quite to the gates of the city of *Nurnberg*.

§. 2. This principality terminates on the *Under-land* of *Bayreuth*, the bishopric of *Bamberg*, the Imperial city of *Windsheim*, the principality of *Schwarzenberg* and the seignior of *Seinsheim*, as also on the bishopric of *Wurzburg*, the county of *Castell*, the territory of the Imperial city of *Rothenburg*, the counties of *Hobenlobe* and *Limpurg*, the territory of the Imperial city of *Swabian Hall*, the provostship of *Elwangen*, the county of *Oettingen*, the Imperial city of *Dunkelspubl*, the dutchy of *Neuburg*, the county of *Pappenheim*, the Imperial city of *Weissenburg*, the bishopric of *Aichstadt*, the seignior of *Pyrbaum* and the *Upper-Palatinate*.

§. 3. In

§. 3. In it are, indeed, some sandy and mountainous tracts, but this country, taken in general, is better than that of *Bayreuth*, abounding in corn, tinkel, or spelt, as also in barley and oats, together with the fruits of the earth and trees, and likewise in tobacco, having down all along the *Mayn* also a good product of wine. On account of the good pastures here its breed of cattle also is excellent. There are likewise here all sorts of game and fish, together with some medicinal springs. In the upper-prefecture of *Hobentrudingen* is found marble, and in some places also iron-mines. On other mine-works no money is laid out here. The principal river of this country is at first called the *Retzat*, and rises partly in this principality above *Upper-Dachstetten*, where it is also called the *Under*, or *Franconian-Retzat*, and partly in the county of *Pappenheim*, not far from *Dettenheim*, where it is termed the *Upper*, or *Swabian*. Both these rivers unite, not far from *Gemund*, upon which this united river bears the name of *Rednitz*, in Latin *Radantia*, and receives into it, below *Furth*, the *Pegnitz*, after which it is called by some the *Regnitz*, but by others still the *Rednitz*, and falls into the *Mayn* in the bishopric of *Bamberg*. The *Alt-muhl* has its rise in the *Under-land* of *Bayreuth*, and that in the prefecture of *Mark-Burgbernheim*, which belongs to the upper-amt of *Hobeneck*, entering soon after into the principality of *Onolzbach*, and running through the upper part of the bishopric of *Aichstadt* into the county of *Pappenheim*. The *Jagst*, or *Jaxt*, comes out of the princely provostship of *Elwangen*, and passes through a tract of this country into the county of *Hobenlohe*. The *Wornitz*, or *Wernitz*, has its rise in the county of *Hobenlohe*, not far from *Frankenau* and *Schillingswurft*. In the principality of *Onolzbach* it receives into it the *Sulz*, after which it passes on into the county of *Oettingen*. The *Tauber* comes out of the territory of *Rothenburg*, and passes through this principality into the bishopric of *Wurzburg*. The *Mayn* only washes a small part of this country.

§. 4. This principality contains in it sixteen boroughs and seventeen market-towns.

§. 5. The whole country professes the Protestant doctrine and form of worship taught by *Luther*. The preachers here are divided into nine decanates, which are held at *Crailsheim*, *Feuchtwang*, *Gunzenhausen*, *Langenzenn*, *Leutershausen*, *Schwabach*, *Uffenheim*, *Wassertrudingen* and *Weimersheim*. At *Schwabach* is a colony of *French Calvinists*, which has a church of its own and enjoys the free exercise of its religion.

§. 6. At *Ansbach* is a *gymnasium illustre*, and in the towns are some small *Latin* schools.

§. 7. The inhabitants here subsist by the breeding of cattle, by tillage and the culture of wine and tobacco. In the towns are divers mechanics and manufactures, among the latter of which are principally to be reckoned the manufactures of tapistry, stockings, cloth, stuffs, gold and silver lace, as also

also of wire, needles, and many other things at *Schwabach*, together with the porcelain manufactory at *Anspach*, and those of leather at *Flackslanden* and *Langenzenn*, as also the mirror manufactory at *Sollnbofen*.

§. 8. The reigning Marggrave of *Brandenburg-Onolzbach* has, on account of this principality, both seat and voice in the council of the Princes of the Empire, and is also co-summoning Prince of the circle of *Franconia*. *Vid.* p. 389. To a *Roman* month he pays three hundred and twenty-nine florins, and to each chamber-term three hundred and thirty-eight rixdollars, fourteen kruitzers and a quarter.

§. 9. On the division of the burgraviate of *Nurnberg*, two hereditary offices below the *Gebirg* remained to the principality; namely, those of hereditary chamberlain and hereditary cup-bearer: The Lords of *Eib* execute the former, and the Lords of *Seckendorf* the latter. This principality is also empowered to fill up the offices of hereditary marshal and hereditary sewer; and that in as ample a manner as the principality above the *Gebirg* disposes of four hereditary offices; but they continue notwithstanding vacant.

§. 10. The princely colleges here are, the privy-council, the aulic and regency-college, as also that of the council of justice, the court of appeals, the chamber and provincial council college, the war-council college, the fief-court, and the consistory and matrimonial-courts. The principality itself is divided into upper-prefecturates, under which again stand vogts, judges, town-vogteys, and cloyster-administrations.

§. 11. The yearly revenues of its Prince are estimated at near one million of guldens. Whether under this sum be comprehended the revenues arising to the Marggrave from the county of *Sayn-Altenkirchen* in the circle of *Westphalia*, I am not able to determine.

§. 12. The military force of this Prince consists of a life-guard of horse, and one regiment of foot of seven companies.

§. 13. Now follow the princely upper-prefecturates, together with the prefecturates, boroughs, market-towns, and the principal places and villages standing under them.

I. The aulic revenue-amt of *Onolzbach*, to which belongs

1. *Onolzbach*, or *Ansbach*, (the latter of which names is only an abbreviation of the former) in *Latin* called *Onoldum* and *Onoldinum*, the princely residence and head town, lying on the *Under-Retzat*. This place is the seat of the above-mentioned princely colleges, of the aulic revenue-office, and a mint; and in it also is held the Imperial prefidical-court of the burgraviate of *Nurnberg*. The residentiary palace here of the Prince was built, the greater part of it, by Marggrave *George Frederick* in the years 1587 and 1588, but suffering considerably by fire in 1710 was partly rebuilt in a much more beautiful manner than before, and likewise enlarged by the addition of some new grand edifices. The public library here was founded by the Marggrave *Charles William Frederick* in the year 1738, and, in  
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conjunction with the princely cabinet of medals, conveyed in trust to his house. The princely chancery and regency chamber here are fixed in the old buildings belonging to the foundation of St. *Gumbrecht* which have been repaired. This foundation was erected by one *Gumbrecht* in the second half of the eighth century as a *Benedictine* monastery, but in the middle of the eleventh century was converted into a foundation of canons, and in 1563 secularized. It has its own foundationary amt-office. The Imperial presidical court-house here, together with the council-house, the town or St. *John's* church, in which is to be seen the new burying-vault of the Princes, as also the new building of the *gymnasium illustre Carolinum* which was opened in 1737, the correction-house erected in 1727, and the *Jews* school, are all to be seen in what is properly called the town. Without it we find the porcelain manufactory erected in 1710, together with the caserns for the foot, which are built between it and the citadel suburbs. In the latter stands also the large seigniorial brew-house, together with what is called the Prince's garden, and pleasure-house. Behind the well laid out *Jager-street* lies the beautiful large court-garden here, with the costly green-house and orangery. The *New-Aulage* is a new suburb lying on the south-side of the town. In the *Herried-Suburb* is the church-yard of the Holy Cross, and in the *Upper-Suburb* the spital, together with the orphan-house and the widow-house. The town owes its foundation to the above-mentioned building. In 1139 there had long been a parish-church at *Ansbach*; and in a record of 1259, this place is stiled *Civitas*. The Burggave *Frederick IV.* purchased the town, together with the decayed castle of *Dornberg* in the year 1331, of the Counts of *Oettingen*, to whom it came by inheritance, on the extinction of the family of *Dornberg*, for 23,000 pound weight of hellers. In 1634 it was garrisoned by Imperial soldiers, and at the same time the whole principality, together with the adjoining countries, sequestered, and an Imperial temporary administration established, but this continued only for one year. *Onolzbach* has been frequently damaged by fire, particularly in 1719.

2. The vogt-amt of *Vestenberg* and *Bruckberg*, in which is *Vestenberg*, a borough.

*Bruckberg*, a princely pleasure-palace, seated in a fine spot on an eminence, behind which is a mountain, from whence we have a delightful prospect. The Marggrave *William Frederick* purchased this place of *Jul. Dieterich Theodore* of *Crailsheim*, and caused it to be built and ornamented in a fine taste.

*Under-Bibert*, a parochial-village.

3. The vogt-amt of *Lehrberg*, to which belongs

*Lehrberg*, a market-town, seated on the *Under-Retzat*, and having a small citadel.

*Birkenfels*,

*Birkenfels*, a decayed citadel.

4. The vogt-amt of *Flachslanden*. In it is

*Flachslanden*, a borough, having a good leather-manufactory.

5. The vogt-amt of *Weidenbach*, in which is

*Weidenbach*, a parochial-village.

*Triersdorf*, a considerable princely farm, having a pleasure-castle and park.

II. The upper-prefecture of SCHWABACH. In it

1. *Swabach*, one of the head-towns of this principality, and a principal mint-town of the circle of *Franconia*, as also the seat of the upper-amt, which takes its name from it, and likewise of a decanate, lying in a very fruitful spot on a river of that name, in a rugged and mountainous bottom, and being indeed not large but very populous. Exclusive of the *Lutheran* parish-church here, as also of a hospital with a church in it, and the *Latin* school, in this town likewise is a *French Calvinist* church, and a *Jews* school. In the market-place here is a fine fountain adorned with cascades and *jet d'Eaus*. The mint, which was erected in 1733 and 1754, is very commodiously laid out. The new suburb before the *Zollner* gate is built in a very regular manner. Formerly there was a letter-foundry here, in which the *Schwabach* letters, which were invented at and denominated from this place, were cast. Exclusive of the common handicraft trades, here are also pencil-makers, and artificers in gold and silver-lace; as likewise gold, silver, *Leon* or *Spanish* steel, and iron wire-drawers; together with brass-turners, who make sleeve-buttons, model-cutters, needle-makers, whose work is held in great repute far and near, and who make above thirty different sorts of needles; artificers in brass, who among other things make fine metal shoe-buckles; stocking-weavers, of whom there are two hundred masters in this town, who employ about three hundred looms; tobacco-spinners, tapistry-weavers, who make fine tapistry, and divers of whom have removed to *Vienna*, *Berlin*, *Dresden*, *Stuttgart*, and other places, and there set up the like manufactures; cloth and stuff-makers, cloth-shearers and preparers. In this town also is prepared an exceeding fine and beautiful meal, which is exported far and near. *Schwabach* belonged anciently to the Dukes of *Schwabach*, and was made a donation of in 1133 to the cloyster of *Eberach*, by Duke *Frederick I.* who arrived afterwards to be Emperor; which cloyster disposed of this place in 1281 to King *Rudolph I.* From this last it descended to the Counts of *Nassau*, who sold it to the Burggrave of *Nurnberg*, which sale by some has been ascribed to the Emperor *Adolphus* of *Nassau*. But there is a letter of purchase extant, by which the first, Burggrave *Frederick V.* purchased the markt of *Schwabach* at the same time with the forts of *Kammerstein* and *Kornburg*, namely in 1364, in which very year also he was invested with those places by the Emperor *Charles IV.* In 1528

those writings which are called the *Articles of Schwabach* were drawn up here, and were the beginning of the *Augsburg* confession. In 1529 an assembly of the Protestant States was held here. In 1632 it was besieged, taken, and plundered by the *Imperialists*, and at the same time miserably laid waste by famine and a plague. In 1686 the first *French* refugees settled at this place.

At *Kammerstein*, which is a parochial-village lying near it, was anciently a citadel, where the administrators of the present upper-prefecture of *Schwabach* originally resided. Out of the stones of the ruinous citadel here the *Calvinist* church at *Schwabach* was built.

*Reichenbach*, a parochial-village and citadel.

2. The judge-amt of *Wendelslein* has its seat at

*Wendelslein*, a well-built market-town, seated on the *Schwarzach*, and in which the Imperial city of *Nurnberg* is possessed of a co-seigniorship. The *Burggrave Frederick II. or III.* purchased this judge-amt of the Landgraves of *Leuchtenberg*.

3. The judge-amt of *Schwandt*, which takes its name from

*Schwandt*, a very ancient, large, and well built market-town, which formerly enjoyed a criminal-court, and a peculiar territorial district of its own.

4. The judge-amt of *Kornburg*, lying at

*Kornburg*, a large market-town, in which is a marggravia toll. The citadel here, together with certain estates belonging to it, appertains, ever since the year 1753, in which year the family of *Rieter* became extinct, to the hospital of the *Holy Ghost* in *Nurnberg*. The town itself was purchased in 1364 by the *Burggrave Frederick V.*

III. The upper-prefecture of *CADOLZBURG*, to which belongs

1. *Cadolzburg*, a considerable market-town, with a strong citadel in it, and the seat of the upper-amt-office. The seigniorship of *Cadolzburg* was obtained by the *Burggrave Frederick II. or III.* in the year 1248, out of the ducal inheritance of the family of *Meran*, and in 1265 he invested therewith the abbey of *Elwangen*, but with a proviso that the fealty thereof should cease whenever he should obtain male-heirs, for which reason it was held by that abbey only for sixteen years. This place was formerly a burggravia residence; and the Marggrave *Charles William Frederick* also frequently resided there, and that too for a long time.

2. The town-vogtey-amt of *Langenzenn*, which has its seat at

*Langenzenn*, anciently named *Cinna*, or *Cenna*, once a market-borough, but now a small town, seated on the river *Zenn*, in which is a good leathern manufactory. At this place also is a decanate. The ancient provostship here of *Augustine* canons is secularized, and belongs, ever since the year 1621, to the princely house of *Bayreuth*.

3. The judge-amt of *Rosenthal*, in the parochial village of *Rosenthal*, the citadel

citadel belonging to which was formerly much celebrated. This place devolved in the year 1292 from the family of *Heydeck* to the burggravate.

4. The judge-amt of *Habersdorf*, in the parochial-village of *Habersdorf*, or *Great-Habersdorf*.

5. The *Hofmark Furth* is a large commercial and exceeding populous place, seated on the river *Rednitz*, into which, below this town, the *Regnitz* runs. *Hofmark Furth* is built irregularly, the new street excepted, but contains notwithstanding many grand and fine houses. In this town reside an uncommon number of mechanics and artizans: Such as cannot be received into the gilds or fraternities at *Nurnberg*, or for whom the dues run too high, settling here, where every person is certain of meeting with reception. The *Jews*, who are very numerous at this place, constitute one third of the inhabitants; and have a great school and a printing-house in the town. In the *Lutheran* church here the Imperial city of *Nurnberg* is possessed of the right of patronage. The inhabitants are partly subjects of *Brandenburg-Onolzbach*, and partly of *Nurnberg*, and partly also of the chapter of *Bamberg*. The Burggraves of *Nurnberg* also held here anciently the Imperial presidical-court; but the chapter of *Bamberg* purchased the presidical jurisdiction in civil matters, in lieu of the yearly payment of fifty florins for itself and subjects at *Furth* and other places. The very subjects too of the chapter in and about *Furth* are obliged to give in yearly twenty-three measures of oats to the seignior of *Cadolzburg*, and perform soccage in other respects. The safe conduct commissariate-amt of *Onolzbach* exercises all criminal jurisdiction. With this *Hofmark* are incorporated certain villages.

IV. The upper-prefecture of *BURGTANN*, to which belongs

1. *Burgtann*, a mountain-citadel, seated on the *Schwarzach*. This place was obtained by the Burggrave *Frederick II.* or *III.* in the year 1288, of the Emperor *Rudolphus*. In it is the upper-amt and a revenue-office.

2. *Upper-Ferrieden*, a parochial-village, so named by way of distinction from the neighbouring village of *Under-Ferrieden*. The Burggrave *John II.* purchased this place in the year 1335 of the chapter of *Aichtadt*.

3. The vogt-amt of *Schonberg*, which is at

*Schonberg*, a citadel and parochial-village. The Imperial city of *Nurnberg* has contested the criminal jurisdiction here with the marggravial-house.

V. The upper-prefecture of *ROTH*, to which belongs

1. *Roth*, a small town, seated on a rivulet of the same name, which below this place runs into the *Rednitz*. *Roth* is the seat of the upper-prefecture, and contains in it a ruinous castle, with a small *Latin* school. In this town also are weavers of stockings, *Spanish* lace, and stuffs; and *Roth* contains in it also an Imperial asylum for such as have been accidentally guilty of manslaughter.

2. The judge-amt of *Georgens-Gmund*, having its seat at

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*Georgens-*

*Georgens-Gmund*, which is a parochial-village.

VI. The upper-prefecture of *STAUFF*, containing

1. *Stauff*, a citadel, in which is the upper-amt-office. The Burggrave *Frederick IV.* was invested with this place in the year 1328 by the Emperor *Lewis of Bavaria*.

2. *Thalmeszing*, a market-town, seated on the *Schwarzach*.

3. The vogtey-amt of *Geyern* is possessed in common by the Marggraves with the Barons *Schenken* of *Geyern*, whose share in it is reckoned to appertain to the noble canton of *Altmubl*. To this place belongs

*Geyern*, a citadel, seated on a mountain.

*Ettenstadt*, a parochial-village.

*Nenslingen*, a market-town.

VII. The fortress of *Witzsburg*, or *Wulzburg*, stands on a high mountain, not far from the Imperial city of *Weissenburg*, and was formerly a considerable abbey of *Benedictine* Monks, which in the year 1588 was converted into a fortress, and obtained by the *Imperialists* by stipulation in 1631.

VIII. The upper-prefecture of *GUNZENHAUSEN*, to which belongs

*Gunzenhausen*, one of the chief towns of this principality, lying on the *Altmubl*, and the place where the upper amt-man has his seat, as also the seat of a revenue-office, and a decanate. Exclusive of the parish-church here, in it also is a hospital with a church. This place was formerly in the possession of the Lords of *Seckendorf*, and was sold in 1368 to the Burggrave *Frederick V.*

2. The vogt-amt of *Weimersheim*, in which is

*Weimersheim*, a borough, containing a decanate on a mountain. Hard by this place stood the citadel of *Fliglingen*.

3. The revenue-amt of *Weissenburg*, or *Witzsburg*, which lies in the Imperial city of that name.

4. The administratory-prefecture of *Wald*, situated in the parochial-village of *Wald*, on the *Altmubl*, and purchased by the Burggrave *Frederick V.* in the year 1375 of *Conrad Fuchsen*, which Burggrave was in the same year invested therewith by the Emperor *Charles IV.* After this it was given in fief to some noble families, but reverted again in 1749.

IX. The upper-prefecture of *HOHENTRUDINGEN*. In it is

1. *Hobentrudingen*, a citadel, lying near the *Hanenkam*, or *Haynkam*, (which is the name of a particular tract of country) and the house from whence the ancient Counts of *Trubendingen*, or *Hobentrubendingen*, derived their original. After these Counts had sold this citadel, together with the annexed feigniory, to the Counts of *Oettingen*, they had their residence at *Gich* and *Gugel*, and their feigniory in that tract extended over *Seszlitz*, *Bannach*, and *Stuffenberg*; but at last they declined so greatly as no longer to stile themselves Counts, but only Lords of *Trubendingen*. Their estates and fiefs fell partly to cloysters, as for instance to *Lankheim*, and were partly

partly made away with by sale. Their arms were two bends *gules*, in a field *argent*. The Burggrave Frederick V. brought this fortress, together with Heydenheim, to his own house in the year 1366.

2. The administrative-prefecture of HEYDENHEIM has sprung up out of an ancient cloister there. This prefecture has its seat in the market-town of Heydenheim.

3. The administrative-prefecture of OSTHEIM, lying in the borough of Ostheim. To this prefecture also belonged the decayed castle of Reichenberg.

4. The administrative-prefecture of BEROLZHEIM, in the market-town of that name, which lies not far from the *Altmühl*.

5. The judge-amt of Wettelsheim, situated in the parochial-village of the same name.

6. The administrative-prefecture of TREUCHTLINGEN, which has its seat at

*Treuchtlingen*, a market-town, lying on the *Altmühl*, with a citadel in it, and a Protestant and Roman-catholic church.

7. The administrative-prefecture of SOLLNHOFEN, situated at

*Sollnhofen*, a market-town, lying on the *Altmühl*, and having a house for the making of mirrors.

X. The upper-prefecture of WASSERTRUDINGEN, to which belongs *Wassertrudingen*, one of the head towns of this principality, lying on the *Wernitz*, and containing in it a citadel, and being likewise the seat of the upper-amt and revenue-office, as also of a decanate. This place anciently belonged to the Counts of *Hobentrubendingen*, from whom it fell successively to the Counts of *Oettingen* and *Hobenlobe*, and in 1371 was disposed of for 33,000 *lb.* weight of hellers to the Burggraves of *Nurnberg*. In the year 1634 this place suffered greatly by fire.

2. The cloister-amt of *Aubausen*, seated in the parochial-village of *Aubausen* on the *Wernitz*, and in which formerly stood a cloister of *Benedictines*.

3. The prefecture of ROCKINGEN, in which is *Rockingen*, a parochial-village and citadel. And *Reichenbach*, also a village and citadel.

4. The administrative-prefecture of SCHWANINGEN, which is seated at *Schwaningen*, or *Upper-Schwaningen*, a borough, containing a princely palace, with a fine pleasure-garden to it.

5. The vogt-amt of *Wittelsbosen*, which has its seat at *Wittelsbosen*, a borough and citadel, lying on the river *Sulz*.

XI. The upper-prefecture of WINDSBACH, to which belongs

1. *Windsbach*, a small town and citadel, lying on the *Rednitz*, and the seat of the upper-amt and a revenue-office. This place belonged anciently to the Counts of *Oettingen*, of whom one of the family of *Dornberg* purchased

chased it, and gave it to his daughter, who was consort to one of the family of *Heydeck*, as a portion. Of this last Burggrave, *Frederick II.* or *III.* purchased it in the year 1292.

2. The cloyster-amt of *Heilsbrun*. In it is

*Heilsbrun*, or *Hailsbron*, a small town, seated on the rivulet of *Schwabach*, and taking its name from a medicinal spring there, which the Margrave *Charles William Frederick* caused to be opened a-new and surrounded with a wall. This place formerly contained in it a cloyster of *Cistercians*, founded in 1132, but in 1582 this cloyster was converted by the Margrave *George Frederick* into a *gymnasium illustre*, and the revenues belonging to it allotted to the use of the young students. This *gymnasium* belonged in common to both the reigning Marggraviai houses; but was abolished in 1737, at which time each house applied its share in it to the use of the *gymnasium* in their own residence-towns.

3. The administratory-prefecture of *MERKENDORF*, which has its seat at

*Merkendorf*, a small town, sold by *Engelbard* of *Wolden*, in the year 1368, to the Burggrave *Frederick V.* In the year 1648 this place was reduced to ashes. Till 1719 it belonged in common to the two marggraviai houses; but in that year came to the house of *Onolzbach* alone.

4. The administratory-prefecture of *WAITZENDORF*, situated at

*Waitzendorf*, which is both a borough and citadel. This place was also possessed by the princely house of *Onolzbach*, in common with the princely house of *Culmbach*, till the year 1719.

XII. The upper-prefecture of *FEUCHTWANG*: To it belongs

1. *Feuchtwang*, a town, seated on the river *Sulz*, and in which is the upper-amt, a revenue, and administration-office, as also a decanate. Near the town church here formerly stood a foundation of regular canons. At this place also is a *Latin* school. *Feuchtwang* was anciently an Imperial city, but was mortgaged by the Emperor *Charles IV.* to the Burggraves for the sum of 50,000 florins, and fully ceded by the Emperor *Ruprecht* in the year 1365, on the payment of 20,000 florins more. In 1388 it was reduced to ashes, and in 1645 taken with difficulty by the *Bavarians*.

2. The cloyster-administration-amt of *Sulz*, which has its seat at

*Sulz*, a citadel and borough, lying on the river of that name, and formerly containing a nunnery for ladies.

3. The vogt-amt of *Beckhofen*, which has its seat at

*Beckhofen*, a market-town, lying on the river *Wieset*, and having a small castle.

4. The vogt-amt of *Forndorf*, situated at

*Forndorf*, a citadel and village.

XIII. The upper-prefecture of *CREILSHEIM*, to which belongs

1. *Creilsheim*, a town, seated on the river *Jaxt*, and containing a citadel.

In this town lies the upper-amt and revenue-office, as also a cipation-office, a decanate, a *Latin* school and a hospital. *Creilsheim* was purchased in the year 1399 of the Landgrave *John* of *Leuchtenberg*.

Betwixt this town and *Burgberg* stood the citadel of *Flugelau*, which was purchased at the same time with *Creilsheim* of the Landgrave of *Leuchtenberg*.

2. The revenue-amt of *Bemberg* and *Wiesenbach*. In it is

*Bemberg*, a borough, formerly containing a citadel.

*Wiesenbach*, also a borough.

3. The revenue-amt of *Anhausen* and *Lobenhausen*, in which is *Anhausen*, a borough, formerly containing a cloyster of *Augustines*.

*Lobenhausen*, a borough, situated on the *Faxt*, and which in the year 1399 was purchased of the Landgrave *John* of *Leuchtenberg*. The citadel here is fallen to decay.

4. The revenue-amt of *Gerbardsbron*. In it is

*Gerbardsbron*, or *Gerabron*, a market-borough, which, together with the ruinous old castle of *Werdeck*, was purchased in 1399 of the Landgrave *John* of *Leuchtenberg*.

5. The exchequer administratory-amt of *Goldbach*, which has its seat at *Goldbach*, a parochial-village and citadel.

Rem. This village, together with *Reinsbron*, *Neuenkirchen*, and *Ingelsadt*, as also a part of *Giebelstadt*, and other places and estates, belonged formerly to the noble family of *Geyer*, the last male-heir of which, named *Henry Wolfgang*, was created Imperial Count of *Geyer*, in the year 1685, and his feignories and estates exempted from the Imperial collectanean of nobles, and raised to a county of the Empire, he himself being also received in 1693 into the circle of *Franconia* on the bench of Counts both to seat and voice, after engaging for a certain matricular evaluation. But this Count dying without male-heirs the greatest part of his estates devolved to the electoral-house of *Brandenburg*, to which house he bequeathed them in 1696, and so early as the year 1704 also ceded them. The Margrave *Charles William Frederick* marrying the royal *Prussian* Princess *Frederica Louisa*, obtained with her the estates formerly belonging to the Counts of *Geyer*, which estates were mostly added to the upper-prefecturates of *Creilsheim*, *Creglingen*, and *Uffenheim*.

XIV. The upper-prefecture of *COLMBERG*, to which belongs

1. *Colmberg*, a mountain-citadel and a market-town. The Burggrave *Frederick IV.* purchased this place in the year 1318, together with *Lautershausen*, of Count *Frederick* of *Trubendingen* for 6,200 lb. weight of hellers.

2. The vogt-amt of *Leutershausen*, which has its seat at

*Leutershausen*, a small town, seated on the river *Altmubl*, and containing a decanate. The Burggrave *Frederick IV.* purchased this place in the year 1318 of Count *Frederick* of *Trubendingen* for 6,200 lb. weight of hellers, at which time it was only a borough.

3. The

3. The judge-amt of *Brunß*, in the village of that name.

4. The vogt-amt of *Jochsberg*, formerly belonging to the noble family of *Seckendorf*.

*Jochsberg* is a citadel and parochial-village seated on the river *Altmühl*.

5. The revenue-office of *Insingen*, which is a parochial-village, lying within the limits of the Imperial city of *Rothenburg*.

XV. The upper-prefecture of *CREGLINGEN*. To it belongs

1. *Creglingen*, a small town and citadel, lying on the *Tauber*, and being the seat of an upper-amt and a revenue-office. This place anciently belonged to the seignior of *Brauneck*; but *Brauneck* is to be sought for below under the canton of *Odenwald*.

2. The prefecture of *TAUBERZELL*, situated in the parochial-village of *Tauberzell*, which lies on the river *Tauber*.

3. The vogte of the four *Mayn*-villages, in which the provost of *Wurzburg* has the possession of certain tithes, but pays the Marggrave yearly protection-oats and protection-money, for the security and defence of his subjects. These villages formerly belonged to the seignior of *Brauneck*, and are

*Stefft*, a market-town, seated on the *Mayn*, and which has thriven greatly ever since the year 1726, when divers immunities were promised to such manufacturers and merchants, as inclined to settle there. In this tract grows a pretty good wine.

The parochial-villages of *Sickerhausen*, *Obernbreit*, *Martinsheim*, *Upper-Ickelsheim*, and *Gnotstadt*.

4. The prefecture of *SEGNITZ*, situated in the village of that name, which lies on the river *Mayn*. In this prefecture the Lords of *Zobel* are possessed of a share.

The following places which belonged to the Counts of *Geyer*, who became extinct in 1708, and which fell, in the manner above described under the article *Goldbach*, to the Marggraves of *Brandenburg-Onolzbach*: viz.

*Reinsbron*, a citadel and borough, seated in the neighbourhood of the little town of *Creglingen*, in which is an administrator's office, and to which also belong the two following places: namely,

*Ingelstadt*, a citadel and village, lying between the *Mayn* and the *Tauber*.

*Neuenkirchen*, a parochial-village.

*Giebelstadt*, a citadel and village, situated not far from *Ingelstadt*, and partly belonging to this prefecture.

XVI. The upper-amt of *Uffenheim*, to which is annexed.

*Uffenheim*, a small town, seated on the *Gollach*, and in which is a princely palace, as also the upper-amt, and a revenue-office, together with a decanate, a magnificent town-church, dedicated in 1731; a spital-church, and a *Latin* school. This place belonged anciently to the foundation of *Fulda*, and so early as the twelfth century to the Counts of *Hobenlobe*, by whom it was sold in 1378 to the Burggraves of *Nurnberg*. 2. At

2. At *Egersheim*, a parochial-village, is an upper-amt bailiff. This town is inhabited by the subjects of various Lords.

3. *Hoblach*, in ancient records called *Hobenloch*, a village, which is the original place of the Counts of *Hobenlobe*.

4. The revenue-amt of *Maynbernheim*, having its seat at *Maynbernheim*, a small town, lying not far from the river *Mayn*, and which in the year 1366 was a town, and came in 1500 to the margravial-house.

5. The revenue-amt of *Stephansberg*, which has its seat at *Stephansberg*, a citadel and borough, situated not far from the river *Mayn*, and environed by the territory of *Wurzburg*. This place was purchased in the year 1502.

6. The revenue and judge-amt of *Little-Lankheim*, situated at *Little-Lankheim*, a market-town, which lies not far from the foregoing place. The amt-office here is also denominated from the ruinous citadel of *Castell*, situate not far from it.

7. The revenue-amt of *Brixenstadt*, which has its seat at *Brixenstadt*, or *Prichsenstadt*, a small town, lying on the borders of the county of *Castell*, and which was purchased by the Burggrave *Frederick V.* in the year 1381, of King *Wenzel* of *Bohemia*. In 1632 this place was taken by the *Imperialists*, by whom it was plundered and laid waste. Here is still an ordinary Imperial immunity or asylum, for such as have accidentally been guilty of man-slaughter.

8. The prefecturate of *FURSTENFORST*, which takes its name from a ruinous citadel, and is environed by the bishopric of *Bamberg*, being situated in the neighbourhood of *Burg-Hatzlach*.

XVII. The margravial-house of *Onolzbach* is also possessed of a share in the large village of *Randerfacker* in the bishopric of *Wurzburg*.

*Of the TEUTONICK Order in general, but in particular of the Masterdom of MERGENTHEIM, and the Bailiwick of FRANCONIA.*

§. I. THE *Teutonic* order was founded in the year 1190 in *Palestine*, and the Knights of this order were called Knights of the *Virgin Mary*, or brothers of the *Teutonic* house of our Lady of *Jerusalem*. They are to bind themselves by vow to the defence of the *Christian* religion and the *Holy Land*, and likewise to the service of the poor and sick;

to be all of them *Germans*, and of true ancient nobility. Pope *Celestine III.* confirmed this order in 1191, subjecting it to the rule of St. *Augustine*. A like confirmation ensued also from the Emperor *Henry VI.* For its first superior or head was chosen *Henry* of *Waldpott Bassenheim*, to whom succeeded in the dignity of grand master *Otto* of *Karpen*, *Henry Bart* and *Hermann* of *Salza*. The *Saracens* proving too powerful in *Palestine* the last-mentioned grand master retired from *Jerusalem* to *Venice*, where he received an embassy from Duke *Conrad* of the *Masau*, who applied to him and the *Teutonic* order for assistance against the ethnical *Prussians*. The order complied with the request of this embassy, the property of all lands which it should gain of the *Prussians* being secured to it by the stipulations of 1226 and 1228, and the country of *Culm* and *Dobrina* likewise ceded to it. The grand masters therefore removed first from *Venice* to *Marburg*, and afterwards to *Marienburg* in *Prussia*. The order, indeed, gradually subdued all *Prussia*, *Courland*, *Semigallia*, and *Livonia*, but again lost these countries. But the grand master *Albrecht*, Marggrave of *Brandenburg* obtaining, in 1525, a part of *Prussia*, in fief, as a secular duchy, of the crown of *Poland*; the Knights, who were displeased with this innovation, returned to *Germany*, where they elected, in 1526, *Waltber* of *Cronberg* as successor to the *Teutonic* master *Di Theodorick* of *Cleen*, on whom was conferred by the Emperor *Charles V.* the title of administrator of the grand masterdom in *Prussia*. From that time, however, there were no longer any particular *Teutonic* masters created in conjunction with the grand masters, and the administration of the grand masterdom is ever since become a mere title.

§. 2. The superior of this spiritual order, or the grand and *Teutonic* master styles himself: *Administrator of the grand masterdom in Prussia, master of the Teutonic order in Germany and Italy, and Lord of Freudenthal and Eulenberg*. He is a spiritual Prince of the Empire, and enjoys a high rank in the council of Princes thereof on the spiritual bench, following next after the archbishops, and thus preceeding all the prelates: On the contrary, in the circle of *Franconia* he is the last of the spiritual Princes, and gives his voice between *Onolzbach* and *Henneberg*. On account of the countries which constitute him a State of the circle of *Franconia*, he pays an Imperial and circular matricular evaluation of one hundred and twenty-four florins, and to each chamber-term contributes two hundred and thirteen rixdollars, six kruitzers and a half.

§. 3. The arms and ensigns of this order are an erect cross *sable*, in a field *argent*, which arms Pope *Celestine III.* granted to it. In the field too is a cross *Or*, which was conferred by King *Henry* of *Jerusalem*, and in its center is seen the Imperial eagle bestowed by the Emperor *Frederick II.*

At each of the four corners is a lily *Or*, which was added to these arms by St. *Louis* of *France*.

§. 4. These

§. 4. These Knights must be of true old *German* nobility and prove their descent. Both *Roman-catholics* and *Protestants* may be invested with the order, and the *Protestant* Knights are permitted to marry. On solemn occasions the Knights wear a white mantle with a black cross upon it, edged with a rim of silver. In other respects their dress is the same with that of other seculars, though not ornamented with the liveliest or gayest colours, and they bear a golden cross, as before described. This order has also its priests, who are subject to the rules of St. *Augustine*.

§. 5. The seignories and estates, which the *Teutonic* order is still possessed of in *Germany* (for of them only we shall here speak) and which they obtained partly by purchase and partly by donation, lying contiguous, they would form a considerable principality. These estates consist in general of what is properly called the masterdom of *Mergentheim* and twelve bailiwicks. The regency at *Mergentheim* consists of a vice-statholder, presidents, house-commendaries and purveyors, together with a certain number of privy, regency, spiritual and chamber-counsellors. The bailiwicks, or provinces here, are to this very day divided into the bailiwicks of the *Prussian* and *German* territories. The former consist of the bailiwicks of *Alsace*, *Austria*, *Coblenz* and *Etsch*; the latter of the bailiwicks of *Franconia*, *Old Biesen*, *Westphalia*, *Lorrain*, *Hesse*, *Saxony*, *Thuringia* and *Utrecht*. These bailiwicks are governed by provincial commendars (in Latin stiled *commendatores provinciales*, or *archi-commendatores*) who are chosen out of the counsellors, or *consiliarii*, and confirmed by the grand-master. These, together with the counsellors, constitute the chapter, which is either summoned to *Mergentheim*, or some other place, belonging to the order, and both are possessed of the right of choosing a grand-master. In the chanceries of the bailiwicks, besides the provincial commendars, sit also some counsellors, who are Knights of the order, together with a certain number of bailiwick or chancery-counsellors, and secretaries and clerks of that office. In weighty matters appeals lie from these chanceries to the grand-master. The bailiwicks here are divided into commendaries, in Latin *commendæ*, which are administered by commendars and again subdivided into prefectures. A house-commendar looks to all judicial matters, discussing the smaller and referring affairs of greater importance either to the common or provincial-commendar, under whom he stands. To the four last of the above-mentioned bailiwicks, and their annexed commendaries, for the most part, all *Protestant* Knights come; but these again, as well as the *Roman-catholics*, are subject to the grand-master.

§. 6. In what is properly the masterdom here the grand-master exercises such superiority, or sovereignty, as an immediate State of the Empire enjoys, and is also invested with such over the greatest part of the commendaries of the bailiwick of *Franconia*. The provincial-commendars of the bailiwicks of *Alsace* and *Coblenz* are immediate States of the Empire, and at

the Diet thereof enjoy both seat and voice. On the contrary, the other provincial commendars here are considered and treated as subjects to those in whose territories they reside.

§. 7. To the circle of *Franconia* belongs only the proper masterdom of *Mergentheim* and the bailiwick of *Franconia*, and of them too we are here properly to treat; but in order to lay before us, in one view, what belongs to this order in *Germany*, I shall here present the reader with a general but imperfect sketch of it.

# I. The MASTERDOM of M E R G E N T H E I M.

In it is,

1. *Mergentheim*, *Mergenthal*, or *Marienthal*, in Latin *Vallis Mariæ Virginis*, a small town, seated on the *Tauber*, and the residence of the grand and *Teutonic* master, as also the seat of the regency above described, §. 5. In it too is a *gymnasium*, together with a *seminarium presbyterorum & alumnorum* and an amt-office. *Henry* of *Hohenlobe*, who had been *Teutonic* master, made a donation of this place, in the year 1220, to the order. In 1631, this town was taken by the *Swedish* general and field-marshal Count *Gustavus Horn*, and with its appendages made a seigniory in his favour, and the Protestant doctrine introduced there; but this regulation did not continue long. At *Mergentheim* is a rural-deanry belonging to the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of *Wurzburg*.

2. *Neubaus*, a citadel, standing on a mountain not far from the town, and the ordinary residence of the grand and *Teutonic* Master. In it is an amt-office.

3. The vogtey of *Huttenheim*, situated in the great village of that name, about one hour's distance from *Seinsheim*, in which co-inheritance divers seigniories are possessed of a share.

4. The prefecturate of *DALLAU*.

5. The administration of *Hilsbach*.

6. The administration of *Heuchelheim*.

7. That of *Kirnbach*.

8. That of *Stupferich*.

9. That of *Weingarten*.

10. The prefecturate of *WEINHEIM*.

11. The commendary of *Horneck*, which belongs also to the domains, and not to the bailiwick, of *Franconia*. This district is a fief of the bishopric of *Worms*, and, by virtue of a stipulation of the year 1712, whenever a bishop

a bishop of *Worms* or a grand *Teutonic* master dies, is within a year and day to be received in fief of each commendator there. To it belongs

*Horneck*, a citadel, lying on the *Neckar*, and

*Gundelsheim*, a market-town, seated on the same river.

Rem. The commendator of *Horneck* is at the same time upper amtman of the territory of *Scheuerberg*.

12. The prefecture of *NECKARSULM*, which has its seat at

*Neckarsulm*, a small town, near which the rivulet of *Sulm* falls into the *Neckar*. At this place is a rural deanry belonging to the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of *Wurzburg*.

13. The prefecture of *KIRCHHAUSEN* is environed by the territory of the Elector-palatine; and, because the subjects belonging thereto continued faithful and obedient above others to the order during the peasants war in the sixteenth century, they have obtained for themselves and posterity certain prerogatives superior to those of others.

14. The citadel and prefecture of *STOCKSBERG*.

15. The prefecture of *VAINGEN*.

16. The commendary of *Sebus* at *Kron-Weissenburg* in the *Lower-Alsace*.

17. The commendary of *Frankfort*, on the river *Mayn*. See above, p. 144.

18. The commendary of *Mentz*.

19. The commendary of *Spire*. See above, p. 144.

## II. The BAILIWICK of

## F R A N C O N I A,

Which takes its name, indeed from *Franconia*, but the commendaries belonging to it lie not all there, but partly in the neighbouring and partly even in distant countries.

In the circle of *Franconia* lie the following; viz.

I. The commendary of *Oellingen* or *Ellingen*, which is surrounded by the *Onolzbach* upper-prefecture of *Gunzenhausen*, and contains in it,

1. The prefecture of *OELLINGEN*: in which is

*Oellingen*, or *Ellingen*, a little market-town, lying on the *Swabian Retzat*, with a fine citadel belonging to it. This place is the usual residence of the provincial commendator of the bailiwick of *Franconia*. In it also is a house commendator, an architect and a purveyor. Not far from it too stands a cloyster.

*Weiboldshausen*, a Protestant parochial-village.

The villages and hamlets of *Abersfeld*, *Blasenhof*, *Guntersbach*, *Lauterbron*, *Oberndorf*, *Ottmannsfeld*, *St. Veti*, *Veits-Erlbach* and *Zell*.

*Hettingen*,

*Hettingen*, a Protestant parochial-village.

*Alesheim*, a village, for the most part belonging to this prefecturate; and Several mills.

2. The prefecturate of STOPFENHEIM, consisting of *Stopfenheim*, a borough, in which is a citadel and a Roman-catholic parish-church.

3. The prefecturate of ABSBERG: in which is *Absberg*, a large village, containing a citadel and a Protestant parish-church.

The hamlets and petty places of *Geisselsberg*, *Grusubul*, *Hobenweiler*, *Langla*, *Langweid*, *Neuberberg* and *Rebebul*, together with divers single farms and mills, as also

The greatest part of the villages of *Wachstein* and *Pfobefeld*.

4. The prefecturate and vogteysituated in the Imperial city of *Dinkelsbuhl*, in the circle of *Swabia*. See above, p. 298.

5. The prefecturate situated in the Imperial city of *Nordlingen*, which also lies in the circle of *Swabia*. See above, p. 289.

II. The commendary of *Viernsberg* is environed by the under-land of the principality of *Culmbach*, as also by that of *Onolzbach*. That it lies in the marggravia *Brandenburg* territory is, among others, made out by the following observation: viz. that the Imperial vogteys of *Burgbernheim*, the proprietors of which are the Marggraves of *Bayreuth*, is possessed of the criminal-jurisdiction here quite to the gate of *Viernsberg*. This commendary was formerly a feignory belonging to the family of *Viernsberg*. In 1235, the Burggrave *Conrad II.* of *Nurnberg* purchased it of Count *Godfrey* of *Hohenlohe*, to whom *Lewis* of *Viernsberg* was obliged to cede it, by way of recompence for the damages he had done that Count; and *Viernsberg* being an Imperial fief, the Emperor *Frederick I.* confirmed this sale the very same year. *Frederick*, son to the Burggrave *Conrad V.* was a Knight of the *Teutonic* order, and his father presented him with the incomes of this feignory, which from that time has been vested as a commendary in the *Teutonic* order. To it belongs

*Viernsberg*, a fine mountain-citadel, beneath which lies a hamlet; together with

The villages and hamlets of *Old-Bernheim*, *Bocksaib*, *Breitenau*, *Buch*, *Buchheim*, *Flatengreuth*, *Mockenau*, *Berg*, *Dorflein*, *Hofen*, *Lowerweiler*, *Eszbach*, *Brackbach*, *Froschendorf*, *Kemmaten*, *Limbach*, *Morzbach*, *Upper-Bibert*, *Rappenau*, *Sondernobe*, *Taubersbach*, *Wippenau* and other subjects and estates.

III. The commendary of *Nurnberg* has its seat in the *Teutonic* house in the Imperial city of *Nurnberg*, and comprizes in it,

1. The revenue-amt, to which belongs the village of *Rothenbach*, with six single farms near *Nurnberg*, and many other estates.

2. The prefecturate of *POSTBAUR*: in which is *Postbaur*, a Roman-catholic parochial-village: and *Kemmaten*, also a village.

3. The prefecturate of *ESCHENBACH*: in which is *Eschenbach*, a small town, of about two hundred houses: together with The petty villages of *Adelmannsdorf*, *Bitterbach*, *Waitzendorf*, and *Reutern*.

IV. The commendary of *Wurzburg* has its seat at *Wurzburg*, in which is a house and church of the *Teutonic* order; but its appendages we are at present ignorant of.

V. The commendary of *Munnerstadt*, in the town of that name and the bishopric of *Wurzburg*, the appendages of which also I am not able now to assign.

### In the circle of *Swabia*.

VI. The commendary of *Heilbronn* has its seat in the Imperial city of that name, in which is a fine house belonging to the *Teutonic* order. To this commendary appertains

*Wimmthal*, a large village, lying not far from the town.

*Sondheim*, a village, seated on the *Neckar*.

*Dalheim*, or *Tbalheim*, a village, and

*Degmarn*, lying on the *Kocher*.

VII. The commendary of *Oettingen* has its seat in the head-town of the Counts of that name. The principal places belonging to this commendary have been shewn above, p. 236.

VIII. The commendary of *Kapfenburg* lies between the county of *Oettingen*, and the provostship of *Elwangen*, and was formerly a prefecturate of the Counts of *Oettingen*. To this commendary, exclusive of other estates, belongs

*Kapfenburg*, a citadel and village; and

*Lauckheim*, a small market-town, together with

The villages of *Brastelburg*, *Hobenloch*, *Michelfeld*, *Waldhausen*, and several other hamlets.

IX. The commendary of *Ulm* has its seat in the Imperial city of that name, and comprizes, exclusive of other estates,

*Bollingen*, a village.

*Bettingen*, also a village; and

*Setzingen*, a village, seated on the river *Lontal*.

Rem. Concerning the ancient commendary of *Winnenden*, or *Winnenthal*. See above, p. 195.

In the circle of *Bavaria*.

X. The commendary of *Donauwerth*, having its seat in the town of that name, which was formerly an Imperial city, but at present belongs to the Elector of *Bavaria*. To this commendary, among other places, is also annexed

*Lauterbach*, a village, which, with the jurisdiction and all rights and fruits thereof, belongs to the commendary; but over which the Imperial administration of *Worth* is possessed of the blood-bann, or criminal-jurisdiction there, as has been mentioned above, p. 333.

XI. The commendary of *Blumenthal*, which lies in *Upper-Bavaria*, the rent-amt of *Munich* and the administration-court of *Aicha*. See above, p. 334. where this commendary has, through mistake, been assigned to the order of St. *John*.

XII. The commendary of *Gankofen*, or *Genghofen*, having its seat in the market of this name, which lies in *Lower-Bavaria* in the rent-amt of *Landshut*. See above, p. 343.

XIII. The commendary of *Ratisbon*, situated in the Imperial city of *Ratisbon*, but of the appendages to which I am able to adduce nothing at present.

In the electoral *Rhenish* circle.

XIV. The commendary of *Fritzlar*, seated in the town of that name, which belongs to the Elector of *Mentz*, but the appendages to which I am also ignorant of.

In the upper *Rhenish* circle.

XV. The commendary of *Kloppenbeim*, which has its name from the village of *Kloppenbeim*, in the feigniory of *Wisbaden*, belonging to *Nassau-Saarbruck-Using*. See p. 93. The appendages to this commendary also are unknown to me.

In *Silesia*.

XVI. The commendary of *Namslau*, situated in the town of *Namslau*, in the principality of *Breslau*.

XVII. The feigniory of *Freudenthal*, lying in *Upper-Silesia*, on the borders of *Moravia*, and being a guardianship, which, exclusive of the little town of *Freudenthal* and *Wurbenthal*, and the borough of *Engelsberg*, comprises in it several villages. This commendary is more circumstantially described under *Silesia*.

In

In *Moravia*.

XVIII. The feigniory of *Eulenberg*, which lies in *Moravia*, in the circle of *Olmütz*. The market-town of *Eulenberg* is called in the Moravian *Sowinec*. See Vol. iv. p. 106.

XIX. The feigniory of *Busow*.

The remaining bailiwicks belonging to the *Teutonic* order, but which are not annexed to the circle of *Franconia*.

III. The BAILIWICK of

*A L S A C E* and *B U R G U N D Y*.

This bailiwick comprizes in it the following commanderies : viz.

In the circle of *Swabia*,

1. The commandery of *Alschausen*. The provincial commandator of the bailiwick of *Alface* and *Burgundy* has his seat at the citadel of *Alschausen*, and on account of this commandery enjoys both seat and voice at the Diets of the circle of *Swabia*, and likewise at the Diet of the Empire. See above, p. 258.

2. The commanderies of *Robr* and *Waldstetten*. See above, p. 258.

3. The commandery of *Meinau*. See above, p. 259.

4. The commandery of *Beuggen*, in the *Brisgau*. The village of *Beuggen*, or *Beucken*, lies near the forest-town of *Rheinfelden*. See above, p. 259. This commandam is also called *Bruggen*; but this appears to be an error of the press.

5. The commandery of *Freyburg*, in the *Brisgau*. See above, p. 259.

In *Swisserland*,

6. The commandery of *Hitzkirch*, or *Hirzkilch*, situate in what formerly constituted the county of *Robr*, but which now passes under the title of the free amts. The commandery-house here stands hard by the *Heidiger See*, or lake.

7. The commandery of *Basel*.

In the *Sundgau*,

8. The commandery of *Mublhausen*, which is in league with the cantons.

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9. The

9. The commandery of *Rixheim*, in the village of *Rixheim*, or *Rixen*, and the prefecturate of *Landser*.

10. The commandery of *Ottmarsheim*, or *Ottmarsen*, a market-town, also lying in the prefecturate of *Landser*, not far from the *Rhine*.

#### In *Upper-Alsace*.

11. The commandery of *Gebweiler*, situated in the abbey of *Murbach*.

12. The commandery of *Ruffach*, which is a town seated in the *Upper-Mundat*, and belonging to the bishopric of *Straßburg*.

13. The commandery of *Kaisersberg*, which being formerly an Imperial city, lies in the land-vogtey of *Hagenau*.

#### In *Lower-Alsace*.

14. The commandery of *Andlau*, which is a small foundationary-town.

15. The commandery of *Straßburg*.

Rem. Whether the crown of *France* has, agreeably to the treaties of *Ryswick* and *Baaden*, again restored the commandaries of the bailiwicks of *Alsace* and *Lorrain*, which were taken, in the foregoing century from the *Teutonic* order, and conferred upon the order of *St. Lazarus*, I know not.

### IV. The BAILIWICK of

#### A U S T R I A.

Of this bailiwick I have treated in Vol. iv. p. 156. but not fully; for which reason I shall here give a more ample account of it. To this bailiwick belongs,

1. The *Teutonic* court of *Vienna*, with the church in it of *St. Elizabeth*. At this place is the seat of the provincial-commandator of the bailiwick.

2. The commandery of *Neustadt*, in *Lower-Austria*.

3. The commandery near *Gratz*, which is the principal town in all *Stiria*, and on an eminence, in which the *Teutonic* house stands on the rivulet of *Lech*.

4. The commandery of *Meretintza* and *Great-Sonntag*, in *Lower-Stiria*, situated between the towns of *Pettau* and *Fridau*, not far from the river *Danube*.

5. The commandery of *Laybach*, lying in the head town of *Carniola*. See Vol. iv. p. 210.

6. The

6. The commandery of *Mottling* and *Tjchernembl* in *Carniola*. See Vol. iv. p. 216.

7. The commandery of *St. George*, in the *Sandhof*, as also that of *Freisach* in *Carintbia*, in the territory of *Salzburg*.

8. The commandery of *Linz*, which is the head-town in all *Upper-Austria*. See Vol. iv. p. 178.

Rem. Formerly there was also at *Brixen*, in *Tyrol*, a commandery belonging to this bailiwick; but, in the year 1622, this commandery fell to the Jesuits at *Gorz*.

#### V. The B A I L I W I C K situated on the E T S C H and the G E B I R G,

Which is in *Tyrol*, and has been described in Vol. iv. p. 229. To this bailiwick belongs,

1. The commandery of *Wegenstein*.
2. The *Teutonic* house of *Trent*.
3. The commandery of *Lengmosz* on the *Ritten*.
4. The *Teutonic* house at *Storzing*.
5. The jurisdiction of *Schlanders*.

#### VI. The B A I L I W I C K of C O B L E N Z.

The provincial commandator of this bailiwick, who has his residence at *Cologn*, enjoys both seat and voice at the Diets of the circle of *Westphalia* and likewise at the Diet of the Empire. See Vol. iv. p. 552. To it belongs,

1. The commandery of *Coblenz*, in the archbishopric of *Treves*.
2. The commandery of *Linz*, in the archbishopric of *Cologn*.
3. The commandery of *Cologn*.
4. The commandery of *Waldbreitbach* and *Rheinberg*, situated in the archbishopric of *Cologn*.
5. The commandery of *Trarr*.
6. The commandery of *Muffendorf*.
7. The commandery of *Meckeln*, in the *Netherlands*, which is called *Pitzenburg*.

## VII. The B A I L I W I C K of

## O L D - B I E S E N.

The commanderies belonging to this bailiwick lie partly in *Germany* and partly in the *Netherlands*, and the bailiwick itself received its rise in the year 1220.

1. The commandery of *Old-Biesen*, in Latin *Domus Juncetana*, lies in the bishopric of *Liege*. See Vol. iv. p. 333.
2. The commandery of *New-Biesen*, or simply *Biesen*, is seated in the Imperial city of *Cologne*.
3. The commandery of *Maastricht*, in which is a *Teutonic* house and a church, and the seat also of the provincial-commandator of this bailiwick.
4. The commandery of *Sierstorp*, in the dutchy of *Juliers*. See above, Vol. iv. p. 403, where the mistake made concerning it is to be corrected.
5. The commandery of *Bernsheim*.
6. The commandery of *Gemmert*, in the dutchy of *Brabant*, as also its *Meyerey* of *Bois-le-Duc*, lying not far from *Helmont*.
7. The commandery of *Beekvort*, also situated in the dutchy of *Brabant*, in the *Louvain* quarter, and province of *Siben*.
8. The commandery of *Gruterode* and *Feucht*.
9. That of *Beckenfurt*.
10. The commandery of *Oedingen* and *Holt*.
11. The commandery of *Ramersdorf*.
12. That of *St. Peter's Voeren*, situated in the dutchy of *Limburg*.
13. The commandery of *St. Giles*, at *Aix la Chapelle*.

## VIII. The B A I L I W I C K of

## W E S T P H A L I A.

This bailiwick lies in the circle of *Westphalia*, and comprizes in it the following commanderies: viz.

1. The commandery of *Munster*. See Vol. iv. p. 320.
2. The commandery of *Osnabruck*. See Vol. iv. p. 339.
3. The commandery of *Duisburg*. See above, p. 593.
4. The commandery of *Brakel*, in the bishopric of *Paderborn*.
5. The commandery of *Welmen*.
6. The commandery of *Maplenburg*.
7. The commandery of *Molheim*.

IX. The

## IX. The B A I L I W I C K of

L O R R A I N.

To this bailiwick belong, among other places, the following commanderies: *viz.*

1. The commandery of *Treves*, which is the principal town of the archbishopric of that name
2. The commandery of *Beckingen*.
3. The commandery of *Meinfiedel*.

## X. The B A I L I W I C K of

H E S S E.

This bailiwick comprizes in it the following commanderies: *viz.*

1. The commandery of *Marburg*, wherein the provincial-commander of this bailiwick resides. See Vol. iv. p. 193.
2. The commandery of *Schiffenberg*. See Vol. iv. p. 208.
3. The commandery of *Upper-Forsheim*, in the upper-prefecture of *Alzey*, in the electorate-palatine.

## XI. The B A I L I W I C K of

S A X O N Y :

Containing in it,

1. The commandery of *Lucklum*, in the dutchy of *Brunswick-Wolfenbittel*, where the provincial-commandator has his residence.
2. The commandery of *Langeln*, situated in the county of *Wernigerode*.
3. The commandery of *Dommitzsch*, which is a market-town in the electoral-circle.
4. The commandery of *Burow*, lying in the Prince of *Zerbst's* share of the principality of *Anhalt*.
5. The commandery of *Weddingen*, situated in the bishopric of *Hildesheim*.
6. The commandery of *Gottingen*, in the principality of *Calenberg*.

Rem. The ancient commandery of *Acken*, in the dutchy of *Magdeburg*, was sold to the electoral-house of *Brandenburg*. Whether the commandery of *Dansdorf*, which I also find mentioned, be still in being, and to be found

found in the parochial-village of that name, in the electoral circle and the prefecture of *Belzig*, I cannot affirm with any degree of certainty.

XII. The C O M M E N D A R Y of  
T H U R I N G I A.

In it is,

1. The commandery of *Griffstadt*, on the *Unstrut*, situate between *Weisensee* and *Sachsenburg*.
2. The commandery of *Liebstadt*, on the *Saale*, lying not far from *Jena*, and being the head-town of this bailiwick.
3. The commandery of *Negelftett*, or *Nielstett*, on the *Unstrut*, situate not far from *Langensalza*.

XIII. The B A I L I W I C K of  
U T R E C H T.

According to common report, this bailiwick is suppressed: but as the new genealogical, schematical, Imperial and political-manual, mentions by name the present provincial-commandator thereof, it must be still in being, though I am not able to give any account of it.

The P R I N C E L Y - C O U N T Y of  
H E N N E B E R G.

§. 1. *JANSSON*, *Schenk* and *Valk*, have published land-charts of this county, but their charts are greatly surpassed by that published by *Homann's* heirs in the year 1743, which were delineated by *J. G. Kufel* under the inspection of *Job. Jacob Zink*, aulic-counsellor of *Saxe-Meinungen*. This chart, in the *Atlas of Germany*, constitutes the seventieth.

§. 2. This county terminates, to the east, on the principalities of *Coburg* and *Schwarzenberg*; to the north, on those of *Gotha* and *Eisenach*; to the west, on the landgravate of *Hesse* and the bishopric of *Fulda*, and, to the south, on the bishopric of *Wurzburg*. Its extent, from north to south, amounts pretty nearly to six *German* miles; and, from west to east to about five and a half.

§. 3. In

§. 3. In most of its districts agriculture is pursued with tolerable profit and success. In some places also tobacco is cultivated. Near *Ilmenau* are even yet mines of copper and silver, and with respect to those of iron and steel they are still more numerous here. At *Salzungen* and *Schmalkalden* is made salt, and in some places also are medicinal springs. The principal river in this country is the *Werra*, which comes out of the principality of *Hildburghausen*, and near the village of *Sigritz* enters the county of *Henneberg* where, after dividing itself into two parts, it receives into it the little rivers of *Schleusfz*, *Schwarza*, *Felde*, and other smaller streams, continues its course through this country into the landgravate of *Hesse*.

§. 4. In it we find ten boroughs and five market-towns.

§. 5. No other religion than that of the *Lutherans* is usually practised here, excepting that at *Schmalkalden* is also a Protestant *Calvinist* church. At *Schleusingen* is a *gymnasium*, and in the other towns are also petty *Latin* schools.

§. 6. Besides the fustian-manufactures at *Meinungen* and *Subla*, and those likewise for arms, iron, and steel at *Subla* and *Schmalkalden*, there are no other manufactures of any consideration in this country.

§. 7. The very ancient family of the former Counts of *Henneberg* first began to assume that title in the eleventh century. In the thirteenth century it was divided into three principal lines; namely, into those of *Schleusing*, *Afcbach*, and *Hartenberg*. In the year 1310 Count *Bertbold X.* was raised to the princely dignity; notwithstanding which the Princes of *Henneberg* have generally made use of the title of Count. Exclusive of what is even at this day reckoned as belonging to the princely county of *Henneberg*, that house has also been in the possession of the present principalities of *Coburg* and *Hildburghausen*, which are called the new seigniory of *Henneberg*; as likewise of the prefecturate of *Fischberg*, which the foundation of *Fulda* has again released, and several other places, which are now fallen to the bishopric of *Wurzburg*. In 1554 the Princes *William* and *George Ernest* entered into a league of succession with the princely houses of *Saxe-Coburg* and *Hesse*. But the male stock of *Henneberg* becoming extinct in the year 1583 in the person of Prince *George Ernest*, the proper princely county, or old seigniory of *Henneberg*, devolved to *Saxe-Coburg*, and the town and seigniory of *Schmalkalden* wholly to the house of *Hesse*. The places and estates, which the bishopric of *Wurzburg* has obtained, were incorporated with that see before the extinction of the Princes of *Henneberg*. The above-mentioned country soon departed from the line of *Saxe-Coburg*, and was both possessed and governed in common by the electoral house of *Saxony*, and the Dukes of *Saxony*, *Altenburg*, and *Weimar*. The Elector *John George I.* left his share therein to his youngest son Duke *Maurice*. But the princely sharers of the county coming to consider the inconveniency of their government thereof came to an agreement in 1660, at *Weimar*, concerning a division of the

the country, by which division the electoral house of *Saxony* obtained the share it is possessed of at this day. Duke *Frederick William II.* founder of the line of *Altenburg*, obtained the towns and amts of *Meinungen*, *Maszfeld*, and *Themar*, as also the vogtey of *Bebrungen* and other places for his share; which places, after the death of his son Duke *Frederick William III.* which happened in 1672, fell to Duke *Ernest III.* founder of the line of *Gotha*, and after his death were divided in such a manner between his third and fourth sons *Bernbard* and *Henry*, that the former obtained *Meinungen*, *Maszfeld*, *Wassungen*, *Sand*, *Breitungen*, and *Salzungen*; the latter, *Rombild*, *Bebrungen*, *Themar*, and other places. Duke *Bernbard* of *Saxe-Meinungen* transmitted his country hereditarily to his son Duke *Ernest Lewis*, and the latter also to his son Duke *Antony Ulrich*. Duke *Ernest* of *Rombild* dying without heirs in the year 1710, his share of the country fell to the princely houses of *Meinungen*, *Gotha*, *Saalfeld*, and *Hildburghausen*. Duke *William* of *Saxe-Weimar* obtained in the division of 1660 the pretent *Weimar* share in this princely county; which was, indeed, divided among the lines of *Weimar* and *Eisenach*, which were descended from him: But in 1741, the latter of these lines becoming extinct, it fell again entirely to the former. At present the princely county of *Henneberg* has the following Lords for its possessors, namely, the Elector of *Saxony*, the Dukes of *Saxe-Weimar*, *Meinungen*, *Gotha*, *Coburg-Saalfeld*, and *Hilburghausen*, and the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*.

§. 8. The above-mentioned *Saxon* Dukes bear this country in their titles, in as much as on account of their several shares therein, they stile themselves princely Counts of *Henneberg*. The armorial shield of *Henneberg* is divided into four fields. In the first and fourth is a pillar crowned in a field *gules*, and in the second and third a hen *sable*, with red comb and crest, placed on a mount *verte*, in a field *Or*. The Dukes of *Saxony*, after the extinction of the princely male line of *Henneberg*, adopted the *Henneberg* hen into their armorial shield.

§. 9. At the Diet of the Empire in the council of Princes thereof is, on account of the princely county of *Henneberg*, one voice, which is alternately possessed by the Elector of *Saxony* and the Dukes of *Saxe-Weimar* and *Hildburghausen*. At the Diets of the circle of *Franconia*, on account thereof, are three voices on the bench of Princes, which are called the *Henneberg-Schleusingen*, the *Henneberg-Rombild*, and *Henneberg-Schmalkalden* voice. In the beginning of the sixteenth century the bishopric of *Wurzburg* wanted, on account of the estates formerly belonging to *Henneberg* which it is in possession of, to have also a voice in the circle, but was not able to procure one. The Imperial and circular matricular evaluation of this country amounts to one hundred and ninety florins, which evaluation is divided in such a manner that the Elector of *Saxony* on account of *Schleusingen*, contributes thereto the sum of forty-seven florins, fifty

fifty-nine kruiters and a half; *Saxe-Meinungen* the sum of fifty-five florins, sixteen kruiters and a quarter; *Themar*, or *Saxe-Gotha*, thirteen florins, fifty-five kruiters and a half; *Bebrungen*, or *Saxe-Hildburghausen*, two florins, twenty-nine kruiters and three quarters; *Melis*, or *Saxe-Gotha*, forty-five kruiters; *Ilmenau*, or *Saxe-Weimar*, ten florins, seventeen kruiters; *Kalten Nordheim*, or *Saxe-Weimar*, also ten florins, seventeen kruiters; *Rombild* thirty-three florins; and *Schmalkalden*, or *Hesse-Cassel* sixteen. With respect to the chamber-terms, there occur, on account of this country, in the usual *matricula*, the following articles: viz. *Henneberg-Schleusingen* pays to each term one hundred and ninety rixdollars, thirty-six kruiters; the Elector of *Saxony* seventy-nine rixdollars, sixteen kruiters; *Saxe-Meinungen* sixty-three rixdollars, thirty-nine kruiters; *Saxe-Weimar* thirteen rixdollars, eighty-one kruiters and three quarters; *Saxe-Eisenach* thirteen rixdollars, eighty-one kruiters and three quarters; *Saxe-Hildburghausen* two rixdollars seventy-eight kruiters; *Saxe-Gotha* sixteen rixdollars, seventy-seven kruiters; *Hesse-Cassel*, on account of *Henneberg-Schmalkalden*, also nineteen rixdollars, eight kruiters and a half; the bishopric of *Wurzburg*, on account of the *Henneberg* lands, forty rixdollars, thirty-three kruiters; and *Saxe-Meinungen*, on account of *Henneberg-Rombild*, eighty-one rixdollars, fourteen kruiters and a half. The princely Counts of *Henneberg* are hereditarily marshals of the bishopric of *Wurzburg*.

§. 10. Having given this general account of the country of *Henneberg*, we are now more accurately to describe the shares which each of the above-mentioned (§. 7.) princely houses is possessed of in this princely county.

## I. The electoral house of *Saxony*,

In its share of the country which reverted to it on the death of Duke *Maurice William* of *Saxe-Weitz*, administers all regency and chamber matters by what is called a superintendent-amt, or superintendency. Consistorial affairs here the consistory looks to, and the country itself is divided in the following manner: viz.

1. Into the town and prefecture of SCHLEUSINGEN. In it is

*Schleusingen*, formerly the residence-town of the Princes of *Henneberg*, and at present the seat of the electoral *Saxon* superintendency, lying on the little river *Schleus*, and having a citadel. This town is not large, and on account of the adjoining *Thuringian* wood, has but little land fit for tillage. In it, however, is a superintendency, and a *gymnasium*, which Prince *George Ernest* caused to be consecrated in the year 1577, and which belongs in common to all the Dukes of *Saxony*, who are possessed of any share in the princely county of *Henneberg*. *Schleusingen* also contains a commendary belonging to the order of *St. John* which was founded in 1291. The town-

council here is immediately subject to the Prince. This place was entirely consumed by fire in 1553, and the greatest part of it also in 1632.

The *Wilhelmsbrunn* is a medicinal spring rising in a woody tract about one half hour's distance to the south of *Schleusingen*.

*Hirschbach*, a village, seated on the *Erla*, wherein are some iron forges.

*Hindernau*, a parochial-village, together with divers other villages and seats.

2. The prefecturate of *SUHLA*, to which belongs

*Subla*, an open town, lying on the river *Hasel*, and being the seat of a superintendency. This place contains in it some manufactures of steel, as also fustians and ticks, which were once however of greater importance than at present. Formerly also there was a salt-work here. In the year 1590 this town suffered greatly by fire, in 1634 still more, and in 1753 so very much that above seven hundred houses were burnt down in it.

*Heinrichs*, a borough, seated on the *Hasel*, and containing some steel and iron foundaries.

*Marisfeld*, a parochial-village.

3. The prefecturate of *KUHNDORF*, in which is to be remarked

*Kubndorf*, a large parochial-village, with a citadel in it. Not far from this place stands the high mountain of *Dolmar*, on which is erected a fine seat and pleasure-building.

*Dillstatt*, a village seated on the *Hasel*.

*Robr*, a parochial-village, situated in a very fruitful tract.

*Schwarza*, a parochial-village, with a citadel in it, and a paper-mill, belonging to the Counts of *Stolberg-Wernigerode*, under the jurisdiction of the Elector of Saxony. Count *Albrecht*, who, in the year 1549, concluded the line of *Rombild-Aschbach*, and had for wife *Catherine* daughter to Count *Botbo* of *Stolberg*, resided at this place.

4. The prefecturate of *BENSHAUSEN*, which is governed by the officers of *Kubndorf*, and one half of which formerly belonged to the princely house of *Hesse*, which house exchanged its share therein in 1619 for the Saxon share in the prefecturate of *Hallenberg*. In this prefecturate is to be remarked

*Benshausen*, a borough.

*Viernau*, a village and farm. And

*Ebertshausen*, a parochial-village, containing a nobleman's estate.

5. The domain and farm of *Vesra*, originally called *Veserau* or *Vesera*, lies on the river *Schleufz*, which not far from hence runs into the *Werra*, and was formerly, namely in 1131, an abbey of *Præmonstratensian* Monks, as also, till the time of Prince *William IV.* the buryal-place of the Counts and Princes of *Henneberg*. The great cloyster-church here is still in being. At this place also is a stud of horses. It is to be observed by the way that the name of this place shews that the *Werra* was anciently called the *Wefer*. See p. 35.

6. The

6. The domain and farm of *Robr*, situated a quarter of an hour's distance from the above-mentioned village of *Robr* under the prefecturate of *Kubndorf*, and formerly a nunnery. Near the old cloyster-building here stands a small church.

## II. The ducal house of *Saxe-Weimar* is possessed of

1. The old *Weimar* share, which consists of the prefecturate of *ILMENAU*, and comprizes in it

*Ilmenau*, a small mine-town, seated on the *Ilm*, hard by the *Thuringian* wood, which formerly belonged to the Counts of *Kerfenberg*, by whom it was disposed of in 1343 to the Counts of *Henneberg* for the sum of 2000 marks of fine silver, and by the latter for some time mortgaged to the Counts of *Schwarzburg*, till at length, after many revolutions, it came again to *Henneberg*. In the years 1603 and 1624 this place sustained great damage by fire, and in 1752, together with the castle and arsenal, was entirely burnt down, excepting fix houses which stood in the suburbs. The mine-office has the inspection of the copper and silver-mines here, but these were formerly much more considerable than at present. The *Latin* school here is of no consideration.

The parochial-villages of *Mertinrode* and *Haida*.

2. That part which formerly constituted the share of *Saxe-Eisenach*, namely,

1. The prefecturate of *LICHTENBERG*, or *OSTHEIM*. To which belongs

*Lichtenberg*, a mountain-citadel, which, in the year 1525, was laid waste by the peasants.

*Ostheim vor der Rbone*, a small town, receiving its surname from the mountain of *Rbone*, which extends itself from *Melpers* on the *Ulster* quite beyond *Bischofsheim*. In this town, as co-heirs and noblemen, reside the Lords of *Stein*, *Altenstein*, *Febde*, *Mansbach*, *Thann*, &c. In it also is an inspection-office which has the care of the parishes belonging to it.

*Helmershausen*, a market-town, seated on the *Herpf* below the old castle of *Hutsberg*. At this place also is a free farm, called the farm or seat of *Henneberg*, which has always been considered as an appendage to the castle of that name, for which reason it still belongs to the Duke of *Saxe-Meinungen*.

*Sundheim*, *Heflar*, and other villages.

Rem. In p. 22, see a remark on this prefecturate.

2. The prefecturate of *KALTEN-NORDHEIM*, in which is

*Kalten-Nordheim*, a market-town, containing an old castle called *Zur Meerlinsen*, and lying on the *Felde*. In the year 1634 this place was set on fire by the *Croats*, and almost wholly reduced to ashes.

*Kalten-Weßbeim*, a parochial-village.

*Kalten-Sundbeim*, a market-town, situated on the *Felde*.

The villages of *Erbenhausen*, *Reichenhausen*, *Oberweyd*, *Mittelsdorf*, and *Andenhausen*. The latter of these places is reckoned by the foundation of *Fulda* as belonging to the prefecturate of *Fischberg*. See p. 20.

Rem. In the *Fulda* prefecturate of *Fischberg*, which was formerly mortgaged to the Princes of *Henneberg*, see p. 19, the princely house of *Saxe-Weimar* took possession in 1741 of the following hereditary estates, subjects, rents, revenues, &c. belonging to *Henneberg*; namely of several meadows and fields, together with all taxes, quit-rents, reliefs, jurisdiction and superiority, &c. thereto belonging; as also of several mills and inns; of the rivulet of *Felde*, which runs from *Kalten-Nordbeim* through *Fischbach*; of *Diedorf*, and the whole prefecturate of *Fischberg*; of the above-mentioned little village of *Andenhausen*; of the several parishes, churches, and schools in the prefecturate of *Fischberg*; of two estates and four feudal houses at *Fischbach*; together with two estates at *Wiesenthal*, and a nobleman's seat at *Diedorf*. Compare p. 19.

### III. The ducal house of *Saxe-Weimar*.

This house is possessed of the greatest share in this country, which share lies in the middle thereof, extending from the boundaries of the principality of *Eisenach* quite to the bishopric of *Wurzburg*. To it belongs

1. *Meinungen*, or *Meiningen*, a town, seated amidst high mountains on the river *Werra*, which Duke *Bernhard* of *Saxony*, on his obtainment of it in 1681, chose for his residence, and caused a new palace, with a chapel or church, to be built, naming it from his consort *Elizabettenburg*, and in this palace as well the princely library and cabinet of medals, as also the *Henneberg* archives, which belong in common to the electoral and princely houses of *Saxony*, are to be seen. At this palace likewise the princely regency, the chamber and consistory have their seats. In the town we find one parish-church, together with a *Latin* school, an orphan-house, and a house of correction and spinning. It contains also a superintendency. The manufactures of fustian here were formerly more considerable than at present, the burghers applying themselves now to the culture of tobacco. In the year 1542 this town came by exchange from the bishopric of *Wurzburg* to the Counts of *Henneberg* in lieu of the prefecturate of *Mainburg*. In 1461 and 1475 it suffered greatly by fire.

2. The prefecturates of *MEINUNGEN* and *MASZFELD*, comprehending

1. The *Werra-Grund*, in which is

*Under-Maszfeld*, a parochial-village and citadel.

*Upper-Maszfeld*, also a parochial-village.

*Grimmen-*

*Grimmenthal*, in popish times a celebrated place of pilgrimage, and at present containing a hospital.

The parochial-villages of *Leutersdorf*, *Vachdorf*, and *Belrieth*, in the last of which is a citadel.

2. The *Fuchsen Grund*, lying on the rivulet of *Fuchsen*, and containing in it

*Fuchsen*, a parochial-village, in which is a princely domain, and a nobleman's seat.

*Rutschenhausen*, or *Rixenhausen*, also a parochial-village.

*Sophienlust*, formerly called the *Memelsfeld-hof*, which *Sophia Elizabeth*, dutchess by marriage of *Saxe-Meinungen*, purchased of the last owner *Baumbach*, and caused to be enlarged and improved, calling it after her own name.

3. The *Sulzfeld-Grund*, in which is

*Sulzfeld*, a parochial-village.

*Henneberg*, also a parochial-village, with a domain. On a mountain near this village stood the stem-house of the Counts of *Henneberg*, which building, in 1525, was reduced to ashes by the rebellious peasants. Prince *Henry XIII.* was the last who resided therein, and also died there in 1405.

*Hermansfeld*, a parochial-village, near a small lake, and therein an island, on which formerly stood a chapel dedicated to *St. Wolfgang*, to which frequent pilgrimages were made. There is now a hunting-house standing here, which is still called *Zum Wolfgang*.

4. The *Herpf-Grund*, seated on the brook of *Herpf*, and containing

*Herpf*, a parochial-village, which is environed with a wall. At this place formerly were co-heirs. The adjoining mountain of *Zur Gebe* is reckoned the highest in this princely county.

*Bettenhausen*, a parochial-village.

*Seba*, a small village, containing a free farm, and near it a small but very deep lake.

*Stepfershausen*, containing a nobleman's estate, together with *Solz*, are both parochial-villages.

*Dreyfigacker*, also a parochial-village, with a domain belonging to it.

5. *Wilmar*, a village, in which also are some subjects of *Baron Stein*.

6. *Berkach*, a village, containing subjects both of *Wurzburg* and *Baron Stein*.

Rem. The following villages are all noble, and immediately subject to the Prince: viz.

*Ellingshausen*, a parochial-village, *Helba*, *Wolkershausen*, *Landsberg*, *Rippershausen*, *Trebs*, *Geba*, *Gleimershausen*, *Hesseltbach*, *Harles*, *Einordhausen*, *Schwiggershausen*, and *Rentwertshausen*.

3. The prefecturate of *WASUNGEN*. In it

*Wafungen*, a very ancient little town, seated on the river *Werra*, with an old

old citadel in it. The inhabitants of this place apply themselves to the culture of tobacco. In it too is a pretty *Latin* school. In the year 1596 *Bernhard Marsbal* of *Oßbeim* founded a nunnery for ladies at this place.

*Metzels* and *Schwallungen*, both parochial-villages.

*Lower-Schmalkalden*, a village.

4. The prefecturate of *SAND*. In it is

*Sinnershausen*, an estate, which was formerly a monastery.

*Georgenzell*, also formerly a cloyster.

*Zilbach*, a hunting-house: And

The parochial-villages of *Rose*, in which is a nobleman's estate, *Frittelshausen* and *Lower-Katza*.

5. The prefecturate of *FRAUENBREITUNGEN*. In it is

*Frauenbreitungen*, a market-town, seated on the river *Werra*. Formerly there was an *Augustine* nunnery at this place which anciently belonged to the foundation of *Hersfeld*. King *Henry IV.* too frequently residing here, it was from thence also called *Königsbreitungen*.

*Altenbreitungen*, a village, seated on the river *Werra*.

*Wernshausen*, a parochial-village.

The noble estates and seats of *Knollenbach*, *Krämersdorf*, *Neuenroda*, *Farnbach*, *Meimershof*, and *Beyeroda*.

6. The town and prefecturate of *SALZUNGEN*. In it is

*Salzungen*, a small town, seated on the *Werra*, and taking its name from the salt-springs there. Of these salt springs there are two in particular, one of which rises in the town, and this is reckoned the best, its water being eight loths \* rich. The other lies before the *Nappen-gate*, and the water of this is only between six and seven loths. The pannery here, or the right of salt-works, depends on chancery-writ.

Not far, or at most about one quarter of an hour's distance from the town, is an acid spring called the *Grundbof*.

On a mountain too at no great distance from the town of *Salzungen*, formerly stood a citadel, named *Frankenstein*, which had its own Lords.

7. The prefecturate of *ALTENSTEIN* belonged anciently to the Lords *Hunden* of *Wenkheim*, together with the high and low jurisdiction thereof; but these Lords becoming extinct in 1722, it reverted, as an open fief, to the princely house of *Saxe-Meinungen*. In it is

*Altenstein*, a citadel.

*Schweina*, a large market-town, with a citadel and an orphan-house in it.

The villages of *Steinbach*, *Gumpelstadt*, and *Walfisch*, together with the seats of *Proßisch* and *Erbach*.

\* A German loth is half an ounce. The richness then, I suppose, of this water consists in so many half ounces of salt to a certain portion of lymph.

Rem. In this prefecturate are also situated the following noble places, which are immediately subject to the Prince: viz.

*Liebenstein*, a ruinous citadel, below which lies

The *Sauerbrunn*, a small village, with a church in it, and taking its name from a good acid spring there.

*Wenigen-Schweina*, a village.

*Upper-Zell*, a village, in which are the seats of *Clausberg* and *Taxberg*.

*Tiedlesz*, a village, containing the citadel of *Feldeck* and the *Reussenhof*.

8. The prefecturate or ancient feignory of *ROMBILD*, formerly belonging to the *Hartenberg-Rombild* line of the house of *Henneberg*. Count *Berthold*, the last of this line, borrowing a considerable sum of money of the Counts of *Mansfeld*, as a security for it mortgaged to them the whole feignory of *Rombild*. This Count therefore dying without heirs in the year 1549, the Counts of *Mansfeld* took possession of the feignory which was opposed by the Princes of *Henneberg* of the *Schleusing* line. In 1555 the Counts of *Mansfeld* ceded to the Dukes of *Saxe-Weimar* the entire succession of *Rombild*, together with the mortgages of *Lichtenberg* and *Bruckennau*, in exchange for the prefecturate of *Oldisleben*, and the sum of 50,000 guildens. After the extinction of the line of *Saxe-Rombild* in the year 1710, two thirds of this feignory came to *Saxe-Meinungen*, and one third to *Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld*. In it is

*Rombild*, a town, containing a citadel called the *Glucksburg*. In *Rombild* also is a superintendency and a *Latin* school. Near the town-church formerly was a foundation of twelve canons. In the year 1606 this place was almost entirely consumed by fire. In 1676, 1714, and 1723 it suffered again, though not in so great a degree, by the same dreadful calamity.

On a mountain not far from the town stood the citadel of *Hartenberg*, or *Hartburg*, formerly the residence of a particular branch of the *Henneberg* line, which afterwards became extinct. Duke *Henry* of *Saxony* caused some pleasure-buildings to be erected at this place in the year 1701.

The villages of *Hayna*, *Milz*, *Hindsfeld*, *Menthausen*, *Westenfeld*, *Gleichenbergen*, *Lind*, *Sundheim*, *Eicha*, or by the *Eiche*, *Zeilfeld*, and *Sulzdorf* also belong to this feignory, together with one half of *Schwiggerhausen*, the other half of it belonging to the Lords of *Bronsfart*, and the cent or hundred of *Rothhausen* and *Rappershausen*, the former of which villages belongs as to the rest to the cloyster of *Bildhausen*, and the other to the family of the *Truchses*. In the co-hereditary village of *Trapstadt*, the prefecturate of *Rombild*, the kellery of *Königsbosen*, the chapter of *Wurzburg*, and the Barons of *Faust* are possessed each of a share, but the *Directorium* is vested in the prefectuate of *Rombild* alone.

#### IV. The Dukes of *Saxe-Gotha* and *Coburg-Saalfeld* are possessed of

##### I. The prefecturate of *THEMAR*

After the following manner; that is to say, the former is possessed of one third and the latter of two thirds thereof. This prefecturate comprizes in it

1. *Themar*, an old little town, situated on the *Werra*, and containing in it the amt-office, and a decanate, as also a petty *Latin* school. This place carries on a considerable trade in wool. In the year 1634 the greatest part of it was burnt by the *Croats*.
2. The villages of *Ehrenberg*, *Grimmelshausen*, and *Wachenbron*, the last of which stands upon a mountain, together with the parochial-villages of *Exdorf* and *Dingsleben*, as also those of *Reurit*, *Lengfeld*, &c.
3. *Trostatt*, a farm or domain, on which formerly stood a nunnery.

#### V. The ducal house of *Saxe-Hildburghausen* is possessed of

The prefecturate of *BEHRUNGEN*, containing *Bebrungen*, or *Bebringen*, anciently named *Baringe*, a parochial-village, and the principal place of this prefecturate.

#### VI. The Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel* is possessed of

That tract which formerly constituted the feigniory, and forms the upper-prefecturate of *Schmalkalden*, having been purchased by *Henry* Landgrave of *Hesse*, and by *Elizabeth* widow to Prince *John* of *Henneberg*, in the year 1360, of the Burggrave *Albrecht* of *Nurnberg*, for the sum of 4,300 gold guldens. After the extinction of the Princes of *Henneberg*, the Landgraves of *Hesse*, by virtue of a treaty of succession, obtained to their own share of this feigniory also the other part, in which are the following prefecturates: viz.

##### 1. The prefecturate of *SCHMALKALDEN*, containing

*Schmalkalden*, a town, situated at the foot of the *Thuringian* wood, on a rivulet of the same name, which at this place receives into it the *Stille*. *Schmalkalden* is a pretty large, thriving, and populous town. On a hill near it stands the citadel of *Wilhelmsburg*, formerly called *Waldorf*, but having been entirely rebuilt by the Landgrave *William IV.* is, on that account, named after him. In the centre of the town stands an old house of the Prince's called the *Hessenhof*. *Elizabeth*, sister to the Landgrave *Philip*, and dutchess of *Saxony*, having made it her place of residence towards the middle

middle of the sixteenth century. In this town also is a collegiate-church, in which were formerly twelve canons, together with a town-church, which is possessed in common by the *Lutherans* and *Calvinists*, and a *Latin* school. The salt-pits here in conjunction with the neighbouring mines of iron and steel, as also the forges, bring in considerable advantages to the town, which carries on a great trade in iron and steel wares. The meeting, which the Protestant Princes held here in the years 1529, 1530, 1531, 1533, 1535, 1540, the league which they concluded here in 1531, and the theological articles drawn up by Dr. *Luther*, which they caused to be confirmed by their teachers, have rendered this town of great note in history.

Several villages.

2. The vogtey of *Herrenbreitungen*. In it is

*Herrenbreitungen*, or *Burgbreitungen*, a borough, seated on the river *Werra* opposite to *Frauenbreitungen*, and formerly containing in it a celebrated monastery of *Benedictines*, which was secularized in 1553, and is now become a citadel.

*Drusen*, a parochial-village.

3. The vogtey of *Barchfeld*, having its seat in the great parochial-village of the same name, which lies on the *Werra*. At this place is a noble feudal court belonging to *Hesse*.

4. The cent or vogtey of *Broterod*, to which belong the borough of *Broterod*, the *Insfelberg*, and *Little-Schmalkalden*.

5. The prefecturate of HALLENBERG, which formerly belonged in part to the house of *Saxony*, whose share in it was, in the year 1619, received by *Hesse* in exchange for one half of the cent of *Benshausen*. In this prefecturate is *Hallenberg*, a ruinous citadel, seated on a mountain, together with The parochial-village of *Steinbach*, and some others.

## The PRINCELY COUNTY of

## S C H W A R Z E N B E R G.

§. 1. A Tolerable view of this county is to be had in *Vetter's* chart of the principality of *Onolzbach*. It is for the most part environed by the bishopric of *Bamberg*, the county of *Castell*, and the feigniory of *Speckfeld*; as also by the *Underland* of the principality of *Bayreuth*, the principality of *Onolzbach*, and the bishopric of *Wurzburg*. This county in its greatest extent, as it lies contiguous, is four German miles long, but in some parts only half a one, though in others above five quarters of a mile broad.

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§. 2. The

§. 2. The inhabitants here are partly of the Protestant *Lutheran*, and partly of the *Romish* church.

§. 3. The ancestors of the present Princes of *Schwarzenberg* were originally stiled Lords of *Seinsheim*. These Lords came to be divided into the lines of *Seinsheim* and *Schwarzenberg*, the former of which was first raised to the dignity of Baron, and afterwards to that of Count, and flourishes still in *Bavaria*. The latter procured that other country in *Franconia*, and in 1417 was raised to the dignity of Baron, in 1566 to that of Count of the Empire, and in 1671 to the state of Prince, which princely dignity *Joseph Adam* obtained in 1747 for all his posterity. These Princes also are possessed of the princely landgravate of *Klettgau*, of the feignory of *Gimborn* and *Neustadt*, of the duchy of *Crumau* and several feignories in *Bohemia*, (see Vol. iv. p. 82, 85, &c. and also in *Stiria*, (see Vol. iv. p. 475.

§. 4. The title of the reigning Prince is, *Prince of Schwarzenberg, of the holy Roman Empire princely Landgrave in the Klettgau, Count of Sulz, Duke of Crumau, and Lord of Gimborn, of the holy Roman Empire hereditary aulick judge of Rothweil, and Lord of the feignories of Murau, Wittingau, Frauenberg, Postelberg, Wildschutz, Worlick, Reiffenstein, Dragoniz, Protowin, Winterberg, and Chinau*. His arms are a shield quarterly, the first and fourth fields of which are *argent* and *azure*, divided eight fold length wise, on account of *Schwarzenberg*; and in the third and fourth quarter is seen a black raven picking out the eyes of a *Turk's* head, in memory of the fortress of *Raab* in *Hungary* which was taken from the *Turks* in 1598, by Count *Adolphus*.

§. 5. In the year 1674 the Princes of *Schwarzenberg* obtained, on account of the princely county of *Schwarzenberg*, both seat and voice in the council of the Princes of the Empire, and, so early as the year 1672, a place on the bench of Princes in the circle of *Franconia*. Their Imperial and Circular matricular evaluation on account of this princely county, and likewise on account of the feignory of *Seinsheim*, is forty-nine florins. To each chamber-term they contribute, on account of *Schwarzenberg* or *Hohenlandsberg*, sixteen rixdollars, and on account of *Seinsheim* thirty-five.

§. 6. At the citadel of *Schwarzberg* resides the princely regency over the princely county of *Schwarzenberg* and the feignory of *Seinsheim*. The chancery-director here is at the same time upper-amtmann of the nine prefectures, of which both countries consist, and over which is also appointed a Centgrave whose business is to look to the criminal jurisdiction. For the regulation of the Protestant churches and subjects here is appointed a Protestant consistory; but the *Roman-catholics* stand under the bishopric of *Wurzburg*.

§. 7. The prefectures in the princely county of *Schwarzenberg* are the following: viz.

1. The

1. The vogt-amt of *Mark-Schainfeld*, having its seat at *Mark-Schainfeld*, a market-town, in which is a *Roman-catholic* parish-church. The princely house of *Schwarzenberg* is invested by *Brandenburg-Onolzbach*, with the criminal jurisdiction of this place, and by *Wurzburg* also with the criminal jurisdiction there. Not far from it lies

*Schwarzenberg*, a mountain-citadel, from which the Princes and the country obtain their name.

*Under-Leimbach*, a Protestant parochial-village.

2. The vogt-amt of *Geisfelwind*, which has its seat at *Geisfelwind*, a market-town, containing a *Roman-catholic* parish-church.

3. The vogt-amt of *Seebaufz*, having its seat at *Seebaufz*, a citadel, standing on a small sea or lake, which citadel *Frederick Lewis* Baron of *Seinsheim* disposed of with other possessions to the house of *Schwarzenberg*.

The ancient mountain-citadels of *Hoben-Landsberg* and *Hoben-Kottenheim* are laid waste.

*Weigenheim*, a parochial-village, which is wholly Protestant, and lying about one short hour's distance from *Uffenheim*.

*Nordheim*, a Protestant parochial-village, disposed of by the *Seinsheim* line to that of *Schwarzenberg*.

*Kraßfolzheim*, or *Kraßelsheim*, a Protestant parochial-village.

*Dornheim*, a parochial-village, inhabited by *Roman-catholics*.

4. The vogt-amt of *Erlach*, having its seat at

*Erlach*, a village, lying between *Ochsenfurt* and *Ketzingen*, and containing in it a Protestant and a *Roman-catholic* parish-church, as also a citadel.

5. The administrative-prefecture of *MARK-BRAIT*, which has its seat at

*Mark-Brait*, or *Under-Brait*, a small town, situated on the *Mayn*, and containing in it a Protestant parish-church, notwithstanding which there are two *Roman-catholic* fathers there. This place was sold by the *Seinsheim* line to that of *Schwarzenberg*.

6. The administrative-prefecture of *MICHELBACH*, which has its seat at *Michelbach on the Luck*, a village, situated between the territory of the Imperial city of *Rotenburg* and the *Onolzbach* upper-prefecture of *Creilshiem*. In this village is a citadel and a Protestant parish-church.

Rem. The feigniory of *Seinsheim* occurs hereafter among the counties and feigniories of this circle in its proper place.

The PRINCES of  
LOWENSTEIN-WERTHEIM.

Who in the circle of *Franconia* have obtained both voice and seat on the bench of Princes, are derived from the following origin. The Pfalzgrave *Frederick the Victorious*, who after the death of his brother *Lewis IV.* in the year 1449, took upon him the guardianship of his son *Philip* then under age, but afterwards retained the electorate-palatine for life; made, indeed, a promise that he would never marry, but notwithstanding this promise took *Clara* of *Tettingen*, or *Dettingen*, to wife, on whom he begat two legitimate sons, named *Frederick* and *Lewis*, and to these he bequeathed the seigniories of *Scharfeneck*, *Weinsberg*, *Neustadt on the Kocher*, *Meckmuhl*, *Utzberg*, and *Umstadt*, but with consent of his brother's son *Philip*, whom he adopted and appointed as his son and successor in the electorate. But *Frederick* the elder of his two sons dying in 1474, he allotted these seigniories in inheritance to his younger son *Lewis*. After his death, however, the Pfalzgrave *Philip* obtaining the electorate, he allowed the said *Lewis* only the seigniory of *Scharfeneck*, claiming all the rest to himself; and on the contrary gave him the county of *Lowenstein*, which has been already described; which county he was obliged, in the year 1510, to receive in fief as a subject of Duke *Ulrich* of *Wurtemberg*, whence as at that time so it also yet stands under the sovereignty of *Wurtemberg*. The Emperor *Maximilian* created this *Lewis* a Count, and from him it is that the present Princes and Counts of *Lowenstein-Wertheim* derive their descent. This Count died in 1524. His grandson Count *Lewis* married *Anna*, third daughter to Count *Lewis* of *Stolberg*, *Königsstein*, and *Wertheim*, by which marriage the counties of *Wertheim*, *Rochefort*, and *Montaign*, together with the seigniories of *Breuberg*, *Herbemont*, and *Chassepierre* devolved to the house of *Lowenstein*. This Count also died in 1611. His son, Count *Christopher Lewis*, married *Elizabeth*, daughter to Count *Joachim* of *Manderscheidt*, and thus brought the county of *Virnenburg*, with other estates, to the house of *Lowenstein*. This Count *Christopher* is the founder of the elder and Protestant line of this house, which is stiled the *Lowenstein-Wertheim-Virnenburg* line, and still continues in the State of Counts. His brother, Count *John Theoderick*, founded the Roman-catholic line of *Lowenstein-Wertheim-Rochefort*, which, in the year 1711, obtained the dignity of Prince of the Empire, and of these we are here properly to treat. In the year 1730 this line was admitted in the circle of *Franconia* to the bench of Princes, on a promise of accepting and paying down a matricular evaluation of sixteen florins, till such time as it

should have provided itself with immediate Imperial estates, on which the usual evaluation, and that suitable to a Prince of the circle might be grounded. At the Diet of the Empire it as yet enjoys neither place nor voice in the council of the Princes thereof. And as the princely voice in the circle of *Franconia* is not founded on the share which this line possesses in the county of *Wertheim*, so the description of that county is not to be sought for here but lower down, under the countries in its proper place.

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## The C O U N T Y of H O H E N L O H E.

§. 1. **O**F this county Mr. *John Charles Chapuzet* has delineated a good land chart, which *Homann's* heirs caused to be engraved in 1748, and in the *Atlas of Germany* is the seventy-first.

§. 2. This county borders on the masterdom of *Mergentheim*, the bishopric of *Wurzburg*, the princely territory of *Harzfeld*, the principality of *Onolzbach*, the territories of the Imperial cities of *Rotenburg* and *Swabian-Hall*, the dutchy of *Wurtemberg*, and a part of the electorates of *Mentz*, as also on the palatinate. According to *Chapuzet's* chart, its greatest extent from west to east is about five German miles and three quarters, and from north to south six and a half. It was anciently much larger, and formed nearly one third of all *Franconia*. Its name it derives from the family seat of *Hobenloch*, otherwise called *Holloch*, *Honloch*, *Hollo*, &c. which stood not far from the present *Brandenburg-Onolzbach* town of *Uffenheim*, near the village of *Hollach*.

§. 3. It has its mountains, valleys, and plains. The south-side of the first furnishes the traveller with a prospect of fine vineyards, which in some places adjoin to each other for several hours distance. The north-side is proper for agriculture, and on the tops of these mountains are commonly found valuable woods of oak, fir, pine, beech, and birch, in which a great variety of game find shelter. In the valleys is good meadow-ground, whence also the breed of cattle here is good. Their agriculture also turns to good account, particularly about *Vebringen* and *Kupferzell*. At *Weiszbach* is a salt-work. At *Mainbard*, *Hoffelbronn* and *Under-Eppach* are medicinal springs. There are also here rivers, brooks, and lakes, or ponds, abounding in fish. To the first belong, 1. The *Kocher*, which issuing out of the territory of the Imperial city of *Swabian-Hall* enters into the county of *Hobenlohe*, and out of the latter into the dutchy of *Wurtemberg*.

2. The

2. The *Jagst*, which comes out of the principality of *Onolzbach*, and, after quitting the county, enters into the archbishopric of *Mentz*. 3. The *Tauber*, which runs into the prefectures of *Schillingsfurst* and *Weikersheim*, and passes out of the latter into the masterdom of *Mergentheim*. 4. The *Wernitz*, which rises at *Frankenau* not far from *Schillingsfurst*, and passes through the territory of *Rotenburg* into the principality of *Onolzbach*.

§. 4. This county contains in it ten cities, three market-towns, and twelve citadels.

§. 5. The Reformation, which was begun here in 1540 was thoroughly completed in 1556; so that ever since that time the whole country has acknowledged the Protestant *Lutheran* church. But in 1667 Count *Lewis Gustavus* of *Hobenlobe-Schillingsfurst* going over to the *Roman-catholic* church, and his elder brother Count *Christian* of *Hobenlobe-Bartenslein* soon after following him, hereupon arose many vexations and grievances to the Protestant subjects in the *Hobenlobe-Waldenburg* countries, at that time under Counts, but now under Princes, from the year 1718, though still more from 1728, and most of all from 1744. The state of the church here is as follows: First, there are three churches in common belonging to the whole house of *Hobenlobe*, namely those at *Oebringen*, and the feudal parishes of *Oettelfingen* and *Schupf*, of which a larger account has been given below. Next, there are still fifty-nine parishes in the county; for to the principal line of *Neuenslein* belong thirty-seven, and to that of *Waldenburg* twenty-two. About the year 1579 was erected a general or upper consistory at *Oebringen*, before which all cases of greatest importance in the church, and likewise the matrimonial affairs of the whole county were to be brought. At that time also consistorial regulations in common were made; but as all manner of inconveniences were found to arise therefrom, so matters relating thereto were decided at the Protestant administration-office of *Oebringen*, or at the particular consistory and the inspection-office in each seignior to which they belonged, though always according to the rule of the above-mentioned consistorial regulations; or if they regarded the county in common, were maturely considered, at the option of the Sovereign, at the particular consistories and inspections, and at the *Senium Evangelicum* an end put to them according to the votes and deliberations made.

§. 6. The youth here receive their instruction as well in the *gymnasium* at *Oebringen*, as in the *Latin* schools of the other towns.

§. 7. According to Mr. *Hanselmann's* researches and illustration of the origin and propagation of the family of *Hobenlobe*, we must form to ourselves the following conception of it. *Conrad the Wise*, Duke in *Franconia* and *Lorraine*, had a son named *Otto*, whose third son *Cuno*, or *Conrad*, gave rise to the younger line of this ducal *Franconian* family, and whose share in the duchy of *East-Franconia* consisted chiefly of the country between the *Mayn* and

and the *Tauber*, in that tract where the citadels of *Hobenloch*, *Brauneck* and *Speckfeldt*, and the fort of *Bernheim* lie. The third son of this last, viz. *Hermann* Count of *East-Franconia*, who lived towards the close of the tenth, and in the beginning of the eleventh century, was possessed in the duchy of *Franconia* principally of a share in the countries on the *Tauber*, *Jagst*, and *Kocher*, of which the county of *Hobenlobe* at this very day consists. His great reputation appears from hence, namely that he had for his consort in his second marriage the mother of the Emperor *Conradus Salicus*. But that Princess being his assigned father's brother's widow, and such marriages being at that time with difficulty allowed; we should with still greater probability derive this Count *Hermann*, to whom all the Counts of *Hobenlobe* owe their original, from Duke *Eberhard* of *Franconia*, brother to King *Conrad* I. as the solidly learned Mr. Counsellor *Christian Ludwig* maintains we ought to do. Be this as it will, *Siegfried* the eldest son of this Count *Hermann* founded the old extinct line of *Hobenlobe* at *Weickersheim*, and from the second son *Eberhard*, who resided at the citadel of *Hobenloch*, is descended the present house of *Hobenlobe*. *Ulrich* and *Godfrey*, sons to the latter, and who lived in the twelfth century, seem first to have stiled themselves from the citadel of *Hobenloch*. *Ulrich* had his residence at *Uffenheim*, and probably from him descended the *Dynastæ* of *Uffenheim* and *Speckfeld*, who occur till the close of the thirteenth century. Count *Godfrey* is the first known Burggrave of *Nurnberg*. *Frederick the Elder*, grandson to this last, had in his son *Conrad* two sons, named *Godfrey* and *Conrad*, who shared the lands of *Hobenlobe* among them. *Conrad* the younger fixed his residence at the castle of *Brauneck*, there founding a peculiar line; but the elder Count, named *Godfrey*, retained his residence at the castle of *Hobenloch*. From *Albrecht*, eldest son to the latter, is descended the line of *Speckfeld*, which became extinct in 1412; and the second son, *Crato*, or *Craft* I. propagated the still flourishing house. *George* his grandson in the fifth generation, and who died in 1551, is the general stem-father to the present Counts; his son by his first wife, namely *Lewis Casimir*, founding the principal line of *Neuenstein*, and his son, by a second venter, named *Eberhard*, founding the principal line of *Waldenburg*.

The capital line of *Neuenstein* divided itself in the following manner: viz. of *Craft* and *Philip Ernest*, grandsons to their founder, the former retained his seat of *Neuenstein*, and of his grandsons, the Counts *Charles Lewis* and *John Frederick*, the first resided at *Weickersheim*, and the latter at *Ochringen*; but the former dying in 1756, his share upon that fell to the latter. Count *Philip Ernest* began the line of *Langenburg*, which in his grandsons was divided in such a manner that Count *Albrecht Wolfgang* founded the *Langenburg* line; Count *Christian Craft* that of *Ingelfing*,  
and

and Count *Frederick Eberhard* the collateral line of *Kirchberg*, which are all still in being. It is true that, in the year 1744, the princely dignity was offered them by the Emperor; but they have, as yet, scrupled to accept it.

The present capital princely line of *Waldenburg* is divided as follows: Count *George Frederick the Younger*, grandson to *Eberhard*, founded a particular line of *Schillingsfurst* after the division made by the brothers. *Philip Charles*, his grandson by his eldest son Count *Christian*, is the founder of the collateral-line of *Bartenstein*, which resides partly at *Bartenstein* and partly at *Pfedelbach*; and his second son, *Lewis Gustavus*, propagated the *Schillingsfurst* line. The whole of this capital line was raised, in the year 1744, to the dignity of Princes of the Empire.

§. 8. The Princes of the younger *Waldenburg* capital line style themselves, *Of the holy Roman Empire, Princes of Hohenlohe, Counts of Waldenburg, and Lords of Langenburg, &c.* but the Counts of the elder *Neuenstein* line style themselves *Counts of Hohenlohe and Gleichen, and Lords of Langenburg Cranichfield, &c.* The arms of the princely *Waldenburg* capital line are, on account of *Hohenlobe*, a shield quarterly, in whose first and fourth quarters *argent* are to be seen two leopards *fable* running directly against each other in a field *argent*; and in the second and third upper-quarters, a lion advancing and crowned *Or*, with an open throat, a *red* exerted tongue and a double rolled up tail in a field *fable*; and, in the lower ones, on account of *Langenburg*, eight *black* rustres in a field *Or*. The arms of the *Neuenstein* capital line are also a shield quarterly, in whose first and fourth quarters are to be seen, in a field *argent*, two leopards *fable* running over each other; and in the second and third, above, a lion crowned *Or* in a field *fable*, and below it eight *black* rustres in a field *Or*. In a middle shield also is a lion crowned *Or* in a field *verte*.

§. 9. At the Diet of the Empire the Princes and Counts of *Hohenlobe* belong to the *Franconian* college of Counts of the Empire, and at the Diets of Counts are possessed of six voices, with the right of precedence in the *Franconian* college; but at the *Franconian* Diets they have only two voices, which follow directly after those of the Princes. The matricular-evaluation of the Empire and Circle for the house of *Hohenlobe* amounted formerly to two hundred and fifty-six florins, but has been reduced to one hundred and forty-four. To this sum the *Waldenburg* line contributes fifty-six, and the *Neuenstein* line eighty-eight florins. To each chamber-term the former of these lines pays sixty-seven rixdollars, seven kruitzers and a half; and the latter, eighty-nine rixdollars, twenty-nine kruitzers and a half.

§. 10. The right of primogenitureship has hitherto been introduced only into the *Langenburg* line, and that in the year 1718, at which time it was confirmed by the Emperor. The senior of each of the two principal lines

is at the same time administrator of the feudal lordships thereof. Each reigning line has its peculiar chancery and officers.

§. 11. The more accurate description of the county of *Hohenlohe* falls under three principal divisions: we being to describe

I. The places in common to the whole house of *Hohenlohe*; which are,

1. *Oebringen*, in ancient records styled *Oringowe*, *Orengawe* and *Orengew*, the capital of the county, seated on the rivulet of *Obrn*, which runs between the old and new town. One half of this place belongs to the *Oebringen* line, and the other to the whole of the princely or *Waldenburg* capital line. The former has its residence at the magnificent castle here, to which adjoins a fine pleasure-garden. The building called the Stone-house is a grand structure enclosed by a wall with a spacious court to it, and belongs to the princely *Waldenburg* line. At this place also is a building which is allotted for the residence of the Countess-dowager. The churches and preachers there are also in common. Of the former there are two here, viz. the foundation and principal church and that of the spital. The lazaret-house has a chapel, and the burial-place without the town has also a church. Of the general, or upper-consistory, which formerly was held here, an account has been given, §. 5. At present the common consistory of *Hohenlohe-Pfedelbach* is held here, as likewise a peculiar consistory of the *Neuenstein* line. The *gymnasium* here was, in the year 1735, formed on the plan of a *gymnasium illustre*. In this town also are kept the common archives. *Oebringen* was a town so early as the thirteenth century.

In its neighbourhood lie the mountains of *Galberg*, *Lindelberg*, *Verreberg*, *Pfaffenberg* and *Heynberg*; the two first of which yield excellent fruit, and the others a fine wine.

2. *Oettelfingen*, a feudal parish, seated in the masterdom of *Mergentheim*, which is at present occupied by the *Senium evangelicum* of *Hohenlohe*, but was formerly held in fief of the county by the family of *Rosenberg*.

3. *Schupf*, a feudal-parish, situated in the noble borough of *Under-Schupf*, which lies not far from *Oettelfingen*.

## II. The prefecturates and places belonging to the princely *Waldenburg* capital line.

### The *Bartenstein* line,

Which pays eleven florins, thirty-two kruitzers and a half to the matricular-evaluation of the Empire and Circle of the *Waldenburg* capital line, is possessed,

1. Of the prefecturate of BARTENSTEIN; in which is *Bartenstein*, a fine residentiary-palace, seated on a mountain, near which a considerable number of houses are built. This place is incorporated into one parish with *Ettenbausen*, a parochial-village.  
*Herrenbierbach* and *Riedbach*, both parochial-villages.
2. The prefecturate of HERRENZIMMERN: in which is *Herrenzimmern*, formerly called also *Weyprechtzimmern*, a village, which is the residence of the amt-office, and united into one parish with *Pfutzingen*, a parochial-village, to whose church also belongs the village of *Russelbausen*.
3. The prefecturate of SINDRINGEN, at *Sindringen*, a small town, seated on the *Kocher*, with a citadel which formerly belonged to the Lords of *Weinsperg*, but came, by the marriage of a Countess of *Hobenlobe* with *Gebhard* of *Weinsperg*, to the house of *Hobenlobe*, having been made a donation of to the former by way of dowery.
4. The prefecturate of SCHNELDORF, seated in the village of that name and purchased, in the year 1537, between the *Onolzbach* prefecturate of *Creilshheim* and *Fenchtwang*.

### The *Pfedelbach* line,

Which pays eleven florins, thirty-two kruitzers and a half to the matricular-evaluation of the Empire and the circle of the *Waldenburg* capital line, is possessed,

1. Of the prefecturate of PFEDELBACH: in which is *Pfedelbach*, a large market-town, taking its name from the little rivulet which runs through it, and a residentiary-palace.  
*Charlottenberg*, a palace and village.
2. The prefecturate of MAINHARD, which has its seat at *Mainhard*, a parochial-village, with a citadel, a mint and a mineral-bath in it; but the last is neglected.

The

The *Schillingsfurst* line,

Which pays thirty-two florins, fifty-five kruiters, to the matricular-evaluation of the Empire and the circle of the *Waldenburg* capital line, is possessed of the following places: viz.

1. Of *Waldenburg*, a small town with an old castle, and seated on a high mountain in a woody tract. Their drinking-water the inhabitants are under a necessity of carrying about one hundred steps high. At the parish-church here is a superintendant, or upper-preacher. *Waldenburg* also contains an amt-office.

In the united parish-village of *Goldbach* formerly stood a monastery.

2. *Eschelbach*, a parochial-village.

3. *Kupferzell*, a parochial-village, with a castle and an amt-office, lies on the river *Kupfer*.

At *Hoffelbron*, an united parochial-village here, is a medicinal-spring.

4. *Eschentbal*, a parochial-village, to which belongs the filial parish-church of *Rublingen*.

5. *Under-Steinbach*, a parochial-village and the seat of an amt-office commonly called the amt in the *Obrntal*. The united parochial-village here of *Gleichen* had formerly a strong citadel.

6. *Geilenkirchen*, a parochial-village and amt-office, lying within the land-protection of *Swabian-Hall*.

7. *Under-Munkheim*, a parochial-village.

Rem. In the parishes of *Geilenkirchen* and *Under-Munkheim*, which in *Chapuzet's* chart are placed in the territory of *Hobenlobe*, the princely line of *Hobenlobe-Schillingsfurst* is possessed of *Enszlingen on the Kocher* and *Altdorf on the Bubler*, which in the same chart are to be seen in the territory of the Imperial city of *Swabian-Hall*, together with that Imperial city; and in respect to the two first enjoys also certain privileges in common with *Hobenlobe-Kirchberg*.

8. *Adolzfurt*, a citadel and parochial-village, also the seat of an amt-office.

9. *Under-Heimbach*, a parochial-village.

10. *Schillingsfurst*, a double and considerable residentiary-palace, situated on a mountain, with a borough adjoining to it which is the seat of an amt-office, and had a communication with

11. *Frankenau*, a large market-town, lying directly below it, with which it is also united under one civil community. In the year 1757, divers privileges and immunities were promised to all who should settle at this place, particularly to handicraftsmen and manufacturers. The parish-church here is Protestant, but in the present century many *Roman-catholic* inhabitants

inhabitants have also been received here. In its neighbourhood rises the river *Wernitz*.

12. *Bellershausen*, a village, containing a Protestant church.
13. *Wildenholz*, a parochial-village.

### III. The prefecturates and places belonging to the principal line of *Neuenstein*.

#### 1. The line of *Obringen*,

Which contributes to the matricular-evaluation of the Empire and Circle, paid by the principal line of *Neuenstein*, fifty-one florins, twenty kruitzers, is possessed of the following places : viz.

1. Of one half of the capital town of *Oebringen*, of which we have treated above.

2. Of *Neuenstein*, a small town, with a citadel which, in the year 1351, was erected into a town, and is the seat of an amt-office.

At *Under-Eppach*, a village incorporated into one parish with *Neuenstein*, is an acid spring.

3. *Kirchensall*, a parochial-village, situated on the rivulet of *Sall*. The amt-office, which had formerly its seat here, has been united with that of *Neuenstein*.

4. *Neufels*, a village, seated on the *Kupfer*, and which was formerly a small town containing a citadel.

5. *Michelbach*, a parochial-village and the seat of an amt-office. Not far from hence are to be seen the remains of the old fortress of *Gabelstein*.

6. *Cappel*, a village, in which is a fine pleasure-garden of the lord of the country.

7. *Beutingen*, or *Langen-Beutingen*, in ancient records called *Buttingen*, a large borough, with a parish-church in it and an amt-office, belonging to the canton of *Odenwald*.

8. *Baum-Erlinbach*, a parochial-village.

9. *Ornberg*, a parochial-village, seated on the *Kocher*, and which formerly constituted a peculiar prefecturate of itself.

10. *Zweiflingen*, a village with a chapel, and the seat of an amt-office.

11. *Orendelsall*, a parochial-village, belonging to the cloyster of *Schontal*, but the curate whereof, by virtue of an agreement made in the year 1579, stands under the jurisdiction of *Hobenlobe*.

12. *Gnadenbal*, formerly a nunnery of *Cistercians*, distant about one small German mile from the Imperial city of *Swabian-Hall*, and containing a parish-church.

The following places belonged to the line of *Weickersheim*, and are since fallen to that of *Oebringen* : viz.

13. *Ernsbach*,

13. *Ernsbach*, a borough, situated in the *Kocherthal*, and containing an amt-office, a paper-mill, and some iron, copper and brass-founderies.

14. *Forchtenberg*, a small town, situated near the river *Kocher*, on the ascent of a hill, and being the seat of an amt-office.

15. *Weiszbach*, a village, seated on the *Kocher*, and containing a salt-work.

16. *Niedernhall*, a small town, lying on the *Kocher*, and in which the Elector of *Mentz* is possessed of a share. See Vol. iv. p. 529.

17. *Kunzelsau*, a market-town, situated among high mountains on the river *Kocher*, and carrying on a great trade. This town is cohereditary, and its present coheirs are *Hobenlobe-Oebringen*, the Elector of *Mentz*, the bishop of *Wurzburg* and the foundation of *Combarg*. The citadel here was formerly called the fortress of *Bartenau*. In this town is also an amt-office belonging to *Hobenlobe-Oebringen*.

18. *Durrenzimmern*, a parochial-village.

19. *Hobbach*, also a parochial-village, seated on the river *Jagst*.

20. *Hellenbach*, a borough, and the seat of an amt-office, which appears in records so early as the ninth century.

21. *Herbsthausen*, a village, where, in the year 1645, the French general *Turenne* was defeated by the *Bavarians*.

22. *Adolfshausen*, a parochial-village.

23. *Vorbachzimmern*, also a parochial-village. The parish-church here is alternately filled up by the *Hobenlobe* houses of *Oebringen* and *Bartenstein*.

24. *Elpersheim*, a parochial-village.

25. *Weikersheim*, a small town, having a citadel, and lying on the river *Tauber*. This town is the seat of an amt-office and a superintendency.

Hard by it stands the citadel of *Karlsberg*, which takes its name from Count *Charles Lewis*.

26. *Scheffersheim*, a parochial-village, seated on the river *Tauber*, and formerly containing a cloyster.

27. *Nassau*, a parochial-village.

28. *Louisgarde*, a hunting-seat, and the spot on which formerly stood the cloyster of *Lochgarten*, which was filled with Monks of the order of *St. Augustine*.

29. At *Munster* this line is possessed of the right of patronage, according to an agreement made in 1556 with *Zeisolph* of *Rosenberg*.

## 2. The *Langenburg* line.

Which contributes to the matricular-evaluation of the Empire and Circle paid by the principal line of *Hobenlobe-Neuenstein*, the sum of twelve florins, thirteen kruiters and one third, and is possessed

1. Of *Langenburg*, a town, with a strong residentiary-palace in it, and seated on a high mountain, in the valley beneath which runs the river *Jagst*.

*Jagst*. The ancient superintendency here was, in the beginning of the present century, annulled in name, and the inspection of the churches and schools here committed to the care of each particular aulic and town preacher. At this place also is an amt-office. The ancient *Dynastæ* of *Langenburg* or *Langenberg*, were in being in the thirteenth century.

2. *Lindenbronn*, a pleasure-house with a park belonging to it, seated about three quarters of an hour's distance from the above-mentioned town.

3. *Bachlingen*, a parochial-village.

4. *Billingsbach*, also a parochial-village.

5. *Under-Regenbach*, a parochial-village, seated on the *Jagst*.

6. *Belfenberg*, a parochial-village, in the neighbourhood of *Ingelfingen*.

### 3. The *Ingelfingen* line,

Which also contributes, to the matricular-evaluation of the Empire and Circle, as paid by the principal line of *Hobenlobe-Neuenstein*, the sum of twelve florins, thirteen kruiters and one third, and is possessed

1. Of the prefecturate of INGELFINGEN in which is

*Ingelfingen*, a small town with a residentiary palace, seated on the river *Kocher*.

On the mountain near it on this side the river *Kocher*, are to be seen the remains of the ancient citadel of *Lichteneck*. The citadel of *Stein* was also situate over against the town, and in the territory of *Hermersperg* stood the cloyster of *Frauenzimmern*.

*Crispachbofen*, a parochial-village.

2. The prefecturate of SCHROTZBERG, containing

*Schrotzberg*, a citadel and borough, which in 1558 and 1609 came by purchase to *Hobenlobe-Neuenstein*. The criminal jurisdiction here is an Imperial fief. In 1671 this place was entirely ceded, by virtue of the recess, to the house of *Langenburg*, in lieu of its share in the town of *Oebringen*, which was possessed by them in common.

*Crailsbausen*, a village with a filial church in it, which belongs to the parish of *Schrotzberg*.

### 4. The *Kirchberg* line,

Which also contributes to the matricular-evaluation of the Empire and Circle paid by the principal line of *Hobenlobe-Neuenstein*, the sum of twelve florins, thirteen kruiters and one third. This line is possessed

1. Of the prefecturate of KIRCHBERG, in which is

*Kirchberg*, a small town and residentiary palace, seated on the river *Jagst*. In 1758 this place suffered great damage by fire.

*Lendfidel*,

*Lendfeld*, a considerable borough, which formerly had several owners to it, but at present belongs almost entirely to *Hobenlobe*. To the parish here appertains the filial church of *Bembach*.

*Rupertshofen*, a parochial-village.

*Gaggstatt*, also a parochial-village, together with the filial village of *Mißlau*, in which formerly stood a nunnery of *Benedictines*.

The citadel of *Leonfels* was formerly possessed by the family of *Velberg*.

2. Of the prefecturate of DOTTINGEN, containing

*Dottingen*, a citadel, lying on the river *Kocher*, with a parish-church in it and a spital.

*Steinkirchen*, a parochial-village, in which the foundation of *Comburg* is possessed of the right of patronage. From this parish which is incorporated with

The citadel of *Thierberg*, a family formerly took its title.

*Hobenlobe-Kirchberg* is also possessed of a share in the parishes of *Steinach*, *Enzlingen*, and *Under-Munkheim*.

Rem. Out of the limits of the county of *Hobenlobe* the line of *Hobenlobe-Schillingsfurst* is possessed of the seignior of *Wilbermsdorf*, which belongs to the noble canton of *Altmühl*, and the principal line of *Hobenlobe-Neuenstein* enjoys one half of the county of *Gleichen* in *Thuringia*.

## The COUNTY of

## C A S T E L L.

§. 1. THE county of *Castell* lies for the most part on the *Steigerwald*, between the princely county of *Schwarzenberg*, the seignior of *Limburg-Speckfeld*, the bishopric of *Wurzburg*, and the *Brandenburg-Onolzbach* prefecturate of *Little-Lankheim*. The prefecturate of *Remlingen* is environed by the bishopric of *Wurzburg* and the county of *Wertheim*. It was formerly far more considerable than at present, but by wars, bad oeconomy, insolence, division among the brothers, and the erection of cloysters, has been greatly reduced. The bishopric of *Wurzburg* has in particular brought to itself some considerable places in this county, as for instance the towns of *Gerolzhofen* and *Volkach*, (the latter of which is mortgaged to the bishopric) and also that of *Schwarzach*.

§. 2. The Counts of *Castell* are descended from the old Dukes of *East-Franken*, by means of the Counts of *Rothenburg*, yet Count *Gerlach*, who lived about the year 1019, and some of the succeeding Counts stiled themselves Counts of *Hoben-Castell*, by way of distinction from the Counts of *Castell*

*Castell* in the *Nordgau*, from whom the now extinct Counts of *Sulzbach* derived their descent. In the thirteenth century the house of *Castell* divided itself into three branches. The first of these branches sprung from Count *Henry II.* and became extinct in his sons; the second arose from Count *Hermann III.* and ended in his grandsons; and the third from Count *Frederick II.* who has propagated that line. *Conrad III.* and *George III.* sons to Count *Wolfgang*, who considerably improved the county and died in the year 1546, divided it, in consequence of their father's will, into two equal shares. Their brother, *Henry V.* who at first was an ecclesiastic, obtained of his brother *George*, after the death of *Conrad*, one half of his said brother's share, and both of them entered into an agreement, in the year 1586, on account of the division of the county. *Wolfgang VI.* son to Count *George III.* who founded the principal line of *Remlingen*, had for his successor *Wolfgang George*, who divided his seigniorship in such a manner that his eldest son, *Wolfgang Theodorick*, had his seat at *Castell*, and *Frederick Magnus*, the younger son, his at *Remlingen*. *Godfrey II.* son to Count *George III.* founded the principal line of *Rudenhausen*.

§. 3. This county is at present, for the most part, a fief of *Wurzburg*, but the Counts enjoy also their own considerable feudal-court; in matters relating to which they do not regulate themselves by the bishop's feudal-court, but by the rights commonly prescribed. Ever since the year 1168, they have been hereditary cup-bearers to the bishopric of *Wurzburg*. By virtue of the hereditary union entered into, in the year 1560, between Count *Conrad III.* *Henry V.* and *George III.* which was afterwards confirmed by the Emperors *Ferdinand I.* in 1562, and by *Maximilian II.* in 1566, each particular senior of the whole family is at the same time administrator of the feudal seigniorships of the whole house, and is invested only with the office of hereditary cup-bearer by the bishopric of *Wurzburg*.

§. 4. The arms of the Counts of *Castell* are a shield quarterly *gules* and *argent*.

§. 5. At the Diet of the Empire they are possessed of two voices in the college of the Imperial Counts of *Franconia*; and in the circle of *Franconia* they enjoy seat and voice betwixt *Hohenlohe* and *Wertheim*. Their matricular-evaluation to the Empire and Circle, since the year 1678, has been only eighteen florins; that is to say, on account of *Castell* four florins, thirty kruiters; on account of *Remlingen* the like sum; and on account of *Rudenhausen*, nine florins. To each chamber-term this county pays eighteen rixdollars, eighty-four kruiters and a half.

I. The elder principal line of *Castell-Remlingen*, which again divides itself into two lines, is possessed

1. Of the prefecturate of CASTELL, at the *Steigerwald*, which takes its name from the ancient mountain-citadel and family seat of *Castell*, which in 1525 was wholly laid waste by an insurrection of the boors. Below it, however, still lies the village of the like name. In 1332 Count *Hermann III.* ceded one half of the prefecturate of *Castell*, and likewise of the present ruinous citadel, to the Burggraves of *Nurnberg*; but Count *Wolfgang Theodorick* exchanged the Marggrave of *Brandenburg's* share in the village of *Castell* in lieu of the other subjects of *Castell*, by which means it reverted again entirely to that house; nevertheless the ground on which the old citadel of *Castell* stood is still a fief of *Brandenburg-Onolzbach*, and the *Onolzbach* prefecturate of *Little-Lankheim*, which belongs to the upper-prefecturate of *Uffenheim*, is yet commonly called the prefecturate of *Castell*. We are to remark here

*Castell*, a village, situated below the ruinous mountain-citadel of that name, with a new and fine residentiary palace in it, which Count *Wolfgang Theodorick* caused to be erected, and at which one of the collateral lines of the *Remlingen* principal line resides.

*Wiesenbron*, a village and citadel, the greatest part of which was brought to the county by Count *Conrad III.*

*Burklein*, a cloyster, near which the rivulet *Ebe* has its rise.

*Wustenfelden*, a hamlet.

*Rebweiler*, a small village or hamlet, which is the seat of the cousins of the Counts of *Castell*.

2. The prefecturate of REMLINGEN is formed out of those parts of the prefecturates of *Remlingen*, which belonged to the ancient race of the Counts of *Wertheim* who became extinct in 1556, and of which some places descended by stipulation to the Counts of *Castell*, *Conrad III.* and *George III.* their mother being father's sister to *Michael* the last Count of *Wertheim*. These places consist of

A share in the market-town of *Remlingen*, in which also that of *Lowenstein-Wertheim*, and the bishopric of *Wurzburg* are possessed of parts.

The villages of *Under* and *Upper-Alterheim*, as also that of *Billinghausen*.

II. The younger principal line of *Castell-Rudenhausen* is possessed of the

Prefecture of RUDENHAUSEN at the *Steigerwald*, in which is *Rudenhausen*, a village, containing a residentiary-palace.  
*Aptschwind*, a parochial-village: together with  
 The hamlets of *Kreuth*, *Sambach*, and *Riedern*.

## The C O U N T Y of W E R T H E I M.

§. 1. **T**HE county of *Wertheim* lies betwixt the archbishopric of *Mentz* and the bishopric of *Wurzburg*, a part of it being bounded also by the county of *Erbach*. The *Mayn* runs through it, and in this county receives into it the *Tauber*. Exclusive of other fruits and natural productions it yields also a good growth of wine.

§. 2. The ancient Counts of *Wertheim* in 1398 divided this county into two parts and several governments. Count *John*, the elder brother, obtained for his share the town of *Wertheim*, together with the prefectures of *Remlingen*, *Freudenberg*, and *Lautenbach*; and Count *Michael*, the younger brother, the seigniory of *Breuberg*, together with the prefecture of *Schwanberg*. From this division arose two several lines in this house, but these lines, in 1556, became extinct in male heirs in the person of Count *Michael*. By his consort *Catharine* Countess of *Stolberg* and *Königslein* he left a daughter four months old, and named *Barbara*, who died fourteen days after him, and to her succeeded her mother. His father-in-law, Count *Lewis* of *Stolberg* and *Königslein*, endeavoured to bring over the fief of the county of *Wertheim* to himself and posterity, and in 1556 actually obtained the *regalia* from the Empire, together with the *Bohemian* and *Fuldan* fiefs. He also exerted himself in respect to those of *Wurzburg*, and in the same year a capitulation was proposed to him by the *Wurzburg* chancery, by which the *Wurzburg* fiefs were greatly extended. Accepting them therefore, as is said in behalf of the *Lowenstein* side, out of ignorance; he obtained the investiture for himself, the male-heirs of his body, and both his eldest daughters, viz. the above-mentioned *Catherine*, Countess dowager of *Wertheim*, who afterwards married *Philip* Count of *Eberstein*; and *Elizabeth*, who was first consort to Count *Theodorick* of *Manderscheid*;

and

and afterwards, namely in 1594, to *William*, Baron of *Krichingen*. His third daughter, *Anne*, consort to Count *Lewis* of *Lowenstein*, was passed over in the capitulation; notwithstanding which the father ordered in 1566 that all his daughters should make the best of, enjoy and possess his allotted counties and seigniories, to be held in equal shares by them and their posterity: Which paternal ordination the three *Königstein* husbands, to these daughters, namely the Counts of *Eberstein*, *Manderscheidt*, and *Lowenstein*, solemnly accepted and confirmed. But Count *Lewis* of *Stolberg* and *Königstein* dying in 1574, Count *Lewis* of *Lowenstein* in his own name, and that of his lady and male-heirs, in conjunction with both his brothers-in-law *Eberstein* and *Manderscheidt*, took possession of the county. In 1576 these three sharers came to an agreement relating to the government thereof in common. But the second *Königstein* heiress, being married in 1594 to *William*, Baron of *Krichingen*, this last sought to annul the father's ordination, for which reason *Lowenstein* refused to admit him into the partnership. It is true, that in 1596 they came to a previous agreement, but that agreement was not adhered to; so far from it that this second sister, who was married to the Baron of *Krichingen*, after the death of her eldest sister, caused *Julius* bishop of *Wurzburg*, in the name of the *Wurzburg* investiture, and under a pretence that *Anne*, Countess of *Lowenstein*, was incapable thereof, to deprive the latter and her husband in 1598, by force of arms, of the greatest part of the county of *Wertheim*. But at last the *Lowenstein* house arrived to the quiet possession of their share of the county, which it still retains.

The origin, history, and division of the *Lowenstein* or *Lowenstein-Wertheim* house has been shortly described above under *Schwarzenberg* and *Hohenlohe*.

§. 3. The arms for the county of *Wertheim* are a crescent eagle *sable*, in a field *Or*, and on account of *Breuberg* two fesses *gules*, in a field *argent*.

§. 4. At the Diet of the Empire the Princes and Counts of *Lowenstein-Wertheim* are possessed on account of this county of two voices in the *Franconian* college of Counts; but the princely line refuses any longer to adhere to it. At the circle of *Franconia* they enjoy both seat and voice betwixt *Castell* and *Rieneck*. To a single *Roman* month each of the two principal lines contributes twenty-six florins, thirty *kruiters*, and to a chamber-term both unitedly pay eighty-six *rixdollars*, fifty-one *kruiters*.

§. 5. The proprietors of the county of *Wertheim* are hereditary chamberlains of the bishopric of *Wurzburg*. Their under-chamberlains have been from time of old the *Zobels* of *Gibellstadt*.

§. 6. A considerable part of the county of *Wertheim*, the bishopric of *Wurzburg*, on the extinction of the old Counts, brought to itself, and a small share thereof is likewise come to the Counts of *Castell*. The rest the Princes and Counts of *Lowenstein-Wertheim* possess; but as I am not able justly

to assign the present share of the latter, it is most advisable to describe the county according to the state in which it was possessed by the last Counts thereof. Those parts therefore which have descended to *Wurzburg* and *Castell* shall be taken notice of so far as I am acquainted with them, but think it necessary here once for all to observe that the places and estates next following, are partly Imperial *Bobemian*, *Wurzburg*, and *Fuldan* fiefs; and partly also *Wertheim* property. Thus to the ancient county of *Wertheim* belonged

1. *Wertheim*, the capital thereof, lying on the river *Mayn*, which at this place receives into it the *Tauber*, after having divided the town. In it are two *Lowenstein-Wertheim* residentiary palaces, as also a parish-church, at which in 1419 was founded a canonry, and which the *Lutherans* as well as *Roman-catholics* make use of in common, together with a *Latin* school. The magistracy here however is wholly Protestant. The town with its appendages, and the old *Wertheim* stem-house, are held in fief from the crown of *Bobemia*; but one third of the criminal jurisdiction of *Wertheim* is a fief of *Wurzburg*. On the other side of the *Mayn* lies *Kreutz-Wertheim*.

At the entrance of the town lies the considerable seat of *Zur Altenheid*, which is also a *Bobemian* fief.

2. The prefecturate of *REMLINGEN*, containing

1. *Remlingen*, a market-town, in which the house of *Lowenstein-Wertheim*, the Counts of *Castell* and the bishopric of *Wurzburg* are possessed of a share, and which is a *Fuldan* fief; but the old citadel, which formerly stood here, was a fief of *Wurzburg*, and the *regalia* at and about *Remlingen* are bestowed in fief by the Empire.

2. *Helmstatt*, anciently called *Halbingstatt*, a parochial-village.

3. *Uttingen*, also a parochial-village.

4. *Holzkirchen*, a borough, having a cloyster, and being a fief of *Fulda*.

5. The cantred, or criminal jurisdiction of *Michelriedt*.

6. The parochial-villages of *Derdingen*, *Urphar*, *Eichel*, and *Rembach*.

7. *Heidenfeld*, a market-town.

8. *Lengfurt*, or *Lengfeld*, a borough.

9. *Tieffenthal*, a parochial-village.

10. *Erlenbach*, also a parochial-village.

11. *Holzkirchhausen*, likewise a parochial-village.

12. *Zell*, or *Bosenzell*, a village.

13. *Buttelbron*, one half of it a village.

N. B. From N<sup>o</sup> 7 to 13 the bishopric of *Wurzburg* is possessed of.  
See p. 409.

14. *Billingshausen*, a village.

15. *Upper-Altenheim*, also a village.

16. *Lower-Altenheim*, likewise a village.

N. B. These three last the Counts of *Castell* enjoy.

Rem. The above-mentioned parochial-village of *Erlenbach* resigned itself in 1409, under certain conditions, to the protection of the Counts of *Wertheim*, but arrived again to its former freedom in the year 1556 on the death of Count *Michael*. Upon which the bailiff, sheriffs, and community, as a free people, voluntarily resigned themselves up a-new, under certain conditions, to the protection of the Count of *Königstein* and his daughter *Catherine*, as the then possessors of the county of *Wertheim*, and in 1574 subjected themselves also in like manner to the house of *Lowenstein*, paying it homage.

3. The prefecturate of *FREUDENBERG*, in which is *Freudenberg*, a town and citadel.

*Boxel*, or *Boxthal*, a parochial-village.

*Ebnet*, or *Ebenbeit*, also a parochial-village.

N. B. These several places are to be found above under the bishopric of *Wurzburg*, see p. 409.

4. The prefecturate of *SCHWANBERG*, in which is

*Schwamberg*, or *Schwanberg*, a borough and citadel, ceded to the Counts of *Wertheim* in the year 1296 by the ancient Lords of *Boxberg*.

*Hartheim*, a market-town and citadel, see above p. 409.

*Bulfrigheim*, a parochial-village.

*Waldstetten*, also a parochial-village.

N. B. These two last parochial-villages are possessed by *Wurzburg*.

*Giszigheim*, a parochial-village.

The seats of *Waigerstetten*, *Hoffelden*, *Betzhausen*, and *Wolferstetten*.

5. The prefecturate, citadel, and borough of *KÖNIGHEIM*, which is a *Bohemian* fief, and lies in the territory of the archbishopric of *Mentz*. See above, Vol. iv. p. 519.

6. The prefecturate of *LAUTENBACH*, in which is

*Lautenbach*, a citadel and parochial-village, seated on the *Mayn*.

The villages of *Dutenbrunn*, *Robrbach*, *Wernfeld*, and *Steinfeld*: together with

The right protection over the cloyster of *Brumbach*, or *Brunnbach*, but this *Wurzburg* at present enjoys. See above, p. 410.

7. The seigniory of *Breuberg* belongs in common to the houses of *Lowenstein-Wertheim* and *Erbach*, being a fief of *Fulda*. The ancient Lords of *Breuberg* were a considerable house. Their male line became extinct in the fourteenth century in the persons of *Arroes* and *Eberhard*, Lords of *Breuberg*, each of whom was possessed of one half of this seigniory. *Arroes*, who died so early as the year 1329, bequeathed his half to his daughter *Mechtild*, her husband, and their heirs; and in case she died without issue, to her sister *Cunigunda*, who was married to *Conrad* of *Trymberg*, and her heirs; whom also *Henry*, abbot of *Fulda*, invested therewith in.

in the year 1323. *Eberhard*, who died so early as the year 1324, obtained of *Henry*, abbot of *Fulda*, for his daughter *Elizabeth*, consort to Count *Rudolphus* of *Wertheim* and *Luckart*, but who was first consort to *Conrad*, Lord of *Weinsperg*, and afterwards to *Godfrey*, Lord of *Epstein*, the investiture of his half of the seignior of *Breuberg*. Her share therefore of this seignior continued in the Counts of *Wertheim* till the extinction of their male race, on which it descended in the following manner to the house of *Erbach*. *Mary*, aunt by the father's side to *Michael* the last Count of *Wertheim*, and consort to *Eberhard Schenkens*, Lord of *Erbach*, was, in 1549, declared by virtue of a cameral sentence heiress to the sixth part of the inheritance of her late father; but in 1551 came to the following agreement concerning this right of inheritance, namely, that as long as Count *Michael* of *Wertheim* should leave behind him legitimate male heirs of his body, they should enjoy it; but in case of his death without male heirs, the sons of the Countess *Mary*, Counts of *Erbach*, or their legitimate male heirs and posterity were to succeed to her portion of the seignior of *Breuberg*, which last accordingly happened. The above-mentioned share of *Luckart* in one half of the seignior of *Breuberg* came by her second marriage to the house of *Epstein*. Her grandson *Eberhard* of *Epstein* ceded this share in 1441, with right of redemption, to his son-in-law *Philip Schenken* Lord of *Erbach*, for the sum of 9000 guildens of *Frankfort* currency. And *Anne* the last daughter of the house of *Epstein* marrying *Boto* Count of *Stolberg*, she brought the right of redemption to one half of *Breuberg* to the *Stolberg* house, of which also Count *Lewis* of *Königsstein* and *Stolberg* availed himself, and redeemed the *Epstein* half of the seignior of *Breuberg* from the Counts of *Erbach*, which he afterwards conferred on his three daughters, as mentioned above (§. 2.) in the history of the county of *Wertheim*. And thus it continued for a long time in the possession of three Lords; but the families of *Eberstein* and *Manderscheidt* becoming extinct, it descended to the house of *Lowenstein-Wertheim* alone, in which house also it still continues, though that of *Stolberg* is by no means satisfied with it, but even yet bears the seignior of *Breuberg* in its title.

This seignior constitutes a prefecture which *Lowenstein-Wertheim* and *Erbach* are possessed of in common, and in which are to be remarked the following places: viz.

*Breuberg*, a strong mountain-citadel, seated on the rivulet of *Munling*, and containing a chapel. The costly aqueducts, which formerly furnished this citadel with water, were demolished by *Turenne* in the year 1675; but there is still a very deep well in the citadel.

*Sandbach*, a parochial-village, situated below *Breuberg*, to the church of which the citadel is united, and the last *Wertheim* Counts, who were Lords of *Breuberg*, lie buried in it.

*Neustadt* in the *Rosenau*, which has the title of a small town, but is incor-

incorporated into one parish with *Sandbach*. In its church Divine Service is performed only every fourteen days.

*Hochst*, or *Hoest*, a populous borough with a Protestant parish-church in it, lying on the river *Mumling*, and formerly containing a *Benedictine* nunnery, which stood under the inspection of *Fulda*. This place belonged to the Elector-palatine.

*Grumbach*, *Crumbach*, or *Mumling-Grumbach*, a village, which had anciently Lords of its own, but which probably belonged to the *Breuberg* line. This place takes its surname from the river *Mumling*, on which it stands.

*Kirch-Brambach*, otherwise called *Braubach* or *Branbach*, a parochial-village with a Protestant church in it, and formerly containing a citadel.

*Bellstein*, or *Beilstein*, a village.

*Seckmauern*, a village with a church in it, which had formerly a curate of its own, but is now incorporated into one parish with that of

*Vielbrun*, a parochial-village.

8. The prefecture of *LITTLE-HEUBACH*, or *HEIBACH*, also called *HEIDBACH*, which has its seat in the market-town of that name, lying on the river *Mayn*, and being well-built and inhabited. In this town is a citadel, and in 1753 it obtained the right of holding yearly two fairs for horses and cattle. *Heubach* was disposed of by the Counts of *Erbach* in the year 1721 to Prince *Dominicus* of *Lowenstein-Wertheim*, but on condition that on the extinction of his male line the place should revert *gratis* to it in the state it should then happen to be, no account of any charges for its improvement or other expences being to be brought to the male heirs of the house *Erbach* at such time extant; and that in case the female descendants of *Lowenstein-Wertheim* should oppose it, the male line of *Erbach* should be entitled of their own authority, and that without any judicial proceedings, to enter upon possession of the *Escheat*. But if the male line of *Erbach* should drop first, and after them also the male line of *Lowenstein*, that in such case the daughters of both sides or their heirs were to divide *Little-Heibach* among them in such manner that the heirs of each line should obtain one half thereof. The Protestant subjects were to be in no wise aggrieved in the exercise of their religion, nor the *Simultaneum* to be introduced into the parish-church there, and neither in nor near the borough any *Roman-catholic* chapel to be built, but the princely house was to confine the exercise of the *Roman-catholic* religion, both for itself, its court, and officers, to the limits of the citadel. The Protestant curate was to be appointed by the princely house, but the person so pitched upon was to be referred for examination to the consistory of *Erbach*, and on obtaining from thence a good testimony to be consecrated and presented by one or two curates out of the seignior of *Breuberg*. That when ever the Protestant curate or schoolmaster, or the subjects of the place

place should think themselves interrupted or agrieved in the quiet and full enjoyment of their revenues and the exercise of the Protestant religion, and the misunderstanding should be of such a nature as not to be adjusted in a friendly manner, both houses were in such cases to choose certain arbitrators for the judicial decision of the same; and in case the house of *Lowenstein* should be negligent in this point, or refuse to abide by the determination of the arbitrators, the house of *Erbach* should be entitled to redeem the borough with its appendages, on paying down the redemption money, &c.

Rem. The house of *Lowenstein-Wertheim* is also possessed of the county of *Lowenstein* under the jurisdiction of the Duke of *Wurtemberg*, (see above, p. 214, as likewise of the seigniories of *Chassepierre*, *Cugnon*, *Herbmont*, *Feullr*, *Orgeo*, *Havresse*, *Hatton*, and of one third of *Neuchateau* in the dutchy of *Luxemburg*, (see Vol. iv. p. 280;) as also of the county of *Virnenburg* in the circle of *Westphalia*, (see Vol. iv. p. 484; and the several seigniories in *Bobemia*, as namely *Heyde* and *Altsattel*, both which lie in the *Pilsner* circle, &c. together with several places belonging to the estates of the immediate nobility of the Empire.

## The C O U N T Y of R I E N E C K

THE county of *Rieneck* (not *Reineck*) is environed by the archbishopric of *Mentz*, the county of *Hanau*, and the bishopric of *Wurzburg* being situated on what is called the *Speszbart*. This county had anciently some considerable Counts of its own, who held their estates in fief of the Elector of *Mentz*, the bishopric of *Wurzburg*, and the Elector-palatine. Their line became extinct in 1559 in the person of Count *Philip*, upon which the county was divided as follows: that is to say, the bishopric of *Wurzburg* resumed its fiefs, which consisted of the prefectures of *Rothenfels*, *Schonrain*, and *Aura* in the *Sinnegrund*, already mentioned. But the prefecture of *Wildenstein*, or cantred of *Eschau*, a palatine fief, was ceded in property by the Elector-palatine in the year 1560 to the Counts of *Erbach*; and the rest of this county fell to the archbishopric of *Mentz*, which first settled a part of it on *Margaret*, of the house of *Erbach*, relict to the last Count thereof, but afterwards disposed of the said part in fief, in the year 1673, to Count *John Hartwig* of *Nositz*, and in 1684 one half also of the *Biebergrund*, together with a fourth of the little town of *Rieneck*, and the village of *Schaibach* to the Counts of *Hanau*. The Elector of *Mentz*,

so early as the year 1567, was admitted, on account of this county, in the assembly of the circle of *Franconia* to seat and voice; besides which the right of seat and voice on account of this county at the Diets of *Franconia*, and likewise at that of the Empire, and the college of the Counts of *Franconia* was disposed of to the above-mentioned Count of *Nostitz*. At present this county pays to each *Roman* month twenty-eight florins, namely on account of *Rieneck* eight florins, fifty-four kruiters; and on account of *Lohr* nineteen florins, six kruiters. Under the nine hundred rixdollars, twenty-one kruiters and a half, which the elector of *Mentz* pays to each chamber-term, is also included his evaluation for *Rieneck*. We are to remark here

1. The share of the Counts of *Rieneck* in this county, containing in it *Rieneck*, a small town and citadel, seated on the rivulet of *Sinn*, and of which the county of *Hanau* is possessed of one fourth. See Vol. iv.

*Schaibach*, a village, also seated on the *Sinn*, of which likewise the county of *Hanau* possesses one fourth.

2. The share of the archbishopric of *Mentz*, or the prefecturate of *LOHR*, to which belongs

*Lohr*, a small town, near which the rivulet of the same name falls into the *Mayn*. At this place also is a rural chapter, and a very good manufacture for the making of glasses and mirrours.

*Flammersbach*, a parochial-village.

*Wiesen*, also a parochial-village.

## The C O U N T Y of

## E R B A C H .

§. 1. OF the county of *Erbach*, *Bernard Kanzler* has delineated a chart which is to be found in the *Atlas* of *Blaeu* and *Jansson*. This chart however stands in need of improvement and distribution. In *Schneider's* history and lineage-table of the house of *Erbach* is also to be met another chart of this county.

§. 2. The county of *Erbach* lies on the *Odenwalde*, being environed by the archbishopric of *Mentz*, the electorate-palatine, the upper county of *Katzenelnbogen*, and a part of the county of *Wertheim*. Its length amounts to above five and its breadth to four *German* miles and a half.

§. 3. It is indeed a mountainous country, but well cultivated, and also pretty fruitful. The more barren lands are suffered to rest between five

and ten years ; after which the bushes, heath, and whatever else they are over-run with, are cut down in time of harvest, dug and tore out with the roots, and a part also of the turf, and being laid together in heaps, as soon as they become dry, are set on fire ; the ashes of which are spread abroad, and then is the land ploughed up and sown. This labour is called grubbing. In general there are cultivated yearly in this county about 73,911 coombs of rye, spelt, wheat, barley, oats and buck-wheat, which are sufficient for the use of the inhabitants. They also cultivate yearly to the amount of 44,000 coombs of potatoes. The best pastures and meadows here lie in the vallies. There are also annually prepared at least three hundred centners of pot-ash in this county. The wine in the prefecturate of *Schonberg* on the *Bergstrasz* is called the *Bergstraszzer* ; but that which grows near *Reichenberg* is better and not unlike *Rbenish*. The wine of *Wildenstein* also is good, but the other wines here are of no great value. Its forests are become thin, and many pieces of ground which were formerly taken up with woods have been converted into arable land ; but at present they begin again to plant wood. The breeding of cattle here is pretty considerable. There are good stone-quarries and marble here. Formerly, but that only for a little while, some mines of silver, copper, lead and quicksilver were likewise worked here, and there are even still some good mines of iron, which are kept open ; and in the smelting-furnace near *Fursenau* are yearly smelted, within the space of twenty weeks, about 3360 centners of that metal ; and near *Michelstadt*, and in the villages of *Schellnbach* and *Gammelsbach* are iron forges. The rivulets which take their rise in this country, among which the *Mumling* is the principal, all discharge themselves into the *Mayn*, *Rhine* and *Neckar*, and abound in fish.

§. 4. The inhabitants amount to between twenty-three and twenty-four thousand souls. The country, as well as the house of *Erbach*, professes itself of the *Lutheran* church. Its exports consist of fine meal made of spelt, oats, buck-wheat, wood, coals, pot-ash, cattle, iron, nuts, honey and wax. The wooll produced here is manufactured into cloth.

§. 5. The ancient *Dynastæ* of *Erbach*, after their attainment of the palatine-office of hereditary cup-bearer, generally styled themselves *Schenken*, or cup-bearers, of *Erbach*, or *Schenken* Lords of *Erbach*. In the year 1532, the Emperor *Charles V.* with the consent of *Lewis*, the Elector-palatine, raised *Schenken Eberhard*, Lord of *Erbach*, and the legitimate heirs of his body and descendants, to the State of Counts of the Empire, and the feigniory of *Erbach* to the degree of a county. Count *George Albrecht*, great-grandson to the said *Eberhard*, who died in the year 1647, had, among other children, two sons, who founded two principal lines of the house of *Erbach*: that is to say, Count *George Lewis* that of *Erbach*, and Count *George Albrecht* that of *Fursenau*. The former of these lines became extinct in the year 1731, in the person of Count *Frederick Charles*, upon which its share

share in this country fell to the latter, which is divided again into three lines; namely, into those of *Erbach-Erbach*, *Erbach-Schonberg* and *Erbach-Furstenau*.

§. 6. The county of *Erbach* is for the most part a fief of the Elector-palatine, and on the raising of the house of *Erbach* to the dignity of Counts, the feudal-rights were expressly reserved to that of the Elector. The office of hereditary cup-bearer, which the Counts of *Erbach* hold in fief of the Elector-palatine, was first obtained by *George*, Lord of *Erbach*, who lived in the first half of the thirteenth century; but, according to others, his grandfather *Eberhard*, Lord of *Erbach*, who is placed in the twelfth century, was the first hereditary cup-bearer to the palatinate on the *Rhine*.

§. 7. The title of this family is, *Counts of Erbach and Lords of Breuberg*. Their arms are a shield quarterly, whose first and fourth quarters are divided *gules* and *argent*; on the former of which they have two stars *argent*, but on the latter a star *gules*, for the county of *Erbach*. The second and third quarters have two fesses *gules*, in a field *argent*, for the seignior of *Breuberg*.

§. 8. The Counts of *Erbach* are possessed of two voices at the Diet of the Empire in the college of the Counts of *Franconia*. At the circle of the same they sit between *Rieneck* and *Limburg*. To each *Roman* month they pay forty florins, and to one chamber-term twenty-seven rix-dollars, two kruit-zers and a half.

§. 9. At *Michelsstadt* is a regency in common, and likewise a common superintendency of the Counts of *Erbach*. The affairs of the Empire and Circle are managed in common by a privy-council.

§. 10. To the county of *Erbach* belong the following prefectures: *viz.*

*Erbach*, anciently called *Erdtpach*, an old citadel and a small town, seated in a narrow valley amidst high mountains on the river *Mumling*. The proper and original town of *Erbach* consists only of sixteen houses, which stand by the citadel, and together with it, are surrounded with a wall; but without this wall many other houses have been built, which have the appearance of a suburb. This place was incorporated anciently into one parish with *Michelsstadt*, but obtained a chapel, which at length acquired the right of a parish-church.

The village of *Erbach* lies at no great distance from the town, and through it runs a rivulet which on a meadow hard by the town sinks into the earth, and below it passes through a mountain, on the other side of which, close by the *Stockheim* mill, it issues out again, and at length runs into the *Mumling*.

*Wurzberg*, a village, which is partly the property of *Erbach*, but for the most part is a fief of *Hesse-Darmstadt*. The latter share in it is possessed by the family of *Ingelheim*. This place pays taxes to the canton of *Odenwald*.

Together with nine other villages.

## 2. The prefecturate of MICHELSTADT.

*Michelstadt*, the most considerable place in the whole county, is a small but ancient town, formerly containing a provostship which belonged to the cloyster of *Lorsch*. At this place lies the common regency of *Erbach*, as likewise their common superintendency. Close by the town is an iron-foundery.

*Bullau*, a village, with a chapel in it, is incorporated into one parish with *Michelstadt*.

*Eulbach*, or *Eulbach*, is an ancient place, which was formerly a small village, but is at present only a seat belonging to the family.

*Stockheim* and *Zell*, formerly called also *Mangolts Zell*, are likewise ancient villages.

3. The prefecturate of FREIENSTEIN, or the upper-cantred, belonging to the line of *Erbach-Furstenau*. In it is

*Freienstein*, a citadel, fortified in the ancient taste and seated on a mountain named the *Weckberg*, which is in most places very steep and lies on the borders of the palatinate.

*Bersfelden*, formerly called *Buerfelden*, *Bauerfelden*, or *Bayerfelden*, a parochial-village and an ancient place.

*Gammelsbach*, a village, in which are iron-founderies.

*Hesselsbach*, a village, over which the abbot of *Amorbach* appoints judges.

*Schellnbach*, a village, containing a chapel and an iron-foundery.

*Senszbach*, a village, which is divided into the *Upper* and *Lower Senszbach*.

Exclusive of eight other places.

## 4. The prefecturate of FURSTENAU: containing

*Furstenau*, an old citadel, seated in the *Plumgau*, or *Blumenau*, which is also called the *Rosenthal*, and is a fief of the Elector of *Mentz*. Near this place is a furnace for the smelting of iron.

*Steinbach*, a village, having an iron-work and forge, and formerly also containing a nunnery.

*Gutersbach*, an old village, formerly containing a parish-church.

*Hiltersklingen*, a village, one half of which is simply called *Hiltersklingen*, but the other *Hiltersklingen on the Hort*. The former of these, with all its rights and emoluments, belongs to the house of *Erbach*; but the latter to the archbishopric of *Mentz*, and therein to the upper prefecturate of *Starkenber*; notwithstanding which *Erbach* is possessed in it of the government and criminal-jurisdiction.

*Langen-Brambach*, otherwise called *Brabach*, or *Braubach*, a village.

*Upper-Mosau*, also a village, formerly containing a parish-church, and having likewise the right of patronage, belonged to the commandery of the order of St. *John* at *Worms*.

*Rebbach*, a seat belonging to the family, but which formerly constituted a parochial-village.

Together

Together with four other places.

5. The prefecturate of REICHENBERG: in which is *Reichenberg*, a citadel, seated on the borders of the upper county of *Katzenelnbogen*.

*Reichelsheim*, a parochial-village.

*Berfurt*, a village, which is divided into *Kirch-Berfurt* and *Pfaffen-Berfurt*. In the former is a small church, or chapel. The latter belongs, with respect to its ground-jurisdiction and government, to the foundation of the *Holy-Ghost* at *Heidelberg*.

*Gerspenz*, a village, which is divided into the *Upper* and *Lower*, and lies on a rivulet of the same name. This place, in conjunction with

*Upper-Keinspach*, which is also a village, constitutes a particular cantred, or criminal-jurisdiction. The village of *Under-Keinspach* was formerly a fief of *Fulda*, but the Elector-palatine purchased the superiority thereof.

Exclusive of eight other places.

6. The prefecturate of SCHONBERG. In it is

*Schonberg*, anciently called *Schonenburg*, a citadel, which is a pass leading out of the *Bergstrafze* into the *Odenwald*. In the valley below it lie some houses which form a small village, the cantred, or criminal-jurisdiction of which belongs to *Heppenheim*, a kellerey of the Elector of *Mentz*. The citadel and village are incorporated into one parish with *Bensheim* in the archbishopric of *Mentz*.

*Elmshausen*, or *Elmanshausen*, a village, in which is found lead-ore, and the third part of which has been conferred by the Elector-palatine on the house of *Erbach*.

*Gadernheim*, or *Gadern*, an old village.

*Grunau*, a parochial-village, producing a good growth of wine.

The villages of *Reichenbach* and *Rimpach*; the latter of which lies separate; together with six other places.

7. The prefecturate of KONIG, consisting of

*Konig*, a parochial-village, which is an ancient place and a fief of the Elector of *Mentz*; together with

The *Furstengrund*, which is incorporated into one parish with *Konig*.

8. The prefecturate of WILDENSTEIN, or the cent-amt of *Eschau*, formerly belonged, as a palatine-fief, to the Counts of *Rieneck*, and has now of a long time been mortgaged by them to the house of *Falkenstein*. On the extinction of the Counts of *Rieneck* it reverted, as an open fief, to the Elector-palatine, and by him was ceded, in the year 1560, to the house of *Erbach*, as property. In it is

*Wildenstein*, a citadel, seated on the *Speszbart*, and below which lies a village.

*Eschau*, a parochial-village.

*Hochstadt*en,

*Hochstadten*, also called *Hofstadten*, a village with a church in it, and incorporated into one parish with *Eschau*.

Rem. The borough of *Little-Heibach*, which, till the year 1721, belonged to this prefecture, was sold to the princely-house of *Lowenstein-Wertheim*. See above, in the county of *Wertheim*.

9. The half of the seigniory and prefecture of *Breuberg*: concerning which see above, under the county of *Wertheim*.

Rem. The prefecture of *Dannenberg-Seeheim*, which, in the year 1504, was wrested from the house of *Erbach*, during the *Bavarian* war, by *William*, Landgrave of *Hesse*; and again, in 1510, restored in a great measure to it, though as a *Hessian* fief, was sold in the year 1714, after many disputes about it, by the house of *Erbach* to *Hesse-Darmstadt* for the sum of 207500 florins. It consisted of the following places: viz. *Dannenberg*, or *Tannenberg*, a citadel, which was laid waste in 1399; of *Seeheim*, a village situated below it; of *Bickenbach*, also a village, near which was situated the citadel of *Bickenbach*, which was the family seat of the ancient lords of *Bickenbach*; and likewise of the villages of *Alsbach*, *Bedenkirchen*, *Balkbausen*, *Great-Rohrheim*, *Jugenheim*, *Staffeln*, *Malchen* and *Wurzelbach*. These places belong, to this very day, to *Zwingenberg*, which is an upper-prefecture of *Hesse-Darmstadt*. See above, p. 75. The house of *Erbach* has been possessed also of a share in the fortress of *Habitzheim* and its appendages; but this fortress, in the years 1530 and 1664, was alienated to others, and at present is principally possessed by the house of *Lowenstein-Wertheim*.

### The SEIGNIORY of

### L I M B U R G.

§. 1. OF the proper seigniory of *Limburg*, *Homann's* heirs, in the year 1749, published a chart, which in the *Atlas of Germany* constitutes the seventy-second, and took its rise from the measurements which the Lords of the county caused to be made; but might and ought to have been much more accurate than it is.

§. 2. This seigniory lies in *Swabia*, being environed by the duchy of *Wurtemberg*, the provostship of *Elwangen*, the principality of *Onolzbach* and the territory of the Imperial city of *Swabian-Hall*; and in its greatest extent, from south to north, is almost five *German* miles, but from west to east only four and a half. The seigniory of *Speckfeld*, which belongs to it, lies in *Franconia*, being environed by the princely county of *Schwarzenberg*,  
the

the feignory of *Seinsheim*, the county of *Castell* and the bishopric of *Wurzburg*. In length above two *German* miles, and between one and one and a quarter broad. Through the former runs the river *Kocher*, which in it receives the rivulets and brooks of *Roth*, *Eisbach*, *Egelsbach*, &c. having their rise therein. The rivulet of *Bubler* also rises in this feignory.

§. 3. The ancient Lords, but afterwards the Counts, of *Limburg*, who were the hereditary cup-bearers of the holy *Roman* Empire, and always free, divided themselves into two principal lines; namely, into these of *Speckfeld* and *Gaildorf*. The latter became extinct in its male-heirs in the year 1690, and the former in 1713, in the person of Count *Volrath*. The electoral-house of *Brandenburg*, in the year 1693, caused the expectancy of the Imperial fiefs of *Limburg* to be conferred on itself by the Emperor *Leopold*, which expectancy the Emperor *Joseph*, in 1706, and the Emperor *Charles VI.* in 1712, thought fit to ratify. The last Count of *Limburg* therefore dying in the year 1713, the King of *Prussia* took possession of his country, but at length ceded it to the allodial heirs, and the Emperor sequestrated the Imperial fiefs, but, in 1728, conferred the investiture of them on King *Frederick William*, as Imperial Sub-vassal. In the year 1742, King *Frederick II.* transferred these *Limburg* Imperial fiefs to the princely house of *Brandenburg-Onolzbach*; which translation was approved of by the Emperor *Charles VII.* in the year 1744. In 1746, the Marggrave *Charles William Frederick* of *Brandenburg-Onolzbach* determined at length, by an agreement, the tedious disputes with the allodial heirs of *Limburg*, which agreement was also approved of by the King of *Prussia* as well as by the Marggrave of *Brandenburg-Culmbach*, and, in 1748, interchanged and ratified. By virtue of this agreement the allodial heirs ceded to *Brandenburg-Onolzbach*, (1.) three quarters in the circle-voice of *Limburg-Gaildorf-Schmidelfeld*; in consequence of which the princely-house of *Onolzbach* took upon itself the payment of seven florins of the single tax of the Empire and Circle. (2.) The whole of the military feudal-court of *Limburg*, or the noble vassals and occupiers of military fiefs, who were allied to the whole house of *Limburg* by homage, together with the investiture of all feudal estates, parts, rights and dependencies which they were possessed of, without exception, and particularly the share which was to fall to the posterity of *Solms-Rodelheim* and *Saxe-Gottha-Roda*, who derived their descent from the Countess *Juliana Dorothea*, consort to *Wurmbrand* and Countess by birth of *Limburg-Gaildorf*, all such vassals and feoffees. (3.) The single subjects lying near and commodious to both the *Onolzbach* upper-prefecturates of *Creilsheim* and *Uffenheim*, the feoffees and estates of *Upper-Speltach*, *Goldbach*, *Ingersheim*, *Gollachostheim*, *Pfablenheim*, *Herren-Bergtheim* and *Seyderzell*, together with all the rights, &c. derived therefrom; as also the whole village of *Markertshofen* and the *Limburg*, free, proprietary;

proprietary subjects of *Under-Sontheim* and *Ummenhausen*. On the other hand, *Brandenburg-Onolzbach* ceded to the allodial heirs of the house of *Limburg*, in lieu of a genuine male and female sub-vassalage of the Empire, all and every the *Limburg*, Imperial, feudal immunities and *regalia* of what denomination soever, and as many of them as were declared undoubted fiefs of the Empire by the *conclusum* of the Aulic-council of the Empire of the year 1710, with exception however of the Imperial feudal-toll at *Swabian-Hall* and *Geislingen* below the gates, and both the convoys belonging thereto in that part to *Munkheim* and *Geislingen*, as being what the princely house of *Onolzbach* reserved to itself, though the proprietary estates there, of the *Limburg* allodial heirs, were also to be toll-free.

§. 4. The frequently mentioned allodial heirs of *Limburg*, of the *Gaildorf*, *Schmidelfeld*, *Sontheim* and *Speckfeld* lines, with whom this agreement was made, are, (1.) *Wilbelmina Christina*, Countess-dowager of *Solms-Affenheim*, and Countess by birth of *Limburg-Gaildorf*. (2.) The Princess *Maria Sophia Charlotta Wilb. Dor. Frederica*, consort to *Hohenlobe-Bartenstein*, on account of her mother *Christina Magdalena*, Landgrave's-dowager to *Hesse-Homburg*, and also Countess by birth of *Limburg*. (3.) The children and heirs dignified with the title of Counts, of the Lady *Amone Sophia Frederica*, Countess-dowager of *Lowenstein-Wertheim*, and Countess also by birth of *Limburg-Schmidelfeld*, *Sontheim* and *Speckfeld*. (4.) The children and heirs, dignified with the title of Counts, of the Lady *Frederica Augusta*, Countess and consort to *Schonburg-Waldenburg*, and likewise Countess by birth of *Limburg-Schmidelfeld*, *Sontheim* and *Speckfeld*. (5.) *Juliana Francisca*, consort, Wildgrave's and Rhinegrave's of *Grumbach*, and Countess by birth of *Proßing* and *Limburg*. (6.) *John Lewis Vollrath*, Count of *Lowenstein-Wertheim*, in the name of his consort *Frederica Wilbelmina Augusta*, Countess of *Erbach* and *Limburg*. (7.) *Frederick Lewis*, Count of *Lowenstein-Wertheim*, as Count of *Limburg*, &c. (8.) *Amelia Alexandra Frederica*, Countess-dowager of *Rechtern* and Countess by birth of *Limburg*, &c. (9.) *Christiana Carolina Henrietta*, Countess of *Gravenitz* and also Countess by birth of *Limburg*, &c. (10.) The two daughters of *Frederick Ernest*, Count of *Welz* and *Limburg*; namely, *Mar. Freder. Amone Christ. Elizab. Eleonora*, and *Wilhelm. Carol. Francisca*. Exclusive of these, the posterity of *Solms-Rodelheim* and *Saxe-Gotha-Roda*, who were descended from the Countess of *Juliana Dorothea*, consort to *Wurmbrand* and Countess by birth of *Limburg-Gaildorf*, are also possessed of a share in the country of *Limburg*.

§. 5. The allodial heirs of *Limburg* enjoy, on account of this county, at the Diet of the Empire, in the college of *Franconian* Counts, two voices. In the circle of *Franconia* two voices were also granted to the house of *Limburg* in 1589; but on this condition, that in case the *Speckfeld* and *Gaildorf* lines should be united, there should remain to *Limburg* only one voice.

But

but, in the year 1721, the circle of *Franconia* determined for the future to allow this house two voices, under the title of *Limburg-Speckfeld* and *Limburg-Gaildorf*. In the latter voice, which takes precedence of the other, *Brandenburg-Onolzbach* has, by virtue of the agreement mentioned in (§. 3.) three quarters, but the remaining quarter the descendants of the Countess *Juliana Dorothea*, consort to *Limburg-Gaildorf*; viz. *Solms-Rodelheim* and *Saxe-Gottha-Rboda* are possessed of. The whole county contributes to one Roman month sixty-four florins: that is to say, *Limburg-Gaildorf* twenty florins, twenty kruitzers; *Limburg-Speckfeld* eighteen florins, forty-eight kruitzers, and *Limburg-Sontheim* twenty-four florins, fifty-two kruitzers. Of this matricular-evaluation *Brandenburg-Onolzbach* has, as is already mentioned above in §. 3. taken upon itself the sum of seven florins. To each chamber-term, in which *Brandenburg-Onolzbach* is not concerned, *Limburg-Speckfeld* pays twenty-one rixdollars, fifty-nine kruitzers and a half, and *Limburg-Gaildorf* the like sum.

§. 6. The allodial heirs of *Limburg* have not hitherto, as far as I can learn, divided the country, though for some years past such a division has been labouring. It consists, as is already shewn above,

# I. Of the proper seigniory of *Limburg*, in which the allodial heirs are possessed of

1. *Gaildorf*, a small town and citadel, lying on the *Kocher*.
2. *Upper-Roth*, a parochial-village, situated not far from the rivulet of *Roth*, and  
*Vickberg*, also a parochial-village, which has been mentioned already under the dutchy of *Wurtemberg*.
3. *Eidendorf*, a parochial-village.
4. *Buchborn*, a village.
5. *Michelbach*, a parochial-village and citadel.
6. *Middle-Fitsbach*, a parochial-village.
7. *Upper-Sontheim*, a borough, situated on the *Bubler*, and containing a common chancery of *Limburg* and *Schmidelfeld*.
8. *Schmidelfeld*, a citadel.
9. *Schulzbach*, a village and citadel.
10. The villages of *Upper-Groningen* and *Eschbach*.
11. Above one hundred and sixty other villages and hamlets.

## II. Of the feigniory of *Speckfeld*, in which is to be observed,

1. The market of *Einersheim*, which is a market-town, containing a citadel.
2. The villages of *Munch-Sontheim*, *Nenzenheim*, &c.
3. *Sommerhausen*, a market-town, situated on the *Mayn* and fortified with ramparts and ditches.
4. *Winterhausen*, a village, seated on the *Mayn*.

Rem. The family seat of *Limburg*, together with the borough and prefecturate belonging thereto, was sold, in the year 1451, to the Imperial city of *Swabian-Hall*, for the sum of 45700 florins, by *Erasmus*, Lord of *Limburg*. The old ruinous citadel of *Speckfeld* is in the possession of the bishopric of *Wurzburg*. The feigniory of *Welzheim* reverted, after the death of the last Count of *Limburg*, as an open male-fief, to the ducal-house of *Wurtemberg*; and of this feigniory particular mention shall be made hereafter.

## III. The Marggraves of *Brandenburg-Onolzbach* have, by virtue of the above-mentioned agreement, obtained

1. *Markertshofen*, a village, consisting of seventeen dwelling-houses, together with its limits, dependencies, and the high and low jurisdiction thereof; as also the village and community-feigniory, sheep-hook, farm and pasture, and all other rights and jurisdictions, as well regarding the subjects, people and estates, as likewise the profits, tithes, chace and other incomes, of what denomination soever, without exception.

2. The former free proprietary-subjects of *Limburg*, who resided in the villages of *Under-Sontheim* and *Ummenbosen*, together with all the incomes and prerogatives annexed thereto, and likewise the high and low-jurisdiction of *Limburg*, partly as handed down in both these places, and partly in any cases to be exercised, together with chace-jurisdiction and other rights.

Rem. These villages belong in part to the Imperial city of *Swabian-Hall* and the prefecturate of *Vellburg*; but all the three adduced villages are bounded by the *Onolzbach* upper prefecturate of *Creilsheim*.

3. The former *Limburg* single subjects, feoffees and estates of *Upper-Speltach*, *Goldbach*, *Ingersheim*, *Gollach-Ostheim* (which belongs to the canton of *Odenwald*) *Pfablenheim*, *Herren-Bergtheim* and *Seyderzell*, together with all the rights, jurisdictions, government, mulcts and respective taxes, imposts, average, service, rents, tythes, &c. particularly those relating to the village and common feigniory of *Gollach-Ostheim*, though with excep-  
tion

tion of the by-toll handed down to it and the simultaneous chace in these parts, as being reserved for the line of *Limburg-Speckfeld*. The first of these places lies near the *Upper-Onolzbach* prefecturate of *Creilsheim*, and the rest by and in the upper prefecturate of *Uffenheim*.

### The SEIGNIORY of

#### S E I N S H E I M.

THE feignory of *Seinsheim* lies between the feignory of *Speckfeld* and the maggravia *Onolzbach* upper-prefecturate of *Uffenheim*. The reigning Prince of *Schwarzenberg* has, on account of this feignory, both seat and voice at the Diet of the Empire in the college of *Franconian* Counts; but to this college he refuses any longer to adhere; and likewise in the circle of *Franconia*. The Imperial matricular-evaluation thereof is included in the above-mentioned evaluation of *Schwarzenberg*, but to each chamber-term it pays thirty-five rixdollars. It consists of three prefecturates; which are,

1. The administratory-prefecturate of *WASSERNDORF*: in which is *Wasserndorf*, a borough and citadel.  
*Markt-Seinsheim*, a market-town and citadel, containing a *Roman-catholic* parish-church.
2. The vogt-amt of *Huttenheim*, having its seat at *Huttenheim*, a parish-village, in which is a *Protestant* and a *Roman-catholic* curate.
3. The administratory-prefecturate of *GNOZHEIM*, which has its seat at *Gnozheim*, a village, containing a *Protestant* parish-church.

### The SEIGNIORY of

#### R E I C H E L S B E R G.

THE feignory of *Reichelsberg*, or *Reigelsberg*, lies between the little towns of *Aub* and *Rottingen*, which belong to *Wurzburg*. On the death of *Conrad* of *Braunegg* it fell to the bishopric of *Bamberg*, which ceded it by way of exchange to the bishopric of *Wurzburg*, and the latter invested therewith *Conrad* of *Weinsperg*. In the year 1521, *Catherine* of *Weinsperg*, consort to Count *Eberhard* of *Königstein*, disposed of this feignory and likewise of one half of the town of *Aub*, to the bishopric of *Wurzburg*,

*burg*, for the sum of 49,300 florins in gold. In the year 1600, the bishopric sued, on account thereof, for a voice in the circle of *Franconia*, but could not prevail. Afterwards it invested the Barons of *Schonborn* in such a manner with this feignory, that they were thereby empowered to avail themselves of the title, and all the honours and dignities which the Lords of *Reichelsberg* anciently enjoyed, and promised also to answer in their name for all the taxes of the Empire. The Barons of *Schonborn* addressed themselves upon this, in the year 1684, to the circle of *Franconia*, and sought to be received, on account of *Reichelsberg*, to the degree of States of the circle, which was also effected: but, as by virtue of the recess of the Diet of the circle for this year, their reception was granted on this condition, that they should promise to procure for themselves immediate estates, and suffer them to be charged with a proportionable matricular-evaluation; the bishopric of *Wurzburg* paid the *Roman* months and chamber-terms for this feignory; and it was reckoned in the *Wurzburg* upper-prefecture of *Rottingen*, already mentioned, whence it appears that the present Counts of *Schonborn* enjoy only the *Reichelsberg* voice at the Diets of the Empire and Circle, and take their title therefrom without being actual possessors of the feignory itself. At the Diet of the Empire they enjoy also, on account of this feignory, a voice in the *Franconian* college of Counts.

It comprizes in it,

1. *Reichelsberg*, or *Reigelsberg*, a mountain-citadel seated in the neighbourhood of the little town of *Aub*.
2. The villages of *Ballersheim*, *Burgood*, or *Burgenroth*, together with *Bibbreren* on the *Tauber*, &c.

### The SEIGNIORY of W I E S E N T H E I D.

THE feignory of *Wiesentheid* lies between the bishopric of *Wurzburg*, the county of *Castell* and the *Onolzbach* prefectures of *Brixenstadt* and *Little-Lankheim*. The Counts of *Dernbach*, who were possessed thereof, became extinct in the year 1697, upon which it devolved to a line of the house of *Schonborn*. The Counts of *Schonborn-Wiesentheid* are possessed, on account thereof both of seat and voice at the Diet of the Empire in the *Franconian* college of Counts and likewise in the Circle of *Franconia*; and to each *Roman* month contribute the sum of four florins. What they pay to a chamber-term I am not able to learn. This feignory contains in it,

1. *Wiesentheid*, a citadel and village.
2. The villages of *Kirch-Schonbach*, *Jenkerndorf*, *Atschaufen*, *Schwarzenau*, *Breitensee*, *Michelbach*, *Upper-Sempach* and *Dunkelbaufen*.

The

## The SEIGNIORY of

W E L Z H E I M.

THE seigniory of *Welzheim* lies in *Swabia*, in the dutchy of *Wurtemberg* and on the river *Lein*, in the neighbourhood of the town of *Schorn-dorf* and the cloyster of *Lorch*. Formerly the Lords, but afterwards the Counts, of *Limburg* held this seigniory in fief of the Dukes of *Wurtemberg*; whence, on the extinction of the former, in the year 1713, it reverted to the latter. Duke *Eberhard Lewis* made a donation of it, in 1718, to the Countess *Christina Wilhelmina* of *Wurben*; which donation she again made over, in 1726, to the house of *Wurtemberg* in fief; but at the same time it was stipulated, that her brother, Count *William Frederick* of *Gravenitz*, should possess it in common with her. To this last the circle of *Franconia* granted, in the year 1727, both seat and voice on the bench of Counts. She likewise paid a matricular-evaluation of five florins, and was possessed also, at the Diet of the Empire, both of seat and voice in the *Franconian* college of Counts; but Duke *Charles Alexander* of *Wurtemberg* again suppressed this seigniory; and it belongs at present to the princely estates of the chamber of accounts. The voice, on account thereof, in the circle of *Franconia*, is also suppressed; and for this reason it pays no taxation to the circle.

Of *Welzheim*, or, as it is called in the land-charts, *Welzen*, is a market-town.

## The SEIGNIORY of

H A U S E N.

THE seigniory of *Hausen*, or *Haussen*, lies within the limits of the seigniory of *Limburg*, and consists of the village of that name. It is a male-fief of the Elector of *Bavaria*, which reverted after the extinction of the Counts of *Limburg*, and upon that was given in fief, first to the Baron of *Dankelmann*, but afterwards to the Baron of *Bredow*. In the agreement made between *Brandenburg-Onolzbach* and the *Limburg* allodial heirs in the year 1746, I find this *Hausen* adduced as an Imperial male sub-vassallage dependent on the Elector of *Bavaria* as a noble male fief, which was acquired anew by the princely house of *Brandenburg-Onolzbach*, and appertaining

appertaining thereto with the high and low jurisdiction, as also the chace within all its boundaries, together with all rights, immunities, and appendages. On account of this seigniorship is paid the sum of one florin to each *Roman* month.

*The* I M P E R I A L C I T Y *of*  
N U R N B E R G,  
With its Territory.

OF the Imperial city of *Nurnberg* itself, and likewise of the country lying for one mile round it, *John Bapt. Homann* has published a prospect and plan. *Matth. Scutter* has given us five other sheets, which partly lay before the eye an accurate plan of the town of *Nurnberg*, together with a general representation of the *Nurnberg* territory and the *Nurnberg* circuit within what is called the *Grenz-Wasser*; and partly also the criminal circuit of the fortress and administrative-prefecture of *Lichtenau*, with the circuit of the administrative-prefectures of *Herrsbuck*, *Reichenbeck*, *Engelthal*, and *Hobenstein*, which were first delineated for the use of the magistrates, but were for a long time kept private. On the second is an inscription importing that they were executed by *Christoph Scheurer*. These charts are also to be found in the *Deliciae Topo-geographicae Noribergenses*.

I shall describe

I. The city of *Nurnberg* itself.

*Nurnberg*, in Latin *Norimberga*, is a large and well-built town, but not populous, situated in a spot which is indeed sandy, but well cultivated and fruitful, and on account of the many pleasure-seats near it, as also the beautiful and large villages round it, extremely pleasant. It stands on the *Pegnitz*, which runs through the middle of the town, and over it, exclusive of divers wooden bridges, are laid also six others of stone. This town is environed with double walls, which are fortified with several small and large towers, and these again with canon, and a broad and deep ditch, in circuit about a short *German* mile. The number of its streets amounts to above five hundred, and that of its houses to 8000, which latter are also for the most part large and built of stone; but yet the number of its inhabitants is by no means proportionable to the largeness of

of the town. For though in many houses there reside two or three families, yet in most is but one, and several remain quite uninhabited. The magistrates and almost all the inhabitants are *Lutherans*, but on account of their having formerly received the *Interim*, several *Roman-catholic* customs are still retained in their Divine Service. Exclusive of the two parish-churches here of *St. Sebald* and *St. Laurence*, *Nurnberg* contains also four others, which have their ordinary preachers, together with eleven churches and chapels, in which sometimes deacons, and sometimes those who are candidates for the priesthood preach. In general there are six preachers in this town, thirty-five deacons, and two vicars. The few *Calvinists* here, who have a preacher of their own, perform Divine Service out of the town, in a house seated in a garden and fitted for that purpose. In the *Teutonic* house, which shall be mentioned hereafter, the *Roman-catholic* service is tolerated. The town of *Nurnberg* is divided into eight parts, or quarters, improperly so called, and one hundred and thirty-one captainships. These parts are, 1. The quarter at the *Wine-market*, which is divided into thirteen captainships. In this quarter lies the parish-church of *St. Sebald*, in which one preacher and eight deacons officiate, and the principal things to be seen in it are the brass monument of *St. Sebald*, together with the creation of the world by the celebrated *Albrecht Durer*, who was himself a *Nurnberger*. The *Latin* school near it is supplied with eight teachers. The roof of the *Augustine* church here is ingeniously contrived. 2. The quarter at the *Milk-market*, containing fourteen captainships. In this quarter lies the Imperial fortress, being an old-fashioned citadel standing on a mountain, in which the first counsellor, as Imperial bailiff, always has his residence, and is stiled the Castellan. The principal remarkables here are the Emperor's chapel, with the old tower belonging thereto, as also the chapels of *St. Waldburg* and *St. Margaret*, together with the observatory, and the deep well. Not far from the Imperial fortress here stood the old citadel of the *Burggraves* of *Nurnberg*, which was burnt down in 1420, and in 1427 was disposed of by the *Burggrave* and Elector *Frederick* to the town. At present it contains a granary, a pentagonal tower, and a prison. The church of *St. Mary*, which is also called the predicant or *dominican* church, likewise stands here. In the predicant cloyster is kept the great library belonging to the town. In this part also stands the chapel of *St. Maurice*. 3. The quarter at the *Gilgenhof*, which consists of fourteen captainships. At *St. Giles's* church in this quarter, which is built in the modern taste, and is the finest in the whole town, one preacher and six deacons administer. In an old cloyster also near it stands a *gymnasium*, whose upper classes are under the care of a certain number of professors, and its lower ones under one rector and four preceptors. The abbey, which formerly stood near this church, was once under an Imperial matricular-evaluation of forty florins, but by virtue of a sentence of the chamber-court in 1567, is exempted from

from the town *Sine onere*. 4. The quarter at the *Salt-market* contains in it twenty-two captainships. The council-house here is one of the most magnificent in all *Germany*, and in its apartments are to be seen some excellent paintings. At the church of *our Lady* officiate one preacher and two deacons. Near the great and rich spital, in which no less than four hundred people are always maintained, lies the church of the *Holy Ghost*, having for its ministers one preacher and eight deacons, and in this church are kept the greatest and principal part of the jewels of the Empire, as for instance the crown, the scepter, the sword and Imperial apple, but these are only shown to reigning Princes, persons descended from ancient noble houses, and the ambassadors of Emperors, on which occasions the expences the magistrates are at amount to above thirty florins. The pretended relics belonging to it, namely the spear with which our Saviour's side was opened, a thorn of his crown, and a piece of the manger wherein he lay when an infant, are hung up at a great height in the vault of the church in a shrine of silver gilt. The *Latin* school in the spital is supplied with five teachers. 5. The quarter near the *barefooted friars* contains in it twenty-one captainships. In this quarter stands the second parish-church of *St. Laurence*, at which one preacher and eight deacons officiate, and near it is a *Latin* school under the direction of eight teachers. In this quarter also stands the church of the *barefooted Friars*, near which lies a hospital for foundlings, together with the church of *St. Catherine*, near which formerly stood a nunnery; as also that of *St. Martha*, with a small hospital; the church of *St. Clare*, near which likewise formerly stood a nunnery, and the building, in which the academy of painting, erected here in 1662, has its residence. 6. The quarter at the *Corn-market* consists of seventeen captainships. Near the church of *St. Salvator* formerly stood a *Carmelite*-cloyster. The arsenal here is likewise a large, regular, and well provided building. 7. The quarter near the *Carthusians* consists of fifteen captainships, containing in it the church of *Marienzell*, near which formerly stood a charter-house, and the chapel of the twelve apostles. 8. The quarter near *St. Elizabeth* also consists of fifteen captainships. At *St. James's* church in it officiate one preacher and three deacons, and the *Latin* school near it consists of three teachers. The *Teutonic* house here is the residence of the commandery of *Nurnberg*, and in the church of *St. Elizabeth*, in this quarter, the *Teutonic* order celebrate their form of worship, and the deacons of *St. Jacob* also have their mass or hours of prayer there every day early in the morning.

The patriciate here took its rise in 1198, the Emperor *Henry VI.* assisting here, at that time at a tournament, at which time he also raised thirty-eight burghers families to the degree of nobility. In its carefulness to maintain its nobility it has greatly the superiority over almost all other degrees of nobility in *Germany*. The noble families belonging to it are those of

*Pfinzing of Hensenfeld, Tucher of Simmelsdorf, Holzschuber of Aspach, Scheurl of Deferdsdorf, Ebner of Eschenbach, Haller of Hallersstein, Kresz of Kressenstein, Löffelholz of Colberg, Grundherr of Altentbann, Geuder of Heroldsberg, Pomer of Muffel, Waldstromer of Reichelsdorf, that of Harsdorf, the Welser of Neubof in the Hof, or Imhof, that of Volkamer, the Furer of Heimendorf, and those of Beheim and Stromer, out of which twenty families, who are capable of assuming the office of Councillors, those of the council are ordinarily chosen. If one of these families should become extinct there are still four other noble families here, one of which would step into the place of the extinct line; namely those of the Gugel, the Oelhafen of Schollenbach, the Thill and the Pefzler. Over the judicatories and prefecturate offices here the following families, moreover, preside, viz. the Peller, the Petzen, the Dilberren, the Murr, the Fezer, the Wolker, and the Schleicher. The council of Nurnberg consists of thirty-four noble, and eight handicraft countellors. The former are divided into twenty-six burgomasters, and eight old *Genannte*. These twenty-six burgomasters consist of thirteen old and thirteen young ones; and every four weeks an old and a young one preside. The thirteen old burgomasters compose the seven first counsellors, who are stiled the septemvirate, and look to the most important and secret affairs of the town, and frequently sit alone; together with the six next to them who compose the councillors of appeal. Of the former the three first are stiled the supreme head-people, and are always Imperial councilors. The first of them is also Imperial bailiff, resides at the Imperial fort, and is stiled the Castellan. Out of the thirteen younger burgomasters as well as out of the older ones, all the offices which hereafter occur, are filled up. The eight old *Genannte*, in many of the prefecturates, form the deputations. Lastly, the eight handicrafts go also yearly, at certain times, to council, and these are composed of the goldsmiths, the brewers, the tanners, the taylors, the cutlers, the clothiers, the bakers, and the furriers, who are nominated the lesser council. The great council here, which must consist of two hundred persons, is composed of persons elected by the burghers from the highest to the lowest. The judicatories in Nurnberg are the appeal and upper-court, together with that of the town and marriage, the country, the peasant-court, the under-court, instituted for the recovery of small debts, the quinquevirate-court for the reparation of injuries, the forest-court belonging to the wood of *Sebald*, the forest-court of *Laurence* wood, and the wild-honey-court in the latter. The jurisdictions here are, 1. The bailiff-office. 2. The tax-office. 3. The administratory-office for the county, as for instance, the upper-prefecture of the administratory-amts situated therein. 4. The war-office. 5. The supreme guardian and ecclesiastical-office. 6. The building-office. 7. The toll-office. 8. The brewery-office. 9. The office for the levying of toll upon wine. 10. The pawn-office, or lending-house. 11. The*

11. The corn-office. 12. The censor-office, established for the government of handicrafts. 13. The tallow-office. 14. The rent-master's office. 15. The sheriff's, or inquisition-office. 16. The office belonging to the town charity. 17. The country charity office. 18. The *Sebold* wood office. 19. The *Laurence* wood office. 20. The spital-office, belonging to the order of the *Holy Ghost*. 21. The cloyster-office of *St. Clare* and *Pillnreuth*. 22. The twelve fraternities of *Mendel*. 23. The twelve fraternities of *Landauer*. 24. The spital of *St. Martha*, erected for the reception of pilgrims. 25. The arsenal-office. 26. The chest-office. 27. The mint-office. 28. The office belonging to the orphan-house or foundling-hospital. All these several offices are filled up with deputies of the council, deliberators, assessors, administrators, &c. Some of them, namely as for instance, N<sup>o</sup> 17—22, and 24—26, are to be considered as administrative country prefectures, they having their jurisdiction there. *Nurnberg* has no particular consistory, but the magistracy in it exercise all consistorial rights in capital matters. The greatest part of the clergy in the town are referred to the scholarchate and the ecclesiastical office, and those who officiate at the spital to the upper administrator thereof, that is to the first councillor at the Imperial fortress, for their first instance. Most of the country curates are referred to the administrative-prefectures, and seventeen of them to the country charity office. The town-court presides in matrimonial affairs, and the theological faculty at *Altorf* consecrates the new ecclesiastics. The military force of this town consists of seven companies of foot, each of which in time of peace contains one hundred men, but in time of war is one hundred and eighty-five strong; of two companies of cuirassiers, each consisting of eighty-five men, and two of invalids, amounting to two hundred and twenty-six. Out of the burghership twenty-five standards are always kept in arms, each of which consists of between three and four hundred men, exclusive of two hundred gunners, and two companies of the town cavalry.

I shall not insist here upon the great reputation which divers *Nurnbergers* have for a long time past acquired in the arts of painting and engraving, but only mention the number of its ingenious artists and handicrafts people who execute in ivory, wood, and metal, numberless ingenious things at a very low price, which are exported all over the world. It is true, indeed, those toys do not bring in so much money to the town at present as they did formerly, but this article is even yet considerable, *Nurnberg* being one of the greatest trading towns in *Germany*. Geography is much indebted to the celebrated shop for land-charts established here by *John Bapt. Homann*, and this shop is also a real ornament and a great honour to the town.

The *Nurnbergers* are originally descended from the *Norici*, who quitting their own country settled in the ancient *Nordgau*, and there founded the *Castrum Noricum*. *Lambertus Schafnaburgensis* furnishes us with the earliest account

account of the town of *Nurnberg*, that account being written in the year 1072: *Clara et celebris valde his temporibus (says he) per Galliam erat memoria Sancti Sebaldi in Nurnberg.* It is probable that the town belonged neither to the dutchy of *Franconia*, nor even to that of *Swabia*, but was immediately subject to the Emperor; whence also the Emperor *Lotharius* was empowered to confer it on Duke *Henry the Proud*, who was father to Duke *Henry the Lion*. The Emperor *Charles IV.* and *Wenzel* promised to keep it annexed to the Empire. At the Diet thereof in the college of the Imperial cities it enjoys the third place and voice on the *Swabian* bench, but on the bench of the Imperial cities in the circle of *Franconia* the first. In the Imperial *matricula* of *Worms* this town is rated to one *Roman* month at 1480 florins, which sum constitutes about one seventh part of the tax of the whole circle of *Franconia*. But this evaluation being reduced in 1678 *Nurnberg* also was remitted one third of her share in it, and her rate fixed at nine hundred and eighty-six florins, by which it still continues to pay the above-mentioned proportion. In 1701 it was charged only with seven hundred and ninety-six florins; but in 1720 its evaluation was raised to eight hundred and twenty-eight. This new evaluation it paid till the year 1738, but from that time has consented only to the seventh part of the common imposts of the circle. To each chamber-term it contributes eight hundred and twelve rixdollars.

The tract next adjoining round the town is environed with lines, on which too the west are two sconces called the *Bern* and *Stern-Sconce*.

## 2. Of the territory belonging to the town.

1. The tract called the *Nurnberg* circle, or compass, is surrounded by the rivers *Schwarzbach*, *Pegnitz*, and *Schwabach*, to which the *Nurnbergers* give the title of the *border-waters*. It comprizes within it two considerable Imperial forests, called the *Sebald* and *Laurence* forests, which consist of pines: The former lies between the *Schwabach* and *Pegnitz*; the latter between *Pegnitz* and *Schwarzach*. Each of these forests stands under an office which is denominated from it, and both of them under the forest-office or jurisdiction at *Nurnberg*.

On the side of the *Sebald* forest is to be remarked.

1. *Grundlach*, a market-town and citadel, seated on the rivulet of *Grundlach*, and belonging to the noble family of *Pfinzing Henfsfeld*, which is also possessed of the neighbouring village of *Reuttles*.

2. *Heroldsfberg*, a market-town and citadel. The *Ammonen* were possessed of this town in the time of the Emperor *Frederick II.* from whom

it descended to the Counts of *Nassau*, and from the latter to the Burggraves of *Nurnberg*. The Burggrave *Frederick* gave it to Duke *Suantibor* of *Pomerania*, with his daughter *Anne*, and other places in dowery. In 1391 it was sold to the *Geuder* family, which is still in possession of it. The noble *Geuder* criminal jurisdiction over this town and an adjoining district, which, exclusive of other places, also comprizes in it the following, is disclaimed on the side of the Marggrave of *Brandenburg*.

3. *Kalcbreut*, a parochial-village and citadel, belonging to the *Hallers* of *Hallerstein*.

4. *Neubof*, a citadel and village; and *Beerbach*, a parochial-village, belonging to the family of *Welfer*, which exercises the criminal jurisdiction over these places.

On the side of *Laurence* forest lie also many places belonging to the patricians of *Nurnberg*; together with others, as for instance, *Fischbach*, a parochial-village and citadel, the subjects of which belong for the most part to the family of *Harsdorf*; *Mogeldorf*, also a parochial village; and *Pillnreuth*, formerly a cloyster, which is united with the *Claren*-prefecture of *Nurnberg*, &c.

Of the immunities of the town of *Nurnberg* in the *Hofmark* of *Furtb* we have treated above, under the principality of *Onolzbach*.

*Feucht*, a market-town, containing a parish-church, and being the capital of all the *Ziedlers*, (a people who have permission to breed bees and collect honey) as also of the *Ziedel* estates. Here too the *Zeidel*-court is held yearly on the first of *May*, at which court the complaints of the possessors of the *Zeidel* estates are taken into consideration.

## II. The following administrative-prefectures, which stand under the rural administrative-prefecture of *Nurnberg*.

I. Within the lines which surround the nearest tract to the town of *Nurnberg* is

1. The administrative-prefecture of *WOHRD*, having its seat in the market-town of that name, which lies on the river *Pegnitz*, and constitutes a suburb of *Nurnberg*. At the parish-church here officiate one curate and one deacon *Frederick* I. elector of *Brandenburg* and Burggrave of *Nurnberg* sold this place to the town of *Nurnberg*.

2. The administrative-prefecture of *GOSTENHOF*, having its seat in the great borough of *Gostenhof*, which is also considered as a suburb to *Nurnberg*.

3. The *Weiber* hospital of *St. John*, together with a parish-church and a church-yard to it, which contains in it divers very considerable and remarkable

markable monuments. The hospital here has its own administration-amt which presides over its own inhabitants and estates.

On the *Pegnitz* are erected caserns in which some soldiers reside, who have a curate of their own.

II. Without the lines are

1. The *Weiber* hospitals of St. *Leonhard*, St. *Peter*, and St. *Jobst*, which have their parish-churches. They enjoy likewise their own administration-offices, which preside over their subjects and estates.

2. The administratory-prefecture of *ALTORF*, in which is

*Altorf*, or *Altdorf*, a small town, containing about two hundred and eight hearths. It consists principally of one large street, which is called the *Markt*, and of several little ones, but these are rendered disagreeable by the many dunghills in them. At the parish-church here a professor of divinity always preaches, and the two deacons belonging to it are likewise professors of divinity. The citadel here is an ancient stone building, consisting of twelve large courts, in which the *Altorf* administrator has his residence. In the year 1575 a *gymnasium* was founded here, which, in 1578, obtained of the Emperor academical immunities, was consecrated in 1580, and in 1623 raised to an university. The fine university-structure consists of a building three story high, which is terminated by two wings, and contains in it the valuable library belonging to the university, an anatomical theatre, and a chymical laboratory. In the main body of it also is an observatory. Without the town lies a large botanical garden, which is kept in a good condition. *Altorf* is a place of antiquity, and of it mention is made in some records so early as the year 912. It belonged anciently to the Counts of *Nassau*, from whom it descended to the Burggraves of *Nurnberg*. The Burggrave *Frederick* conferred it in the year 1390 on his daughter *Anne*, who was married to Duke *Suantibor* of *Pomerania*. That ducal house sold it in 1393 to the Pfalzgrave *Ruprecht*, who was afterwards Emperor. It continued with the Pfalzgrave till the year 1504, at which time the Pfalzgrave *Ruprecht* was put under the ban; and among other Imperial States the execution thereof was also conferred on the town of *Nurnberg*, which, exclusive of other places, took possession also of the town of *Altorf*, which was adjudged by right of conquest to it, and also retained as property by virtue of the agreement entered into in the year 1521 with the Pfalzgrave. In 1448 it was stormed by the Marggrave *Albrecht*, and one half of it burnt down. In the sixteenth century it was often taken, and in 1553 for the most part reduced to ashes by the Marggrave *Albrecht* the younger.

*Rasch*, a parochial-village, seated on the *Schwarzach*, and in which the family of *Welser* are possessed of a share.

The villages of *Rotenbach* and *Weissenbrun*.

3. The administratory-prefecture of *LAUF* comprizes in it a part of the forest of *Sebald* and *Laurence*. In it is

*Lauf*,

*Lauf*, a small town, seated on the *Pegnitz*, and containing a citadel, with about two hundred and thirty-seven hearths. At the time this place was disposed of in 1307 by *Godfrey of Schlusselfberg* to the town of *Nurnberg*, it was only a village, which the Emperor *Charles IV.* erected into a town.

*Leimbürg* and *Ruckersdorf*, two parochial-villages.

*Peringersdorf*, also a parochial-village and citadel belonging to the *Tucher* of *Simmelsdorf*.

*Unterbürg*, or the *Lower-Bürg*, a citadel, belonging to the heirs of the *Dorrrer*, and which was anciently an Imperial forest and chace citadel, as some records executed there by the Emperor *Wenzel* prove.

*Brunn*, a small village, situated not far from the *Rotbenbach*, and near which anciently stood an Imperial forest and chace-citadel, which in 1449 was destroyed in the war of the Margrave *Albrecht*.

4. The administratory-prefecture of *HERRSBRUCK*, which is reckoned the largest, and with respect to its criminal jurisdiction extends over four administration-offices, which are,

1. The administration-office of *Herrsbuck* itself, containing in it

*Herrsbuck*, a small town, situated on the *Pegnitz*, and containing a citadel, with about two hundred and twenty-five hearths. Formerly this place also contained a provostship, which the *Pfalzgraves* of the *Rhine* disposed of in 1529 to the town of *Nurnberg*.

*Alten-Sittenbach*, a village, containing a filial-church, which is incorporated into one parish with *Herrsbuck*.

*Pommelsbrun* and *Aalfeld*, both parochial-villages.

*Kirchen-Sittenbach*, also a parochial-village and citadel, which the families of *Veltamer* and *Pfinzing* are possessed of in trust. To this parish belong also the filial churches of *Upper-Krumbach* and *Alfaltern*.

*Vorrach*, a parochial-village and citadel, belonging to the family of *Scheurl*, and lying on the river *Pegnitz*, appertaining also in part to this administration-office, and partly to the rural administration-office of *Velden*.

*Eschenbach*, a parochial-village and citadel, belonging to the family of *Ebner*.

*Reichenschwand*, a parochial-village and citadel, which is the property of the family of *Furtenbach*, and lies on the river *Pegnitz*.

*Henzenfeld*, also a parochial-village and citadel, belonging to the family of *Pfinzing*. The citadel is a *Bohemian* fief.

2. The administration-office of *Reicheneck*, containing in it

*Reicheneck*, a citadel, seated on a high mountain, and belonging anciently to a considerable noble family, which administered the office of cup-bearer at the court of *Bavaria*. The Emperor *Charles IV.* brought this citadel from the Dukes of *Bavaria* to the crown of *Bohemia*, but afterwards ceded it again to the sons of *Lewis* by way of mortgage, from whom at length it came to the town of *Nurnberg*.

*Happurg*,

*Happurg*, a citadel and parochial-village, to whose church is annexed the filial church of *Keinspach*.

*Forrenbach*, also a parochial-village.

*Thalheim*, a village and citadel, containing an iron-foundery, and belonging to the *Holzschubern* of *Aspach*, or the bare-footed Monks.

3. The administration-office of *Engelthal*, in which is

*Engelthal*, formerly a nunnery of *Augustines*, the revenues belonging to which are allotted towards the maintenance of the university of *Altorf*. At this place is a parish-church.

*Offenhausen*, a parochial-village, containing but sixty subjects, thirty-nine of which belong to this administration-office.

*Entenberg*, also a parochial-village.

*Odenfos*, a parochial-village, environed with walls, and seated on the river *Pegnitz*. The criminal jurisdiction within this village appertains to the seignior of *Rotenberg*, but without it to the rural administration-office of *Herrsbuck*.

4. The administration-office of *Hobenstein*, under which are thirty-seven subjects. The lofty mountain-citadel of *Hobenstein* anciently belonged to a noble family who stiled themselves from it. Afterwards it came to the crown of *Bohemia*, next to the Dukes of *Bavaria*, and from them to the town of *Nurnberg*.

5. The administration-office of *VELDEN*, in which is

*Velden*, a small town, seated on the river *Pegnitz*, and containing a citadel and about sixty-eight hearths. In the year 1376 the Emperor *Charles IV.* conferred on this place, which was before but a market-town, the privileges of a borough.

A part of the parochial-village of *Vorrach*, already mentioned.

*Hausfeck*, a ruinous citadel, which in the year 1507 was disposed of by *Jobst Hallern*, as a *Bohemian* fief, for the sum of 2,500 florins, to the council of *Nurnberg*, with all its appurtenances and fifteen subjects.

6. The administration-prefecture of *PETZENSTEIN*, in which are many iron-mines, and in some parts also a yellow coloured earth, together with the following remarkable places, viz.

*Petzenstein*, or *Betzenstein*, a small town, of about seventy-eight fire-places, and containing a citadel. Anciently this place, together with *Stierberg*, belonged to a noble family, and came in 1355 to the crown of *Bohemia*, but afterwards to the Landgraves of *Leuchtenberg*, next to the *Pfalz*-graves, and lastly to the town of *Nurnberg*.

*Stierberg*, a decayed citadel, near which is a hamlet, containing ten subjects. This place has shared the same fate with *Petzenstein*.

*Leupoltstein*, a nobleman's seat, containing a hamlet, and belonging to the family of *Egloffstein*.

7. The administration-office of *HILPOLTSTEIN*, in which is

*Hilpoltstein*,

*Hiltpoltstein*, a citadel and market-town, seated on a mountain. This place belonged anciently to the Dukes of *Bavaria*, of whom in all probability the noble family of *Hiltpoltstein* held it in fief, and in 1353 was sold to the crown of *Bobemia*, but was first mortgaged to the family of *Seckendorf*, afterwards to that of *Riesenberg*, and at last, namely in 1503, to the town of *Nurnberg*.

*Wildenfels*, a decayed citadel, which is also a *Bobemian* fief, and to it belong certain farms and estates. The council of *Nurnberg* purchased this citadel in the year 1511 of the brothers *Conrad* and *Frederick Pelecken*.

*Strollenfels*, an old citadel, which the family of *Wildenstein* are possessed of as a palatine sub-vassalage, but is a *Bobemian* fief.

*St. Helena*, a parochial-village, belonging to the *Tuchers* of *Simmelsdorf*, to whom also appertain the village of *Winterstein*, in which is a citadel, together with those of *Grossengsee* and *Grafenbergerhill*.

The parochial-villages of *Walkersbrun*, *Igensdorf*, and *Stockach*.

8. The administration-office of *GRAFENBERG*, which is wholly environed by the foregoing, and comprizes in it only

*Grafenberg*, a small town, in which is a citadel, and about one hundred and forty hearths. This place belonged to an old family called the *Grafen* or *Grafenberger*, one of whom held it in fief of the crown of *Bobemia*, though on condition that it should be a male and female fief, and should fall to the next relations. Afterwards it became divided into a number of parts, which were gradually purchased by the town of *Nurnberg*.

9. The administration-office of *LICHTENAU*, which is divided from the foregoing, and lies in the center of the principality of *Onolzbach*. In it is

*Lichtenau*, a market-town, seated on an island in the *Retzat*, with a strong citadel in it which anciently belonged to the family of *Haideck*, who sold it in 1406 with all its appurtenances to the council of *Nurnberg*. The Marggrave *Albrecht* took this citadel in 1552 and razed it, but the city of *Nurnberg* caused it to be rebuilt anew.

*Immeldorf*, a parochial-village.

*Sachsen*, also a parochial-village.

*The* IMPERIAL CITY of  
R O T H E N B U R G  
*above the* TAUBER, *with its territory.*

I. Of the town itself.

**R**OTHENBURG above the *Tauber* is seated on a mountain, and receives the water for its necessary uses out of the river *Tauber*, by means of a machine, by which it is forced up the mountain, and from thence ascends in a direct line to what is called the *Klingentburn*, from which it falls down again, producing three fountains in the town. *Rothenburg* is environed with ditches and walls, the latter of which are fortified with towers. The inhabitants here profess the *Lutheran* doctrine. In the town are five churches, but there is ordinarily no preaching but in two of them, namely, in the parish-church of St. *James*, and that near the hospital. The *gymnasium* here consists of seven classes, and the like number of teachers. In it are maintained twelve *Alumni* who have a candidate of the holy order for their inspector. The seat of the order of St. *John* is inhabited by an administrator. The council is divided into the inner and outer, the former of which are chosen out of the latter. *Rothenburg* is a very ancient place. Formerly it boasted some Counts of that name, one line of whom stiled itself from the ancient citadel here, which is now converted into the noble foundation of *Camburg*. These Counts are said to derive their original from an *East-Franconian* Duke named *Gosbert*; but of the more modern genealogy-tables of their family little account is to be made, especially as it is known that other *Franconian* Counts besides these of different houses were formerly stiled Counts of *Rothenburg*, and that barely on this account, namely, because they resided at *Rothenburg*. But the real family of the Counts of *Rothenburg* became extinct about the year 1110 in the person of Count *Henry*, who ceded the town of *Rothenburg* to the Empire. The Emperors *Conrad* IV. and *Lewis* mortgaged it to the house of *Hohenlohe*; but the last time of it being mortgaged it redeemed itself, and in 1335 obtained from the Emperor *Lewis* an assurance that it should not be mortgaged any more, which assurance also the Emperors *Charles* IV. and *Wenzel* likewise confirmed. At the Diet of the Empire it possesses the eighth place and voice in the college of Imperial cities on the *Swabian* bench, and at the circle of *Franconia* on the bench of Imperial cities the second. To a *Roman* month it contributes one hundred and forty-eight florins, and to each chamber-term one hundred and sixty-two rix-dollars, thirty-two kruitzers and a half.

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2. Of

## 2. Of its territory.

The best view of its territory is to be had in *Chapuzet's* chart of the county of *Hobenlobe*, and in that of *Vetter's* of the principality of *Onolzbach*. It is surrounded with a land-fence, which consists of a living hedge, ditches, high towers, and in some parts also of lakes, mountains, and wood. In it the following places are principally to be noticed: viz.

1. *Gebfattel*, a citadel, seated on the *Tauber*, and belonging to the noble foundation of *Comburg*.

2. The parochial-villages of *Kirnberg*, *Neufes*, *Dettwangen*, *Schweinsdorf*, *Gattenhofen*, *Steinsfeld*, *Obrenbach*, and *Scheckenbach*.

3. *Upper* and *Lower-Nordenberg*, two small hamlets, which preserve the memory of the ancient Lords of *Nordenberg*, who were hereditary purveyors of the holy *Roman Empire*, and had a castle at *Upper-Nordenberg*, which castle, in the year 1408, was pulled down by order of the Emperor *Ruprecht*. In 1407 they disposed of the castle of *Nordenberg*, together with the surrounding villages belonging thereto, as namely *Schweinsdorf*, *Härderhofen*, *Steinsfeld*, and *Windelsbach*, to the town of *Rothenburg*.

4. *Endsee*, *Ense*, or *Ensenheim*, a hamlet, seated on an inland lake, and formerly containing a citadel, to which belonged a considerable feigniory, and whose ancient possessors were knights bannerets. This place has been alienated partly by the owners themselves, and partly after their decease came to the house of *Hobenlobe*, by whom it was sold in 1367 to the town of *Rothenburg*. The citadel here the Emperor *Ruprecht* ordered to be destroyed in 1408.

5. *Steinach* below *Endsee*, a parochial-village, the parish-church of which is filled up by the several seniors of the house of *Castell*.

6. The parochial-villages of *Schmerbach*, *Wildentzierbach*, *Spilbach*, *Leuzenbron*, *Leuzendorf*, *Bettenfeld*, *Lobr*, and *Gammesfelden*, in the last of which is a citadel; together with those of *Insingen*, *Hausen*, *Brettheim*, *Under-Ostheim*, *Under-Wernitz*, and *Wettringen*, near the last of which rises the *Tauber*, as, also that of *Raibach*.

7. *Under-Gailnau*, a parochial-village on which the Emperor *Charles IV.* in 1373 conferred town-privileges, notwithstanding which it still continues a village. Hard by it lies *Upper-Gailnau*, formerly a very strong citadel. These places were anciently possessed by the Counts of *Hobenlobe*, but in 1406 Count *John* of *Hobenlobe* disposed of them to the town of *Rothenburg* for the sum of 9000 florins. In that very year too the citadel was pulled down by order of the Emperor *Ruprecht*.

8. *Seldeneck*, a citadel, not far from the *Tauber*, and which was purchased by the town of *Rothenburg* in the year 1404 of the Burggrave *Frederick* of *Nurnberg*, for the sum of 8000 florins.

9. *Reinsburg*, a citadel, lying not far from *Raibach*.

*The IMPERIAL CITY of*  
*W I N D S H E I M,*  
*With its territory.*

1. Of the town itſelf.

**W**INDSHEIM, a town, ſeated on the river *Aifch*, is principally divided into the inner and outer. The prevailing religion here is the *Lutheran*, and in the town is one pariſh-church, together with a hoſpital-church, and a good *Latin* ſchool. The government of the place is under the direction of an upper-judge, and twenty-four counſellors, who divide themſelves into the inner and outer college. In the former fit thirteen, but in the latter only twelve perſons. The preſident of each of them is one of the four burgomaſters in office, who every quarter of a year take their turn in the government. That the town is a very old place appears from hence, namely, that in a record of the Emperor *Lewis I.* of the year 822 it occurs as a *villa*, and in ſome ancient records is even ſtiled *villa regia*. Its oldeſt privilege known at preſent was conferred on it by the Emperor *Adolphus* in the year 1295. In the fourteenth century it was mortgaged to the Burggraves of *Nurnberg*, but redeemed itſelf, and thereupon, in 1360, obtained of the Emperor *Charles IV.* aſſurances that it ſhould never be mortgaged again, but continue always annexed to the Empire, which promiſe the Emperor *Wenzel* alſo confirmed. At the Diet of the Empire it poſſeſſes the twenty-fiſt ſeat and voice in the college of Imperial cities on the *Swabian* bench, and at that of the circle of *Franconia* the third on the bench of Imperial cities. To a *Roman* month it pays twenty-nine florins, and to each chamber-term thirty-fix rixdollars, eight kruitzers. In the ſixteenth century the greateſt part of the circle-diets of *Franconia* were held here.

2. Of its territory.

To this belong the pariſhes of *Wibelsheim* and *Illeſheim*.

*The* IMPERIAL CITY of  
S C H W E I N F U R T,  
*With its territory.*

1. Of the town itself.

**SCHWEINFURT**, in ancient records termed *Svinford*, and *Swinfurt*, is generally denominated in Latin *Suevofurtum*, or *Trajectus Suevorum*, the *Swabians* once having a passage here over the *Mayn*, but over that river a stone bridge is now built. The town itself is addicted to the Protestant religion, and its principal churches are the parish-church, and that near the hospital. It also contains a *gymnasium*. Of the two prelate-forms here, one belongs to the cloyster of *Eberach*, and the other to that of *Bildhausen*, both of which appertain to the bishopric of *Wurzburg*. Anciently there was an Imperial land-judicatory at this place, and the *Franconian* upper-court was also held here. The Imperial sheriff, whose office is still in being here, is elected by the council. This council consists of twenty-four persons. The town was anciently a *villa regia*. The *German Kings* and *Roman Emperors* have honoured it with *Marggraves* and *Burggraves*, who were possessed of considerable hereditary estates in and about the town, and the last of these named *Eberhard* was bishop of *Eichstett*; but their own estates were exchanged for the Imperial ones of *Greding*, and then annexed to the Empire. The town itself was mortgaged by the Kings and Emperors *Albrecht*, *Henry* and *Lewis* to the Counts of *Henneberg*, and by the last again one half of it to the bishopric of *Wurzburg*, but it redeemed itself, and upon that obtained assurances in the years 1361, 1362, and 1368, of the Emperor *Charles IV.* and in 1387 of the Emperor *Wenzel*, as also in 1407 of the Emperor *Ruprecht*, and in 1417 and 1431 of the Emperor *Sigismund*, that it should never be mortgaged again. At the Diet of the Empire it possesses the nineteenth place and voice in the college of Imperial cities on the *Swabian* bench, and at that of the circle of *Franconia* the fourth on the bench of the Imperial cities. To a *Roman* month it pays thirty-four florins, and to each chamber-term sixty-seven rixdollars, sixty kruiters. In 1253 or 1254, and also in 1553 this town was wholly consumed by fire. In 1532 the Protestant Princes held an assembly here. In 1631 and 1647 it was taken and fortified by the *Swedes*. Near it is a fine growth of wine.

2. Of its territory.

To its small territory appertain the villages of *Oberndorf*, *Zell*, and *Maden-*

*Madenhausen.* The Imperial villages of *Gochsheim* and *Sennfeld*, which belonged to the Imperial vogteý or amtmanship, have been disposed of to the bishopric of *Wurzburg*.

The IMPERIAL CITY of  
W E I S S E N B U R G,  
*With its territory.*

I. Of the town itself.

**W E I S S E N B U R G** on the *Nordgau*, in ancient records also called *Wizenburch*, lies in the neighbourhood of the fort of *Wulzburg* belonging to the Marggrave of *Onolzbach*, being surrounded by the *Onolzbach* upper-prefecture of *Gunzenhausen* and the county of *Pappenheim*. The prevailing religion here is the *Lutheran*, and it contains two churches. In it also is a mineral bath. The rise and first commencement of its Imperial freedom is not known. In 1262 it was besieged by Duke *Lewis* of *Bavaria*, by whom it was taken and burnt, and laid level with the ground. In 1314 it was mortgaged by the Emperor *Lewis* to the bishopric of *Eichstett*, and in 1325 by the same to the Burggraves of *Nurnberg*, but it redeemed itself again, and upon that obtained of the Emperors *Charles IV.* and *Wenzel* in the years 1360 and 1387 assurances that it should never be mortgaged again, but be kept annexed to the Empire. At the Diet of the Empire it possesses the thirtieth place and voice in the college of Imperial cities on the *Swabian* bench, and at the circle of *Franconia* the fifth or last on the bench of the Imperial cities. To a *Roman* month it contributes thirty-four florins, and to each chamber-term thirty-three rixdollars, seventy-five kruitzers.

2. Of its territory.

Of the ancient Imperial administration here over what is styled the royal villages, which the town of *Weiffenburg* was possessed of as an Imperial mortgage, mention has been made above under the bishopric of *Eichstett*. In the same place it also has been shown that the town retained only *Wengen* of these royal villages, but ceded the rest by agreement in 1680 to the bishopric of *Eichstett*. This village of *Wengen* is surrounded by the *Onolzbach* upper-prefecture of *Stauff*.

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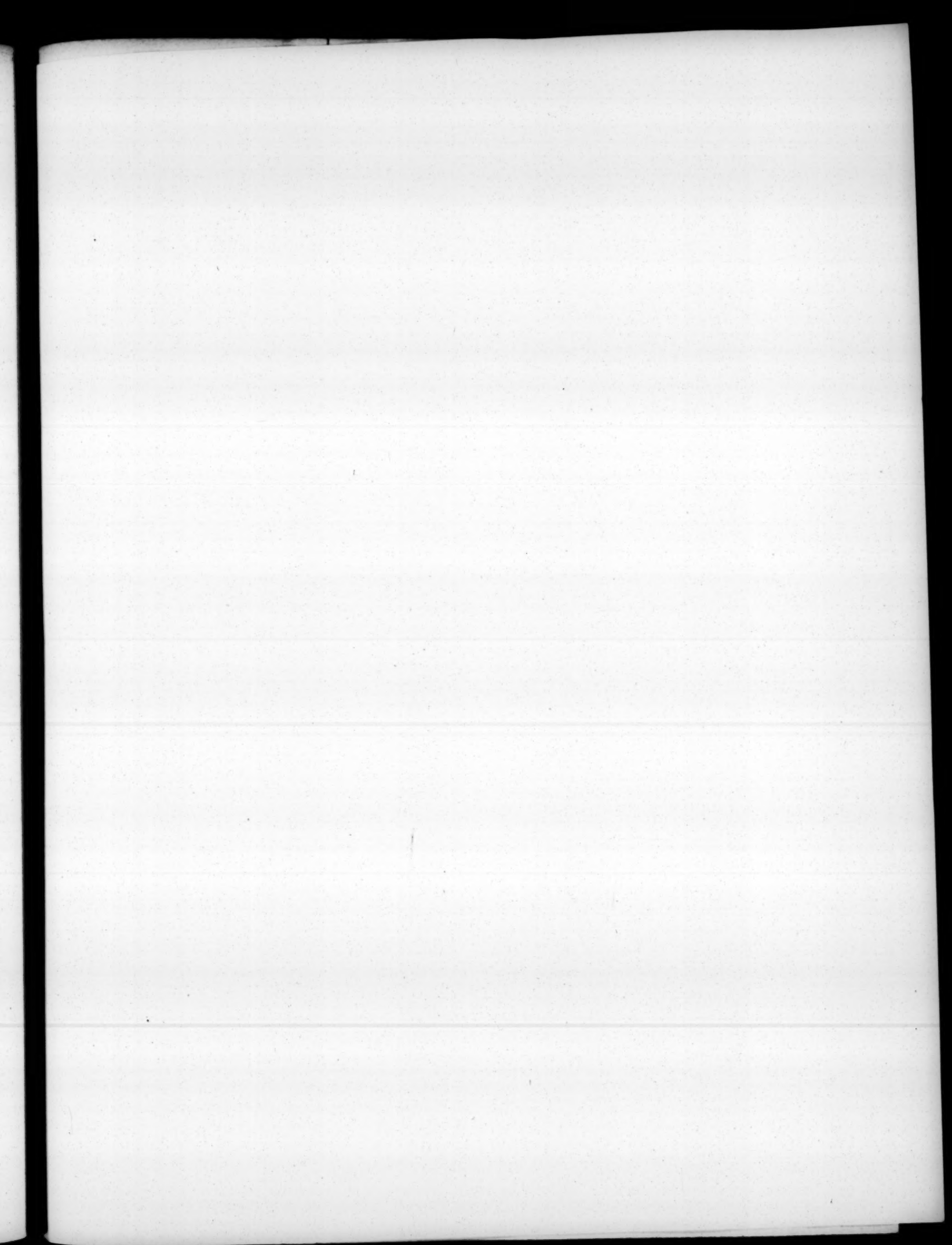
T H E  
C I R C L E  
O F  
U P P E R - S A X O N Y .

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*Of the CIRCLE of UPPER-SAXONY in general.*

§. 1. **T**HIS circle, on account of its extent, cannot well be represented on one single sheet of the usual size of land-charts, so as to afford us a distinct and comprehensive view of it, for which reason it is divided into the south and north; to each of which a proper sheet is allotted: but there is still, however, wanting a just mathematical and historical representation of the sea-coasts. The charts of the south part which were published by *Sanfon* have been improved by *Jaillot* and copied by *Mortier*. Those which *de Witt*, *Visscher*, *Valk* and *Dankert*, as also the first which *Homann* published, are equally faulty with the foregoing. In the year 1731, *Homann's* heirs published a better in the largest size, which chart was delineated by *Philip Henry* and *Frederick Zollmann*; and, in 1734, they gave us also another, in the usual form or size, with the improvements of *Zollmann* and *Zurner*; which chart, in the *Atlas of Germany*, constitutes the forty-fifth. Of the north part of this circle *de Witt*, *Visscher*, *Valk*, *Dankert* and *Homann* have furnished us with separate charts; all which require an improvement. That of *Homann's* constitutes the sixtieth in the *Atlas of Germany*.

§. 2. This circle terminates on that of *Franconia*, the *Upper-Rhine* and the circle of *Lower-Saxony*; as also on the *Baltic-sea*, *Prussia*, *Poland*, *Silesia*,  
*Lusatia*

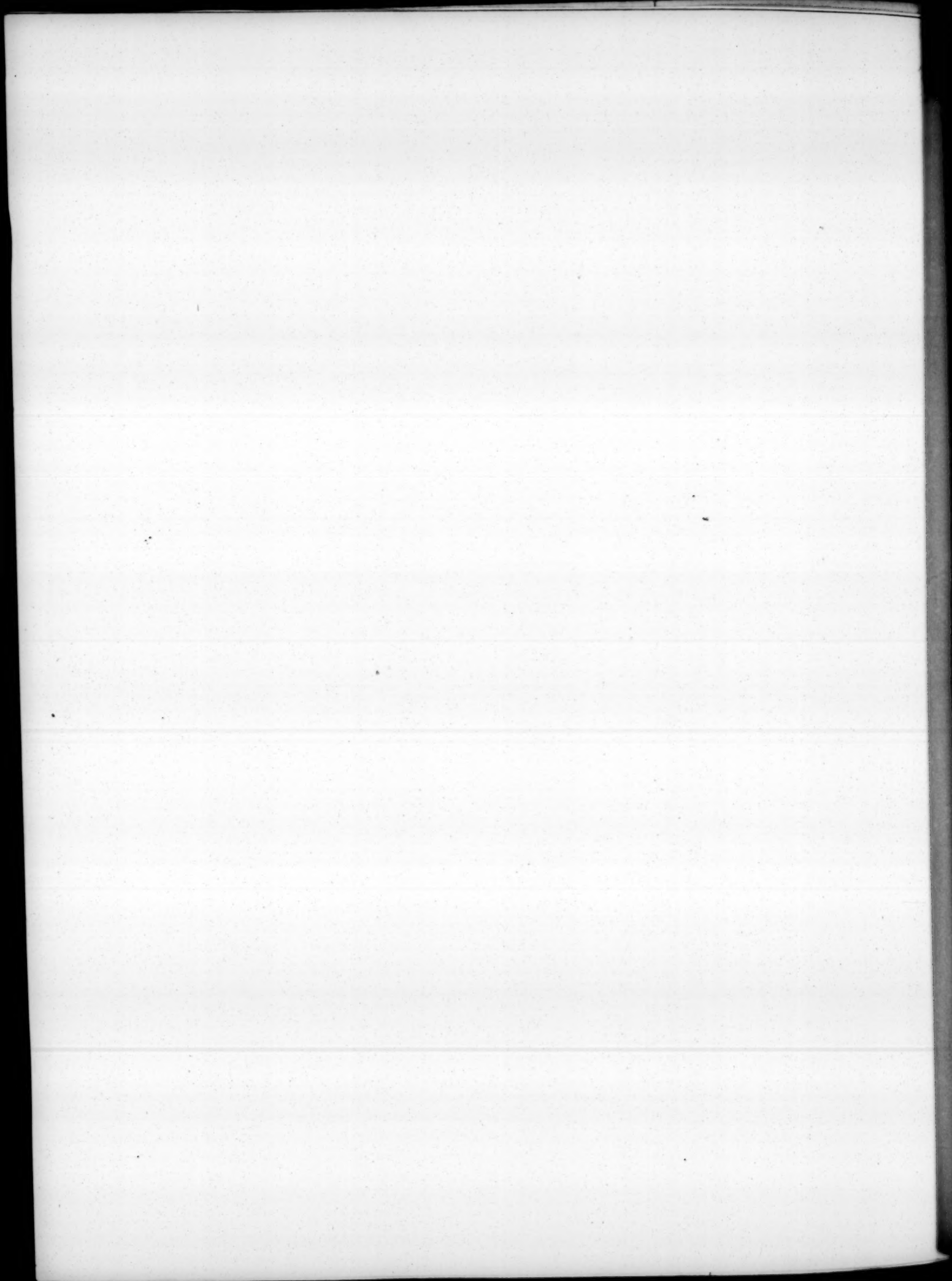












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*Lusatia* and *Bohemia*. Its extent may be estimated at 1950 square geographical miles.

§. 3. The twenty-two States which compose this circle, as taken in their proper order, are the Elector of *Saxony*, the Elector of *Brandenburg*, *Saxe-Weimar*, *Saxe-Eisenach*, *Saxe-Coburg*, *Saxe-Gotha*, *Saxe-Altenburg*\*, *Saxe-Querfurt*, the *Hither* and *Farther-Pomerania*, *Camin*, *Anbalt*, *Quedlinburg*, *Gernrode*, *Walkenried*, *Schwarzburg-Sondershausen*, *Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt*, (to the two last of which houses the Elector of *Saxony*, by virtue of an agreement made in the year 1719, has promised at future Diets of the Empire to procure two places suited to their princely dignity) *Mansfeld*, *Stolberg*, *Barby*, the Counts of *Reussen* and the Counts of *Schonberg*.

§. 4. In this circle the Elector of *Saxony* has always been sole summoning Prince and director; but ever since the electoral-house of *Saxony* went over to the *Romish*-catholic church, it appeared dangerous to the electoral house of *Brandenburg*, that the *directorium* of this circle, which is wholly addicted to the Protestant religion, should remain on the former footing. What negotiations were carried on, on this head, in 1718, between both the electoral-houses and the Elector of *Brandenburg* and *Anbalt*, appear from *Moser's German State-right*, p. 27, p. 267—277. The Diets of the Empire have been formerly held, for the most part at *Leipsick*, and sometimes also at *Frankfort on the Oder*, as likewise at *Juterbock*: but ever since the year 1683, in which year the last Diet was held, these have been discontinued. The chancery of the circle is kept at *Dresden*.

§. 5. In the year 1682, the military state of the whole Empire being settled, at an average, in times of peace at 40,000 men, to the share of the upper circle of *Saxony* fell 1322 horse and 2707 foot; and at the partition of the 300,000 florins granted to the operation-chest of the Empire in 1707, to this circle were allotted 31,271 florins, twenty-eight kruiters. Thus it has obtained an equal evaluation with the circles of *Burgundy*, *Swabia*, *Westphalia* and *Lower-Saxony*, though in fact it is much larger than either of them.

§. 6. The collective members of this circle, the present Elector of *Saxony* excepted, are addicted to the Protestant religion. This circle, by virtue of the peace of *Westphalia*, has the filling up of eight places in the chamber-court: that is to say, the Elector of *Saxony* two, the Elector of *Brandenburg* also two, and the collective States of the circle the remaining four, to which is to be added one more, which is to be filled alternately by this circle and

\* The alteration between the princely houses of *Saxony*, from one day to another, was agreed on, in the year 1704, for the adjusting of the rank and order of the voices at the Diets of the Empire and Circle. By virtue of this agreement they are first to begin as above, but on the second day the following order is to take place: viz. *Saxe-Coburg*, *Saxe-Gotha*, *Saxe-Altenburg*, *Saxe-Weimar* and *Saxe-Eisenach*. See *John Jacob Moser's German State-right*, p. 32, p. 353.

the circle of the *Lower-Saxony*. On account of the nomination to the five latter places, the higher States of the circle, notwithstanding the opposition formed by the Counts and Lords in the recess of the circle of the year 1654, came to a resolution that it should happen in such manner alternately by the collective States of the circle, agreeably to the number and order of their voices, and that the electoral and princely houses, quite down to *Anhalt*, should, according to the order and number of their voices, each name one assessor of the chamber-court, the three foundations one, and the Counts and Lords also one: but the alternate nomination of an assessor between this and the circle of *Lower-Saxony*, is not at present kept up, the whole circle now actually nominating only two assessors of the chamber-court, agreeably to the regulation concluded upon in the aforementioned recess of the circle.

§. 7. In the year 1571, the towns of *Leipzig*, *Berlin*, *Stettin* and *Saalfeld* were appointed mint-towns to *Upper-Saxony*. The last mint-proof of this circle was held, in 1680, at *Francfort on the Oder*; since which time they have been discontinued.

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## The ELECTORATE of S A X O N Y.

§. 1. **A**DAM FREDERICK ZURNER, who was first curate at *Skassa*, and afterwards geographer and land and limit-commissary to the King of *Poland*, Elector of *Saxony*, has, at the command of *Augustus II.* measured and delineated, with uncommon skill and application, the electoral *Saxon* territories. From these his labours and drawings sprung up the very magnificent *Atlas Augusteus*, which is kept at *Dresden*, and consists of a general and special part, each of which contains forty charts in the usual large size. A more accurate description of it is to be found in *Dr. Eberh. Dav. Hauber's* additions and improvements to his *Sketch of a circumstantial history of land-charts*, p. 11. *seq.* Were these charts but rendered still more perfect by some new researches and labours, and permitted to be engraved and published, they would form an excellent *Atlas*: but those only of the superintendencies of *Grossen-Hayn* and *Dresden* have been made public; though there are many drawings of *Zurner's*, which falling into *Peter Schenk's* hands furnished him with an opportunity of collecting a *Saxon Atlas*, to which, in the year 1751, was added what is called a *Complete Geographical Description*; but this last is very defective and erroneous. *Schreiber* also, together with *Seutter* and *Homann's* heirs, have published a great number

ber of particular charts of the electorate of *Saxony*, which shall be hereafter mentioned under each circle and prefecturate: but all these special charts of the *Saxons* hitherto published stand more or less in need of improvement. There are likewise extant post-charts of this electorate. The first of these was drawn by the upper post-master *Job. Ja. Kasen*, and engraved on copper by *Peter Schenk*: the second, and by much the best of them, was delineated by *Zurner* at the command and expence of the Sovereign, under the title of a new electoral *Saxon* post-chart, on two very large sheets, and published by *Peter Schenk* in the usual size: but these charts being delineated at a time when *Zurner* had scarce measured one tenth part of the electoral *Saxon* territories, they are still full of faults; for which reason a new edition of them, with improvements, on two large sheets was ordered to be published by command of the Sovereign. *Homann's* heirs also, in the year 1752, published a chart of the high-ways throughout the electorate of *Saxony*, which was delineated, in 1728, by *J. C. K.* and this chart, in the *Atlas of Germany*, constitutes the forty-ninth. Lastly, it is moreover to be observed, that this electorate is the only country in all *Germany* whose high-ways are accurately measured, and the distances marked upon large and small stone-pillars, or miliaries; which excellent institution, so worthy of imitation, was enacted by royal command in the year 1722. An electoral *Saxon* policy-mile contains 16,000 *Dresden* \* ells, or 29333 $\frac{1}{2}$  *Rhineland* † feet.

§. 2. The electorate consists of the dutchy of *Saxony*, the greatest part of the marggravate of *Meissen*, a part of the *Vogtland* and the northern half of the landgravate of *Thuringia*. The *Lusatias* and the electoral *Saxon* share in the princely county of *Henneberg*, appertain not to the circle of *Upper-Saxony*; for which reason they have been already described above. All the countries which at present belong to the electoral-house of *Saxony*, taken together, amount to about seven hundred and twenty-nine square geographical miles, being of equal bigness with the whole circle of *Swabia*, the electoral *Bavarian* countries and the Kingdom of *Prussia* put together. But if the extent of the electorate only be sought after so far as it belongs to the circle of *Upper-Saxony*, we are to deduct from the above estimate the county of *Lusatia*, which makes about one hundred and eighty square miles, as also the share in *Henneberg*, which amounts only to a few miles, and then there remain to the electorate about five hundred and forty-six geographical square miles.

§. 3. *Saxony*, taken in general, is one of the best countries in all *Germany*. It yields, in many tracts, a rich increase of all kinds of grain,

\* The *Leipzig* ell is two feet and  $\frac{1000}{1300}$ . Whether that of *Dresden* be precisely the same we are not able to determine.

† The *Rhineland* foot is a little more than twelve inches of our *English* measure.

such as, pulse, garden-stuffs and fruit. They likewise cultivate hops, flax; hemp, tobacco, anise and wild-saffron there, as also woad near *Langensalza* in *Thuringia*, and wine, though chiefly in *Meissen*. There are likewise considerable and profitable forests here, as also pitch and coals; the latter of which are burnt or charred in great quantities. The minerals in *Meissen* are of great importance, and the searching after, washing, working and exportation of them constitute the principal means of subsistence of the country. The porcelain-earth near *Aue* is excellent. The *terra figillata* and fullers-earth, likewise, which are found up and down in it, are extremely good. There is also a variety of fine coloured earth here; besides which, *Saxony* yields fine shiver, together with various sorts of beautiful marble, of which Mr. *Schulze* has given us a catalogue in the *Hamburg Magazine*, T. xix. p. 298, *seq.* serpentine-stone, and almost all the different species of precious stones, as, namely, diamonds, topazes, hyacinths, rubies, granates, amethysts, sapphires and opals; different species of agates, as chalcedonies and cornelian; jasper and very good sand and free-stone. Vitriol and alum are likewise prepared here, and *Saxony* yields also an earth very serviceable in the preparation of borax; and out of it that ingredient is made at *Dresden*, where a single pound of it is sold for two rixdollars, sixteen ggr. This borax too yields in no respect to the *Venetian*, excepting that it does not come up to it in its medicinal qualities. Salt-springs and salt-works are likewise to be found in some parts here, but those in no great number. Near *Groszwich*, in the prefecture of *Pretsch*, has been dug a transparent and opaque amber of different colours; and in some other parts also amber is still found. Stone-coal and turf are likewise dug here, and *Saxony* prepares a very beautiful sulphur. In it too cinnabar and quicksilver are to be had. The semi-metals, such as antimony, bismuth and arsenic, are likewise to be met with here. To the last of these belongs the *Cobalt*, or *Kobald*, out of which smalt, or blue colour, is made in vast quantities, which is extraordinary good and in very great repute, being exported far and near, and bringing in almost as much gain to this country as its mines of silver, though the latter are also very important and yield silver annually to the amount of four tons of gold. Their mines of copper, tin, lead and iron, are also considerable. The tin here, in particular, is of a very peculiar goodness. In many parts also *Saxony* has a good breed of horned cattle, horses and sheep. Venison is plentiful here; but its wholesome cold-baths are more numerous than its medicinal-springs of note.

The *Elbe* is the principal river in this country and greatly promotes its trade. That river comes out of *Bobemia*, and having traversed the whole circle of *Meissen* and a part also of the electoral circle, enters next into the principality of *Anhalt*, out of which it goes into the electoral Saxon county of *Barby* and the prefectures of *Elbenau* and *Gommern*, running at last into the dutchy of *Magdeburg*. The *Schwarze Elster*, which comes out of

*Lusatia*

*Lusatia* and runs also through the *Misnian* and electoral circles, pours itself into the *Elbe* above *Elster* below *Gorsdorf*. The *Mulde* divides itself into two branches, one of which is called the *Freyberg-Mulde*, and rises in the circle of the *Erzgebirg* on the borders of *Bobemia*; the other is named the *Zwickau-Mulde*, but at its rise in the *Vogtland* circle is termed the *White-Mulde*. Both these *Muldes* unite in the circle of *Leipzig*, and this united stream falls into the *Elbe* in the principality of *Anbalt*. The second river in this country is the *Saale*, which rising in the principality of *Culmbach* at the *Fichtelberg* in the *Zellerwalde* (see p. 416.) passes through the *Vogtland* towards *Thuringia*; and having traversed a part of the dutchy of *Magdeburg* and the principality of *Anbalt*, runs into the *Elbe*. Below *Naumburg* the *Saale* receives into it the *Unstrut*, which rises in the *Eichsfelde*, and between *Merseburg* and *Halle* the *Weisse Elster*, which has its source in the circle of *Vogtland*, and among other rivulets receives into it the *Pleisse*.

These rivers, as well as the rivulets and lakes here, yield all sorts of fish; and in the *White-Elster* are found pearl-muscles, the beautiful pearls, which are some of them of the size of a cherry-stone.

§. 4. This electorate is well cultivated and inhabited. Dr. *Hempel*, in his geographical tables of the whole of the electoral *Saxon* countries, asserts, that in this electorate there are two hundred and ten towns, sixty-one market-towns, 3157 villages, 1591 gentlemens estates, with villages annexed to them; and thus in the whole 4748 villages, about one hundred and fifty-six royal citadels, and one hundred and ninety-six royal manors. The privy-counsellor *Von Zech*, in his *European Herald*, says, that in the whole of the electoral *Saxon* countries there are two hundred and twenty-five towns and 5685 villages; out of which number the towns and villages in *Lusatia* and the electoral share of *Henneberg* are to be deducted. As these villages therefore which are to be thus deducted, amount according to *Hempel's* tables to 1444, there remain to the proper electorate 4241 villages; a number less by five hundred and seven than that of *Hempel's*. A manuscript table of the circles, prefectures, foundations, towns, boroughs and villages of this electorate, which I have by me, reckons in it two hundred and fifty-one towns and 5185 villages. In the summary extract of the receipts and disbursements of the general fire-office, which is published annually, we find the names of two hundred and nine towns: a number perfectly correspondent with that given above by *Hempel*; but I have myself made out a few more. In this very extract I have summed up 1247 gentlemens estates, exclusive of the royal domains and manors, as also of the commanderies in it belonging to the *Teutonic* order.

The vassals of this circle are such as hold either by writ of chancery, being such as in the first resort stand immediately under the sief-chancery or the Aulic-judicatories; or else they are mediate vassals, who have their first resort before the Amtmen. When the owner of a mediate estate

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such as, pulse, garden-stuffs and fruit. They likewise cultivate hops, flax, hemp, tobacco, anise and wild-saffron there, as also woad near *Langensalza* in *Thuringia*, and wine, though chiefly in *Meissen*. There are likewise considerable and profitable forests here, as also pitch and coals; the latter of which are burnt or charred in great quantities. The minerals in *Meissen* are of great importance, and the searching after, washing, working and exportation of them constitute the principal means of subsistence of the country. The porcelain-earth near *Aue* is excellent. The *terra figillata* and fullers-earth, likewise, which are found up and down in it, are extremely good. There is also a variety of fine coloured earth here; besides which, *Saxony* yields fine shiver, together with various sorts of beautiful marble, of which Mr. *Schulze* has given us a catalogue in the *Hamburg Magazine*, T. xix. p. 298, *seq.* serpentine-stone, and almost all the different species of precious stones, as, namely, diamonds, topazes, hyacinths, rubies, granates, amethysts, sapphires and opals; different species of agates, as chalcedonies and cornelian; jasper and very good sand and free-stone. Vitriol and alum are likewise prepared here, and *Saxony* yields also an earth very serviceable in the preparation of borax; and out of it that ingredient is made at *Dresden*, where a single pound of it is sold for two rixdollars, sixteen ggr. This borax too yields in no respect to the *Venetian*, excepting that it does not come up to it in its medicinal qualities. Salt-springs and salt-works are likewise to be found in some parts here, but those in no great number. Near *Groschwitz*, in the prefecturate of *Pretsch*, has been dug a transparent and opaque amber of different colours; and in some other parts also amber is still found. Stone-coal and turf are likewise dug here, and *Saxony* prepares a very beautiful sulphur. In it too cinnabar and quicksilver are to be had. The semi-metals, such as antimony, bismuth and arsenic, are likewise to be met with here. To the last of these belongs the *Cobalt*, or *Kobald*, out of which smalt, or blue colour, is made in vast quantities, which is extraordinary good and in very great repute, being exported far and near, and bringing in almost as much gain to this country as its mines of silver, though the latter are also very important and yield silver annually to the amount of four tons of gold. Their mines of copper, tin, lead and iron, are also considerable. The tin here, in particular, is of a very peculiar goodness. In many parts also *Saxony* has a good breed of horned cattle, horses and sheep. Venison is plentiful here; but its wholesome cold-baths are more numerous than its medicinal-springs of note.

The *Elbe* is the principal river in this country and greatly promotes its trade. That river comes out of *Bohemia*, and having traversed the whole circle of *Meissen* and a part also of the electoral circle, enters next into the principality of *Anhalt*, out of which it goes into the electoral *Saxon* county of *Barby* and the prefecturates of *Elbenau* and *Gommern*, running at last into the dutchy of *Magdeburg*. The *Schwarze Elster*, which comes out of *Lusatia*

*Lusatia* and runs also through the *Misnian* and electoral circles, pours itself into the *Elbe* above *Elster* below *Gorsdorf*. The *Mulde* divides itself into two branches, one of which is called the *Freyberg-Mulde*, and rises in the circle of the *Erzgebirg* on the borders of *Bobemia*; the other is named the *Zwickau-Mulde*, but at its rise in the *Vogtland* circle is termed the *White-Mulde*. Both these *Muldes* unite in the circle of *Leipzig*, and this united stream falls into the *Elbe* in the principality of *Anbalt*. The second river in this country is the *Saale*, which rising in the principality of *Culmbach* at the *Fichtelberg* in the *Zellerwalde* (see p. 416.) passes through the *Vogtland* towards *Thuringia*; and having traversed a part of the dutchy of *Magdeburg* and the principality of *Anbalt*, runs into the *Elbe*. Below *Naumburg* the *Saale* receives into it the *Unstrut*, which rises in the *Eichsfelde*, and between *Merseburg* and *Halle* the *Weisse Elster*, which has its source in the circle of *Vogtland*, and among other rivulets receives into it the *Pleisse*.

These rivers, as well as the rivulets and lakes here, yield all sorts of fish; and in the *White-Elster* are found pearl-muscles, the beautiful pearls, which are some of them of the size of a cherry-stone.

§. 4. This electorate is well cultivated and inhabited. Dr. *Hempel*, in his geographical tables of the whole of the electoral *Saxon* countries, asserts, that in this electorate there are two hundred and ten towns, sixty-one market-towns, 3157 villages, 1591 gentlemens estates, with villages annexed to them; and thus in the whole 4748 villages, about one hundred and fifty-six royal citadels, and one hundred and ninety-six royal manors. The privy-counsellor *Von Zech*, in his *European Herald*, says, that in the whole of the electoral *Saxon* countries there are two hundred and twenty-five towns and 5685 villages; out of which number the towns and villages in *Lusatia* and the electoral share of *Henneberg* are to be deducted. As these villages therefore which are to be thus deducted, amount according to *Hempel's* tables to 1444, there remain to the proper electorate 4241 villages; a number less by five hundred and seven than that of *Hempel's*. A manuscript table of the circles, prefectures, foundations, towns, boroughs and villages of this electorate, which I have by me, reckons in it two hundred and fifty-one towns and 5185 villages. In the summary extract of the receipts and disbursements of the general fire-office, which is published annually, we find the names of two hundred and nine towns: a number perfectly correspondent with that given above by *Hempel*; but I have myself made out a few more. In this very extract I have summed up 1247 gentlemens estates, exclusive of the royal domains and manors, as also of the commanderies in it belonging to the *Teutonic* order.

The vassals of this circle are such as hold either by writ of chancery, being such as in the first resort stand immediately under the fief-chancery or the Aulic-judicatories; or else they are mediate vassals, who have their first resort before the Amtmen. When the owner of a mediate estate

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does not actually occupy it himself, the Amtman has no jurisdiction over him, excepting in real actions. A Land-state is one who, either with respect to his fortune, or on account of a certain privilege, or else on account of descent, enjoys both seat and voice at provincial and select Diets. The provincial Diets consist of three classes. To the first belong the prelates, which are the foundations of *Meissen*, *Merseburg* and *Naumburg*. 2. The Counts and Lords: namely, formerly the Counts, but at present the Princes, of *Schwarzburg*, together with the Counts of *Mansfeld*, *Solms*, *Stolberg*, *Barby* and *Schonburg*; and, lastly, the two universities of *Leipzig* and *Wittenberg*. The Prelates, Counts and Lords form together a peculiar college; and the universities also, ever since the year 1666, another; but their deputies have their places among the prelates. To the second class belongs the nobility in general. Each nobleman who, by virtue of the electoral ordinance of the year 1530, can produce eight degrees of descent both by the father's and mother's side, and is possessed of an ancient immediate nobleman's estate, enjoys both seat and voice at the provincial Diets, and is also summoned by a private or sealed order; but he has only one voice though possessed of two, three or more immediate estates. Any ancient nobleman, however, having a new immediate estate, may indeed appear, but has not his expence defrayed unless he be expressly mentioned in the Sovereign's ordinance issued for that purpose. Composed of this nobility each of the seven circles of the electorate takes its seat at assemblies at a table to itself, according to its respective rank, though each member indeed seats himself, without distinction, just as occasion or fancy lead him. Every circle has its director and co-director, who sit always in the middle at the table. The mediate nobility are summoned together, at the command of the regency, by the Amtmen; but appear only by deputies, of whom two at most are sent out of each prefecture. The third provincial class is formed of the towns in general, of which there are seventeen in the electoral circle, seven in that of *Thuringia*, twenty-three in that of *Meissen*, fifteen in that of *Leipzig*, thirty-two in the circle of the *Erzgebirg*, five in that of the *Vogtland*, and three in the circle of *Neustadt*, amounting in all to one hundred and two.

The general provincial Diets here are ordinarily held every six years, the provincial grants usually extending to that time, or whenever a new regency commences. The regency dispatches for that purpose printed summons to each immediate vassal of Prelates, Counts and Lords, nobility, towns and universities, summoning them to appear in person; but the mediate vassals are convoked by the Amtmen of the respective prefectures to which they belong. The immediate vassals appear in person at the provincial Diets; the Prelates, Counts, Lords and towns by their deputies: the last of whom, according to their bigness, send two, three or more representatives; and the mediate vassals, out of each prefecture, two or three nobles

invested

invested with full power. The opening of the Sovereign's proposition happens ordinarily in the Sovereign's presence, in a hall in the electoral palace. If during the provincial grant any weighty matters occur which admit of no delay, or even other matters, have continued undiscussed at provincial Diets; Diets of selection, deputations and conventions are held, which are ordinarily appointed every two years. Selections are made out of the three provincial classes, and are termed the lesser or greater. The lesser selection of the nobility consists of forty-two persons, who preside at two boards, at which the Stadtholder of the bailiwick of *Thuringia* and the commandatory of *Griffstadt* have both seat and voice. The other forty persons are, five out of the electoral circle, including the hereditary-marshal; eleven out of the circle of *Thuringia*; six out of that of *Meissen*; seven out of that of *Leipzig*; one out of the foundation of *Wurzen*; four out of the *Erzgebirg*; four out of the circle of the *Vogtland*, and two out of that of *Neustadt*. By this lesser selection others are chosen out of the greater one of the nobility, according to the above-mentioned circles, in order to fill up the place of the deputed; and after the nomination made by the Sovereign, are confirmed as such by his privy-council. The greater selection comprehends in it sixty persons, at which at the same time appear the deputies of the Counts and Lords of *Schönburg*. The deputed persons are nominated out of the nobility in general and the circles by the lesser selection, each circle having therein the following: viz. the electoral circle six; that of *Thuringia* fifteen; that of *Meissen* nine; that of *Leipzig* ten; the foundation of *Wurzen* two; the circle of the *Erzgebirg* six; that of the *Vogtland* eight, and that of *Neustadt* four. The dignity of hereditary-marshal is hereditary in the noble house of *Lofer* of the house of *Salis*, and must properly be referred to the electoral circle, that circle being the presiding one. If at any time the hereditary-marshal happen to be a minor, the oldest of the family bears the *directorium* in his stead. The archives of the province are also committed to the care of the hereditary-marshal, and in these are kept the original records. In the three archives of the circles of *Thuringia*, *Meissen*, the *Erzgebirg* and the *Vogtland* are kept only the *vidimus* copies of the original records which are to be found in the principal archives. Lastly, with respect to the selection of the towns, to the lesser selection appertains *Leipzig*, which bears the *directorium* as well here as throughout the whole of the towns, *Wittenberg*, *Dresden* and *Zwickau*, which four are the presiding towns, *Freyberg*, *Chemnitz*, *Langensalze* and *Torgau*: To the greater selection, *Annaberg*, which also bears the *directorium*, *Weissenfels*, *Meissen*, *Eulenburg*, *Hayn*, *Weissenfee*, *Herzberg*, *Schmiedeberg*, *Schneeberg*, *Liebenwerde*, which at the towns is possessed of the right of convocation, *Marienberg*, *Plauen*, *Neustadt on the Orla*, *Weyde*, *Dolitsch*, *Wurzen* and *Tennstadt*. All this is more fully described in *The complete account of the provincial and selection Diets of the electorate of Saxony, from the year 1185 to 1728*, published

lished by Dr. Dan. Godfrey Schreber from a manuscript which came to his hands. See p. 9—38.

§. 5. This electorate has had the happiness and honour of giving rise to the Reformation in the sixteenth century, and the Protestant *Lutheran* church is the prevailing sect here. The King and Elector *Frederick Augustus* going over, in 1697, to the *Roman-catholic* religion, he gave that same year the most gracious assurances that he would most powerfully maintain the Land-states and the whole of the subjects, in the enjoyment of the *Augsburg* confession and the liberty of conscience which had been happily handed down to them, as also in their churches, worship, ceremonies, universities, schools and all other prerogatives which they were possessed of at that time; that he would neither undertake nor suffer any alteration to be made on that account, nor force any body to embrace the religion which he himself had adopted. By virtue of the peace of *Altranstadt*, concluded between this King and *Charles XII.* of *Sweden*, in the year 1706, it was agreed, that in this electorate and in *Lusatia* no alteration should at any time be permitted, introduced or granted, either in or to the Protestant religion; and that no churches, schools, academies, colleges, cloysters, or any other places, where such foundations might happen to be erected, should ever be ceded to those of the church of *Rome*. The like assurances were made also on the part of the electoral Prince, afterwards the reigning King, *Frederick Augustus*, on his embracing the *Roman-catholic* religion: and on his Majesty's entering on the government of his countries, he gave likewise, in 1734, an assurance subscribed by his own hand, in which he promised and declared, for himself and successors in the electorate, on the word, troth and faith of a King, Elector and Sovereign, that he would leave undisturbed in its whole extent the state of the *Augsburg* confession, with all churches, worship, ceremonies, usages, universities, country and other school's, benefices, incomes and profits, *pia causa*, jurisdictions and immunities belonging thereto, in such manner as they had been happily handed down, occupied and enjoyed ever since, and were also at that very time possessed and used: likewise that he would himself neither pretend nor suffer others to break in upon them; and that all that had been regulated and concluded upon for the benefit of the Protestant religion and the *Augsburg* confession in these countries by the peace of *Westphalia*, and particularly by its fifth article, respecting the state of religion, was to remain in full force and effect, and to be maintained firm and inviolable by his Majesty and his successors in the electorate. The above assurances, however, were not to prejudice the exercise of his Majesty's religion, in proportion, manner and wise, as it is grounded in the above-mentioned peace of *Westphalia*, and the judicial customs of the *Roman Empire*.

In *Hempel's* tables, which have been mentioned above (§. 4.) the number of parish-churches in the villages of this electorate is computed at 1517,  
and

and the filial churches belonging thereto at seven hundred and one; consequently of both here are 2218; and the number of the preachers in the several superintendencies and inspections amounts to 2135. In the towns are about two hundred and forty parish-churches, exclusive of those of the citadel, hospital, and burial-places. The parishes here are divided into spiritual inspections, and these last again into the following consistories, viz. under the upper consistory at *Dresden*, which is here considered only as an under consistory, stand thirteen inspections, which have their seats at *Dresden*, *Freyberg*, *Leisznig*, *Bischofswerda*, *Pirna*, *Oschatz*, *Meissen*, *Annaberg*, *Hayn*, *Waldheim*, *Chemnitz*, *Colditz* and *Dobrilugk*. Under the consistory at *Leipzig* stand twenty-two inspections, namely those at *Leipzig*, *Eulenburg*, *Grimma*, *Borna*, *Rochlitz*, *Penig*, *Zwickau*, *Plauen*, *Oelsnitz*, *Weyda*, *Neustadt* on the *Orla*, *Frauenpreisnitz*, *Pegau*, *Delitzsch*, *Weissenfels*, *Freyburg*, *Eckartsberga*, *Langensalza*, *Weissensee*, *Sangerhausen*, *Querfurt* *Heldrungen*. Under the consistory at *Wittenberg* stand eighteen inspections, namely those at *Wittenberg*, *Grafenbaynicken*, *Jessen*, *Herzberg*, *Baruth*, *Seyda*, *Schlieben*, *Kemberg*, *Torgau*, *Gommern*, *Belzig*, *Liebenwerda*, *Cloeden*, *Bitterfeld*, *Zabna*, *Dahme*, *Jüterbog* and *Barby*. To the foundation consistory at *Wurzen*, belongs the inspection of *Wurzen*; to the consistory of the foundation of *Naumburg* at *Zeitz* the inspection of *Zeitz*; to the consistory of the foundation at *Merseburg*, the churches in the prefectures of *Merseburg*, *Lutzen*, *Schkeuditz* and *Lauchstad*; to the consistory of the county of *Schönburg* the inspections at *Glauchau*, *Hartenstein*, *Lichtenstein*, *Lößnitz* and *Waldenburg*. Under the consistory at *Eisleben* stand all the churches in the county of *Mansfeld*, which are divided into eight decanates, exclusive of the prefecture of *Arnstein*. At *Ebeleben* is an inspection-office of the Prince of *Schwarzburg's*, at *Rossla* a consistory of the Count of *Stolberg*, and at *Sonnenwalde* a consistory of the Count of *Solms*. Over all these consistories is placed the ecclesiastical council and the upper consistory at *Dresden*. Both these are connected together; and the latter, which has been considered above barely as an under consistory over a number of inspections, occurs to us again in this place in as much as in conjunction with the ecclesiastical council, it dispatches orders to all under-consistories. But the ecclesiastical council here, as well as the upper-consistory, have each their own peculiar departments; and in weighty cases both apply to the privy-council.

The *Calvinists* as well as the *Roman-catholics* have at *Dresden* and *Leipzig* the free exercise of their religion.

§. 6. The sciences flourish in this electorate; book-printing being at no place more common, and book-selling no where more considerable than at *Leipzig*. The universities of *Leipzig* and *Wittenberg* have retained and even increased their ancient reputation. At *Leipzig* are societies for the liberal arts and the German language. At *Meissen*, *Pforte* and *Grimma* are princely

princely or country-schools, which were founded by the Elector *Maurice*, and there are likewise *gymnasia* and good schools at *Weissenfels*, *Merseburg*, *Zeitz*, *Naumburg*, *Freyberg*, *Leipzig*, *Dresden*, *Chemnitz*, and other towns. These numerous and well regulated institutions facilitate education and promote the reception of the sciences in an uncommon manner, producing many able, learned, and celebrated men.

§. 7. The useful and fine manufactures and fabricks are likewise very numerous in this electorate. Great quantities of yarn too are spun here, thread bleached, coarse and fine linen wove, and tick made, together with cerecloth, fine lace, ribbon, edging and paper. The porcelain which is manufactured at *Meissen* is famous throughout all *Europe*, and known also in the other principal parts of the world. Fine glassess and mirrors are made here, and out of the serpent-stone all manner of things. Of the foundaries in which the coloured earths, and salts, and fixed semimetals are purified, and prepared for all manner of uses mention has been made above (§. 3.) Iron is wrought here into black and white plates in the greatest quantity, as also in other shapes. Steel, brass, and spineback are made and worked here. *Saxony* has also its manufactures of gold and silver. Cotton, wool, and silk are made up here in hankerchiefs, neck-cloths, canvas, nettle-cloth, fustians, cloths, freezes, flannels, mock-velvet and many other stuffs, velvet, plush, and stockings. It makes also gloves, caps and hats. The dye-houses are likewise excellent, and fine tapestries are also made here. In these manufactured wares, as well as in the natural productions of the country, namely in corn, flax, anise, fennel, woad, saffor, or wild-saffron, and garden-fruits, wood, blue, or starch, arsenic, &c. as also in cattle, wool, and many other articles an important foreign commerce is carried on. *Leipzig* is not only the greatest trading town in this electorate, but also one of the greatest in all *Germany*.

§. 8. The present Electors and Dukes of *Saxony* are descended from the Marggraves of *Meissen*, who acquired first the landgravate of *Thuringia*, and afterwards the electorate of *Saxony*, and other countries and places, as will appear below from their particular history. The first Marggrave of *Meissen*, who in 1422 was Elector of *Saxony*, was named *Frederick the Warlike*. To his son the Elector *Frederick II.* or *the Mild*, succeeded in the government his sons the Elector *Ernest* and *Albrecht*, who for twenty years governed in common, but in 1485 divided the countries among them, founding two principal lines, which were named after them. The electoral dignity was at first vested in the *Ernestine* principal line, *Frederick the Wise* and *John the Constant*, sons to the above-mentioned Elector *Ernest*, enjoying it successively, and after them *John Frederick*, son to the latter: But this last was put under the ban by the Emperor *Charles V.* in the year 1547, and together with the electoral dignity, stript of all his countries and subjects, which were made a donation of to Duke *Maurice* of the *Albertine* line.

line. Duke *Maurice*, however, was obliged to allow the children of *John Frederick* a yearly income of 50,000 guildens, and for the imbursement thereof to grant certain prefectures, places and estates; out of which, and the countries afterwards added thereto, arose the present possessions of the Dukes of *Saxony* of the *Ernestine* line, whose further history will occur below. *George*, son to the above-mentioned Duke *Albrecht*, founder of the *Albertine* principal line, obtained by virtue of his father's testament, the paternal hereditary countries; but his brother *Henry* only a small free-bench in *Meissen*. After the death, however, of the former the latter arrived to the regency, in which he was succeeded by his sons *Maurice* and *Augustus*. In 1547 Duke *Maurice* obtained of the Emperor *Charles V.* the *Saxon* electoral dignity, which was taken from *John Frederick* of the *Ernestine* line, together with all his countries and subjects; and from this time forwards the electoral dignity has continued in the *Albertine* line. His brother *Augustus*, who succeeded him in the regency and electoral dignity, propagated the electoral *Albertine* branch. This Prince entered into a stipulation in 1554 with his cousin, the deposed Elector *John Frederick*, on account of the succession and electoral dignity, and gave him also some towns in *Thuringia*, paying him moreover an old debt of 100,000 guildens, and likewise forming between both their families an hereditary union. He increased his country with some considerable territories, and also within it put matters on a very regular footing. His son and successor the Elector *Christian I.* who entered on the regency in 1586, had first his eldest son *Christian II.* and afterwards the second son *John George I.* for his successors. The latter acquired to his house the marggravates of *Upper* and *Lower Lusatia*, with other countries; but by his will in 1652 divided the electoral lands among his four sons, the eldest of whom, namely, Duke *John George II.* succeeded to the electorate; Duke *Augustus* founding the collateral line of *Weissenfels* or *Querfurt*; Duke *Christian*, that of *Merseburg*, and Duke *Maurice*, that of *Zeitz*. *John George II.* was succeeded in the electoral dignity by his son *John George III.* and to this last succeeded his eldest son *John George IV.* and after his death the second son *Frederick Augustus I.* or *Augustus II.* who in 1697 embraced the *Roman-catholic* religion, and was soon after elected King of *Poland*. In 1718 he took possession of the hereditary lands of the line of *Zeitz*. After his death, which happened in 1733, his *Roman-catholic* son also named *Frederick Augustus II.* or *Augustus III.* entered upon the electoral regency, being likewise in the same year elected King of *Poland*, and has lived to see the extinction of the *Merseburg* collateral line, which happened in 1738, as also that of the collateral line of *Weissenfels* in 1746: So that in him the electoral *Saxon* countries, which had been divided, were again united. In 1756 the whole electorate was reduced to the subjection of the King of *Prussia*, in whose hands it continued till 17

§. 9. An Elector of Saxony styles himself: *Duke of Saxony, Juliers, Cleve and the Berg, as also of Engern and Westphalia, Arch-Marshal and Elector of the holy Roman Empire, Landgrave in Thuringia, Marggrave of Meissen, and likewise of Upper and Lower Lusatia, Burggrave of Magdeburg, Princely Count of Henneberg, Count of the Mark, Ravensberg, Barby and Hanau, and Lord of Ravenstein.* The arms on account of the dutchy of Saxony are a garland of rue (or according to *Zollman*, an ornamental filarée for the head and hair) placed obliquely from right to left over eight, or according to others, over ten fesses *sable* and *Or*, ranged alternately above each other; on account of *Thuringia*, a lion marked with four transverse strokes *argent* and *gules*, drawn alternately, open jaws, an exerted tongue *gules*, and gripes projected *Or*, and on the head a crown of the same, in a field *azure*; on account of *Meissen*, a lion *sable*, with an exerted tongue *gules*, gripes projected of the same, and a double inverted tail, in a field *Or*; on account of *Juliers*, a lion armed *sable* and *argent*, with a tongue exerted *gules*, in a field *Or*; on account of *Cleves*, in a field *gules*, an escutcheon *argent*, in the center of which are eight scepters conjoined *Or*; on account of the *Berg*, a lion *gules*, crowned *azure*, in a field *argent*; on account of *Engern and Westphalia*, an eagle crowned *Or*, in a field *azure*, with three hornets horns *gules*, in a field *argent*; on account of the Palatinate of Saxony, an eagle displayed *Or*, and crowned with the same, in a field *azure*, as also an eagle uncrowned *Or*, in a field *sable*; on account of *Lower Lusatia*, an ox *gules* and *courant* with a belly *argent*, in a field of the same; on account of *Upper Lusatia*, part of a wall *Or*, trowelled *sable*, and built battlement fashion, in a field *azure*; on account of the *Mark of Landsberg*, two erect fesses in a field *Or*; on account of the seigniory of *Plesslein*, a lion divided *Or* and *argent*, in a field *azure*; for the county of *Orlamunde*, a lion *sable* crowned *gules*, and clothed with rose-leaves of the same, in a field *Or*; on account of the burgraviate of *Magdeburg*, an escutcheon divided longitudinally downwards, in whose fore-field *gules* appears a *semi-argent* eagle crowned *Or*, and in the hinder-field *argent*, four bars *gules*; for the county of *Brene*, three semi-circles *gules*, or three hornets horns cantoned *argent*, in a field of the same; on account of the burgraviate of *Altenburg*, a rose *gules* with seeds *Or*, and painted *verte*, in a field *argent*; for the county of *Eisenberg*, three fesses *azure* in a field *argent*; for the county of *Ravensberg*, three chevrons *gules*, placed above each other, and from below to the top fixed or conjoined in each other, in a field *argent*; for the county of the *Mark*, a fesse consisting of three chequers *gules* and *argent*, in a field *Or*; on account of the *Regalia*, an escutcheon modelled *Or*; for the county of *Hanau*, three chevrons *gules*, in a field *Or*; for the princely county of *Henneberg*, a hen placed on a mount *verte*, and in act to take wing, in a field *Or*; for the county of *Barby*, two barbles crowned *Or*, placed back to back and beset on the sides with four small roses, in a field *azure*;

*azure*; on account of *Munzenberg*, a field divided crosswise, in its upper part *Or* and in its lower *argent*; on account of *Lichtenberg*, a lion *sable*, in a field *argent*; and on account of the office of arch-marshal of the holy Roman Empire, an escutcheon divided crosswise, whose upper part is *sable* and its under *argent*, the two electoral swords *gules* lying crosswise over each other.

§. 10. Among the Electors in general he is reckoned the sixth, but among the temporal ones in particular, the third. The prerogatives and privileges which an Elector of *Saxony* enjoys, as arch-marshal of the holy Roman Empire, have been briefly described above, p. 533. He invests the Counts of *Pappenheim* with the office of hereditary-marshal of the Empire. Whenever the Empire too has no supreme head, he is administrator of the Empire in the countries where the *Saxon* right is of force, which vicariate some derive from the old dutchy of *Saxony*, others from the office of arch-marshal, and others again from the palatinate of *Saxony*; which last differs not in reality from the palatinate of *Thuringia*; for that which the *Thuringians* once possessed was the *Saxon*. The electoral house of *Saxony* suffers itself to be expressly invested with this palatinate by the Emperors.

§. 11. In matters relating to the Protestant States and their religion, the electoral house of *Saxony* enjoys the *directorium* and the dictature of the Empire, though at present he is of the *Roman-catholic* church. Whenever the electoral see of *Mentz* becomes vacant, the Elector of *Saxony* also appropriates to himself, as arch-marshal, the *directorium* at the Diet of the Empire. His imperial matricular-evaluation, on account of the electorate, amounts to 1984 florins. He also answers for the county of *Leisznig* in the sum of twenty florins; for the county of *Beichlingen*, in the sum of twenty-four florins; for the seigniory of *Tautenburg* in twenty, and for the seigniory of *Wildenfels* also in twenty. He pays also on account of the prefectures of *Weida*, *Sachsenburg*, *Arnsbaug* and *Ziegenruck* the sum of one hundred and forty florins; on account of its half of the *Vogtland*, three hundred and four florins; and for the county of *Mansfeld* one hundred and thirty-five. On the other hand it exempts the bishoprics of *Meissen*, *Merseburg* and *Naumburg*, *sine onere*. To a chamber-term the Elector of *Saxony* contributes *cum exemptis* the sum of 1545 rixdollars, and on account of *Mansfeld* eighty-three rixdollars, sixty-two kruiters.

§. 12. The privy cabinet, whose care extends to State-affairs, has the direction of three departments, and has also the proposition and regulation therein, namely the department of domestic State-affairs, the department of military affairs, and the department of foreign affairs of State. The privy-council likewise looks to spiritual and temporal matters, and has the inspection and direction of all other military and civil colleges. It is filled with such as are actual privy-counsellors, referendaries, secretaries, registers and clerks. The privy military council-college looks to military affairs,

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and comprizes in it the principal expedition, or chancery; the general military commissariate, which again divides itself into the expedition of the commissariate and ammunition-office, and the general military number-office, with the expedition of accounts. The chamber-college provides for all chamber and æconomical matters. Under it stands the chamber apartment expedition-office, the chace and float-rent expedition, the exchequer and the treasury. The float-inspection has the care of the several floats in the electorate. The regency is appointed over all feudal, justiciary and policy matters. The immediate vassals have at it their first resort, and appeals lie thereto from the upper and aulic judicatories of *Leipzig* and *Wittenberg*, from the consistories there, from the consistories of the foundations of *Wurzen*, *Merseburg* and *Zeitz*, from the regencies of the Prince of *Schwarzburg* at *Sonderhausen* and *Frankenhausen*, from all chanceries of Counts, and from other inferior judicatories. It is filled with a chancellor, vice-chancellor, and aulic and justiciary-counsellors; and to the aulic and justiciary-chancery belong several expedition-offices. The court of appeals pronounces in matters that come from the inferior courts to the regency by the admitted appeal, receives the complaints against immediate vassals in the first resort, and the feudal matters which come to a process, being under the direction of a president, a vice-president, counsellors of appeal, and other officers. The upper tax-college has its director, and both its electoral and provincial upper receiver. To this college belongs the upper tax-office, the principal office of the land and drink-tax, the principal office of the militia-tax the principal office of the extraordinary tax, the principal expedition of the ordinary tax, the secretariate expedition of the extraordinary tax, the tax-accompt expedition, the persons appointed for the examination and calculation of the accompts of the pole and estate-tax, the tax-archive, the stamp-office, and the receipts of the taxes of the circles which are in number as many as there are circles, and to these also is added that of the foundation of *Wurzen*. The general excise-college has its director, general excise-counsellors, chancery, archive, accompt-chancery, and principal offices. The upper accompt deputation is supplied with a director, counsellors deputed from the chamber-college, the regency of the tax and also from the excise-college, with secretaries, examiners and clerks. Of the ecclesiastical council and upper consistory here we have treated above (§. 5.) The mine-apartment, which is appointed over all the mines in this country, has its director, mine-counsellors, and other officers. At *Freyberg* is the upper mine-office, and the upper tenth and dividend-office; and at *Altenberg*, *Annaberg*, *Berggieshübel*, *Glaschutte*, *Ehrenfriedersdorf*, *Eybenstock*, *Freyberg*, *Geyer*, *Johann-Georgenstadt*, *Marienberg*, *Schneeberg*, *Scheibenberg*, *Upper-Wiesenthal*, *Schwarzenberg*, *Voigtberg*, and likewise in the circle of *Neustadt* are mine-offices. Under the mine-chamber stand also the upper amt-office, the mint, the draining-huts of *Gruntbal*, and the double smalt-work at *Oberschlemma* near *Schneeberg*.

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The upper post-office has its seat at *Leipzig*. To conclude, there are moreover here the upper aulic-judicatory at *Leipzig*, the aulic-judicatory at *Wittenberg*, and the upper inspection-office at *Eisleben*.

§. 13. The present customary taxes here are partly ordinary and partly extraordinary. The ordinary taxes are those which are granted every six years by the country. To this head belongs 1. The land-tax, which from each *Schock*, that is from each sixty gr. of the value of an immoveable estate, amounts yearly to sixteen pfennings, which are paid at two separate payments. The sum produced is partly received by the Elector and partly applied towards the reimbursement and interest of the tax-debts, as also for the maintenance of the *pia causa*. 2. The taxes upon liquors which arise from the imposts laid upon white and brown beer, that is to say for each vessel of the former two rixdollars, and for each of the latter one and a half. They are also paid partly to the Electors, and partly applied towards the discharge of the tax-debts, both in capital and interest. The nobility and possessors of noble estates, as also the ecclesiastics are for themselves and families freed from any imposts upon the liquor they consume at their tables; and the foundation of *Wurzen*, together with the mine-towns, as also those of *Wittenberg* and *Weissenfee*, pay only the half. 3. The flesh-penny, or flesh-tax here amounts at the slaughter-house to two pence upon each pound of flesh, and from private slaughter-houses to one penny. From this tax the nobility and clergy are exempted, and the foundation of *Wurzen* pays only one half. This is applied for the defrayment of the electoral council-colleges, and the overplus allotted for the Elector's exchequer. The extraordinary taxes are usually, 1. The penny-tax, which rises and falls in proportion to the damage done by fire and storm; but each of these ordinarily amounts to 13000 florins. 2. The ember-tax, which also rises and falls, but usually amounts to 24000 florins. The ember, or four seasons are somewhat personal, and may be called a profession-tax; for every individual, whether a subject or not, pays out of his earnings and occupation a certain sum. Every town and village has generally a settled aid or contribution, which must be delivered by the inhabitants, according to the assessment made by the magistrate. But such contribution is sometimes raised higher by the upper tax-college according to the circumstances of those who are to pay it. Both these kinds of extraordinary taxes are usually applied, for the most part, to the defrayment of the militia, embassies, chamber-aids, reimbursements of capitals taken up and their interest, the defrayment of leases, and other occasions. 3. The excise, which is twofold. The land-excise amounts to three pence in the dollar out of the price of certain goods sold, and is paid into the electoral exchequer. The general consumption-excise has been introduced into such towns and villages as handicrafts and tradesmen reside, and into places distant a quarter of a mile from towns. Besides this last, there are more-

over here some other extraordinary and well known imposts, as for instance the pole and estate taxes, the stamp duties levied upon paper, cards, shoes, &c. On the marriage also of a new sovereign, as likewise on other occasions, it is customary to make a donation in money. In 1660 the country obtained the full *directorium* of all the taxes. The electoral prefectures and domains, which are usually farmed out, the mines and wood-floats bring in annually very considerable sums of money to the electoral chest. It is asserted that the electoral *Saxon* countries yield and bring in yearly between six and seven millions of rixdollars. In 1758 it was stipulated that the electoral exchequer should pay to the military chest of the King of *Prussia* for the incomes of that year one million of rixdollars, and the land-states of the electorate for the taxes and other land-revenues, two millions and seven tons of gold in rixdollars.

§. 14. There are usually maintained in this county about 20,000 regular troops, exclusive of a well regulated land-militia.

§. 15. The whole electorate is divided into circles, which according to their order of rank are, the electoral circle, the circle of *Thuringia*, that of *Meissen*, that of *Leipzig* with the foundation of *Wurzen*, the circle of the *Erzgebirg*, that of the *Vogtland*, and the circle of *Neustadt*, exclusive of two other foundations, namely, those of *Merseburg* and *Naumburg-Weitz*. Next follows a more accurate description of each.

*The ELECTORAL CIRCLE, or the DUTCHY of*

S A X O N Y.

§. 1. THE electoral circle, or the dutchy of *Saxony* has been exhibited on a chart of four sheets, published by *Homann's* heirs in the year 1752, and this in the *Atlas of Germany* constitutes the forty-sixth.

§. 2. It borders on the circles of *Meissen*, *Leipzig*, and *Thuringia*, the principality of *Anhalt*, the *Mark of Brandenburg*, and likewise on *Lusatia*. A part of it is separated by the principality of *Anhalt* from the remaining and larger part. Its greatest length, as well as its greatest breadth, is estimated at about ten *German* miles.

§. 3. The fruitfulness of this country is not very remarkable, there being in it many sandy bottoms. The *Elbe* runs through a part of it, and between *Gorsdorf* and *Elster* receives the *Black Elster*. The *Mulde* also waters some tracts of this country.

§. 4. This circle contains in it twenty-four towns, three boroughs, four hundred and ninety-four, (or according to *Hempel's* tables, only four hundred

dred and twenty) villages, one hundred and sixty-four noblemens estates, one hundred and fifty-six parish-churches in the villages, one hundred and fifty-nine filial churches belonging to the same, eleven superintendencies, three inspections, one under-consistory, and eleven prefecturates. Of the towns seventeen are general, being such as belong to the third class of the country of the electorate, and three belonging to the town-selection, namely, one to the lesser, and two to the greater selection. The other immediate vassals here are seventy-one in number, and the mediate vassals one hundred and two.

§. 5. The present dutchy of Saxony is not to be confounded with the old. The ancient dutchy of Saxony comprized in it three large countries, namely, *Eastphalia*, *Engern*, and *Westphalia*. In *Eastphalia* again were reckoned the *Eastphali* who were settled in the countries of *Brunswick* and *Luneburg*, the *North people* in *Holstein*, and the *Easterlings* or *East people* on the river *Saale* and *Elbe* quite to the *Old Mark*. The *Easterlings* were also called *North-Thuringi*, but this name became obliterated by time, and the country itself has since been called *East Saxony*. *Witiking* was Duke of the Saxons; but it is disputed whether this name, which all apply to him, denotes a civil or military dignity? It is certain, however, that he was possessed of considerable estates of his own in *Westphalia*. His consort *Geva* was sister to *Siegfrid*, King of the Danes. The Emperor *Charlemagne* subdued this country of the Saxons. *Ecbert*, or *Egbert*, second grandson to *Witiking* by his daughter *Hafala*, or *Gisela*, who was married to *Bruno* Prince of the *Angrii*, was, indeed also stiled Duke; but it cannot be proved that he belongs to the Saxon Dukes in a political sense. His consort was Saint *Ida*. From his elder brother *Bruno* Prince of the *Angrii*, descended *Ludolph*, who was at first Count between the *Rhine* and the *Weser*, but in the year 842. was by the Emperor *Lewis* created Duke of the whole dutchy of Saxony, and died in 859. His consort *Oda* was daughter to Count *Billung*. The dutchy of Saxony was successively governed by his sons *Bruno* and *Otto*, and after them by *Henry* son to the latter, who was elected in the year 919 German King. The son and successor in the Empire of this last, namely, the Emperor *Otto* I. conferred the dutchy of Saxony (from which however that on the *Weser* is a distinct dutchy) on *Hermann*, son to Count *Billung*, who transmitted it by inheritance to his son *Bernard*, the latter also to his son *Bernhard* II. he again to his son *Ordulf*, and this last to his son *Magnus*, who left no male heirs behind him but some daughters, of whom only the two eldest, namely, *Wulfbild* and *Eilika* are here to be remarked. The former of these was consort to *Henry the Swarthy*, Duke of *Bavaria*; but the latter to *Otto* of *Ascania*. The dutchy of Saxony was now to descend to Duke *Henry the Swarthy* by virtue of his consort; but the Emperor *Henry* V. conferred it on *Lotharius* son to Count *Gebhard* of *Supplingenburg*, who succeeded him in the Empire. *Gertrude*, daughter

daughter to the latter married the son of Duke *Henry the Swartby*, named *Henry the Magnanimous* (but whom his enemies called *Henry the Haughty*) Duke of *Bavaria*, who obtained of his father-in-law either in 1126 or 1127 also the dutchy of *Saxony*. But King *Conrad III.* stripped him of it, and conferred it on *Adelbert* Marggrave of *Salzwedel*, commonly stiled *Albert the Bear*, and son to the above-mentioned *Otto* of *Ascania* by his consort *Eilika*, but he was driven out by the *Saxons*. *Henry the Lion*, son to *Henry the Magnanimous*, arrived again to the possession of all his paternal countries, and was a very powerful Prince, commanding from the *Rhine* to the *Weichsel*, but was by the Emperor *Frederick I.* in the year 1179, unjustly put under the ban, by which means he lost his countries and estates in *Italy* and *Swabia*, as also the dutchies of *Bavaria* and *Saxony*, insomuch that he only retained his hereditary estates and conquered countries, together with the fiefs which he held not of the Empire but of other Lords, and even in these his enemies afterwards made great encroachments. In this place we are only to mention something of the previous dismembering of the dutchy of *Saxony* at that time. The unfortunate Duke *Henry the Lion* retained *Eastphalia* almost entirely, and the greatest part of it even belonged to his hereditary estates, which the Emperor could not deprive him of. But *Westphalia* and *Engern* were divided by the Emperor, and given one part of them to the archbishop of *Cologne*, the other (which extended through the tract of the *Lower-Rhine*, the bishoprics of *Munster*, *Osnabruck*, and *Minden*, which by the *Weser* was separated from *Eastphalia*) to *Bernbard* of *Ascania*, son to the above-mentioned *Albert the Bear*, whom he declared Duke of *Saxony*. This new Duke, however, obtained no part of the dutchy of *Saxony* except the title, neither did he venture to assume to himself any degree of power in the share of the dutchy of *Westphalia* and *Engern*, which had been conferred upon him; the Marggrave of *Salzwedel* or *Brandenburg* did not submit to him; the Landgraves of *Thuringia* no longer acknowledged his power; the *Wendish* Lords, over whom *Henry the Lion* had exercised a severe subjection, raised up their heads; the Counts of *Holstein*, *Ratzeburg*, *Danneberg*, *Oldenburg*, *Schwerin*, *Hoya*, *Diepholz*, *Luchau*, with some others in *Saxony* refused any longer to own the superiority of the new Duke; the archbishops of *Hamburg*, or *Bremen*, and *Magdeburg*, as also the bishops of *Osnabruck*, *Paderborn*, *Verden*, *Hildesheim*, *Munster*, *Halberstadt*, *Minden*, &c. together with the town of *Lubeck*, set themselves likewise at liberty. For which reason Count *Henry* of *Ascania*, first-born son to Duke *Bernbard*, preferred the county of *Anhalt* to the dutchy of *Saxony*, ceding the latter to his younger brother Duke *Albert*. This Duke *Albert*, however, re-annexed several parts of the old dutchy by his bravery and conduct, subjecting to his dominion Count *Henry* of *Schwerin*, and reducing also *Ratzeburg* and *Lauenburg*, and even laying the foundation of a new principality in *Lower-Saxony*. This short history carried

ried thus far of the dutchy of Saxony is collected out of the third and fourth volumes of the *Origines Guelficae*, in which are to be found its proofs. In the family of *Ascania* remained vested till the fifteenth century the dutchy of Saxony, and the electoral dignity founded thereon, but after the death of Duke *Albert III.* the Marggrave *Frederick* of *Meissen*, who was also Landgrave of *Thuringia*, was, in 1422, by virtue of the expectancy obtained in 1420, invested with the dutchy of Saxony, or the Saxon electoral dignity, by the Emperor *Sigismund*.

The present electoral circle belonged not to the old dutchy of Saxony, but the Marggrave *Albert the Bear* took this country from the *Wends*, and it became his son *Bernhard's* property in the inheritance of *Ascania*. This *Bernhard* therefore obtaining the dignity of a Duke of Saxony, the name of the dutchy of Saxony became applied at length to the portion of it in this country; and the electoral dignity being attached to the dutchy it has obtained the title of the electoral circle. In the middle age the greatest part thereof belonged to the *Gau* of *Plonim*, and the lesser to the *Gau* of *Lufizi*.

§. 6. The electoral circle consists of eleven prefecturates: viz.

I. The circle-amt of *Wittenberg*, in which also is reckoned the county of *Barby*, containing both together twenty-two immediate and nineteen mediate vassals, with about one hundred and fourteen villages. But the county of *Barby* having a peculiar place and voice at the Diets of the circle of Upper-Saxony, its description is to be sought for further on in its proper place. In this prefecturate we shall take notice

1. Of *Wittenberg*, in Latin called *Witteberga*, or *Leucorea*, lying not far from the *Elbe*, over which it has a ferry, and the head-town of the electoral circle, being under immediate vassalage, and the second among the four presiding towns, as they are called, in the narrower selection of the towns, as also the seat of an aulic-judicatory, before which the mediate and immediate vassals of the electoral circle appear partly in the first, and partly in the second resort. In it too is the seat of the assize, as also a consistory, together with that of the general superintendency of the electoral circle, a spiritual inspection, the circle-amt, and a famous university founded in 1502, at which in 1517 the Reformation took its rise by means of *Martin Luther*. This town is not large but fortified. The old citadel here was formerly the electoral residence. Near it stands an arsenal. The citadel-church, or the cathedral of *All-Saints*, is the university-church, and a professor of divinity its provost. In it is said to be *Luther's* monument, with several other curiosities. In the large round tower, which stands by it, are kept the common archives of the electoral and princely Saxon houses. At the parish-church belonging to the town stands the general superintendency. The Latin town-school here contains six teachers. The university-library is kept in what was formerly an *Augustine* cloyster. The first founder of

the town of *Wittenberg* was *Bernhard* Duke of *Saxony*. In 1547 it was taken by the Emperor *Charles V.* In 1640 it suffered great damage by fire. In 1756 it was possessed by the *Prussians*, who also broke down a bastion of the fortifications. As its share in the tax levied upon liquors *Wittenberg* pays only one half.

To the university here belong the villages of *Melzwick*, and *Eutseb*, the latter of which is a parochial-village; together with those of *Reuden*, *Pohnsdorf*, *Pisteritz*, *Copenig*, *Dieterichsdorf*, *Teuchel*, the little mill of *Abisdorff*, and a small estate situated at *Seegrebn*.

2. *Kemberg*, in Latin called *Cameracum*, a small town, under immediate vassalage, and at the provincial Diets enjoying both seat and voice. In this town is a citadel, together with a provostship or spiritual inspection. The inhabitants of this place apply themselves with great diligence to the culture of hops. The town itself was first founded by some *Flemings* who came out of the province of *Cambray*, or *Cameryk*.

3. *Zabna*, a small town, under immediate vassalage, and enjoying both seat and voice at the Provincial Diets, and being also the seat of a superintendency. In the year 1719 this place suffered greatly by fire.

4. *Schmiedeberg*, a small town, under immediate vassalage, and environed by mountains.

5. *Elster*, a borough, subject to mediate vassalage, and situated not far from the river *Elbe*, into which at no great distance from this place runs the *Black Elster*.

6. *Reinbards*, or *Reinbarz*, a church-village and nobleman's estate, the proprietor of which, namely, the privy-counsellor, and hereditary marshal, *John* Count of *Lofer*, has rendered it worthy notice by the laboratory founded there at a very great expence, and with still greater judgment, for the making of divers mechanical and optical machines.

7. *Groszawig*, a nobleman's estate and village, near which, in 1731, were dug up some transparent and opaque ambers of various colours.

8. *Blankensee*, a church-village, with a nobleman's estate of the family of *Thiemen*, and lying on a lake of the same name, being, as well as the church-village of *Stangenbagen*, wholly surrounded by the *Middle Mark*.

9. *Dabrun*, *Gaditz*, *Jahme*, *Krobstadt*, *Nudersdorf*, *Radis*, *Rackeb*, and *Wartenburg*, all church-villages with noblemens estates.

II. The prefecturate of *GRAFENHAYNCHEN*, containing in it one immediate vassal, one mediate vassal, and eight villages. In this prefecturate is

1. *Grafenbaynchen*, a small town under mediate vassalage, and having both seat and voice at the Provincial Diets, as also a superintendency.

2. *Strobwalde*, a royal domain.

III. The prefecturate of *BELZIG*, in which are eight immediate vassals, seventeen mediate ones, and eighty-three villages. In this prefecturate we are first to remark.

1. *Belzig*,

1. *Belzig*, a town, under mediate vassalage, and having both seat and voice at the Provincial Diets, together with a citadel and superintendency. In the year 1750 this place suffered greatly by fire.

2. *Bruck*, an inconsiderable little town under mediate vassalage, but having notwithstanding both seat and voice at the Provincial Diets, as also a citadel.

3. *Niemeck*, a small town, under mediate vassalage, and having both seat and voice at the Provincial Diets.

4. *Rabenstein*, a citadel and nobleman's estate, possessed at present by a proprietor of the name of *Loseke*.

5. *Benken*, *Canin*, with *Clesto*, *Frederisdorf*, *Hagelberg*, *Kleinglien*, *Lutnitz*, *Rietz*, and *Wiesenburg*, all church-villages, containing noblemen's estates.

IV. The prefecturate of GOMMERN with ELBENAU, which lies on the river *Elbe*, between the dutchy of *Magdeburg*, the principality of *Anbalt*, and the county of *Barby*, containing in it two immediate vassals, three mediate ones, and twenty-two villages. Formerly it consisted of two prefecturates which the Emperor *Albert III.* of *Saxony* and the last of the *Ascanian* line, mortgaged in the year 1420 as prefecturates of the burggravate of *Magdeburg* for the sum of 22,000 gold guldens to the town-council of *Magdeburg*; but the Elector *John Frederick* again redeemed them. In 1619 both these prefecturates were united into one. In them we shall take notice of

1. *Gommern*, a small town, under mediate vassalage, and containing a citadel and superintendency.

2. *Elbenau*, a church-village, situated on an island in the river *Elbe*.

3. *Ibleburg*, a church-village, with a nobleman's estate, belonging to the Barons of *Plotbo*.

V. The prefecturate of SEYDA, in which is one immediate and three mediate vassals, together with seventeen villages. In this prefecturate we are to remark,

1. *Seyda*, anciently called *Sidau*, a small town, under mediate vassalage, and enjoying both seat and voice at the Provincial Diets. In it too is a superintendency. This place was formerly stiled a feigniory.

2. *Gadegast*, *Golsdorf*, *Kurzlipisdorf*, *Mollnitz*, *Morxdorf*, *Niederseefeld*, *Oebna*, and *Seebausen*, all church villages.

VI. The prefecturate of ANNABURG, in which are two immediate vassals, one mediate vassal, and sixteen villages. The heath of *Annaburg* or *Lochau* is very extensive. In this prefecturate is

1. *Annaburg*, formerly called *Lochau*, a borough, situated on an island which forms the new dyke, and containing in it a citadel, which *Anne* consort to the Elector *Augustus* caused to be rebuilt in the year 1572; upon which both that and the town itself were called after her name.

2. *Ranisburg*, a church-village, in which is an estate of Count *Brubl's*.

VII. The prefecturate of *SCHWEINITZ*, in which are fourteen immediate and nineteen mediate vassals, together with eighty villages. In this prefecturate is

1. *Schweinitz*, a small town, under immediate vassalage, and enjoying both seat and voice at the Provincial Diets. *Schweinitz* lies on the *Black Elster*. The amt-office here is invested with the upper and hereditary jurisdiction. In 1406 the tower of the citadel, which formerly stood at this place, fell in and slew *Wenzel* and *Sigismund* two sons of the elector *Rudolf III.* with other persons. In 1637 the *Swedes* set this little town on fire, and in 1758 it was taken by the victorious King of *Prussia*.

2. *Jessen*, a small town, situated on the *Black Elster*, and having both seat and voice at the Provincial Diets, being also under immediate vassalage, but over it the prefecturate of *Schweinitz* notwithstanding exercises not the upper and hereditary jurisdiction. At this place is a superintendency. In 1729 a great part of the town was burnt down. On the *Gobrenberg* is a growth of wine commonly called *Gobren beer*.

3. *Schonewalde*, a small town under mediate vassalage, and having both seat and voice at the Provincial Diets. In the year 1714 the greatest part of this place was consumed by fire.

4. *Herzberg*, anciently called *Hirzberg*, also a small town, seated on the *Black Elster*, and being under immediate vassalage. This place belongs to the greater selection of the towns, and is the seat of a superintendency. The inhabitants deal in wool and cloths, and here is also a house for the making of salt-petre. In 1703 the greatest part also of this town was consumed by fire.

5. *Prettin*, in ancient records stiled *Brettin*, *Pretyn*, or *Prittyn*, a small town, under immediate vassalage, and having both seat and voice at the Provincial Diets. This place lies on the river *Elbe*.

6. *Lichtenburg*, a fine electoral palace with a pleasure-garden belonging to it, and which was first founded by *Anne* consort to the Elector *Augustus*.

7. *Cloden*, a borough, with a nobleman's estate, and appertaining to the Counts of *Lofer*, as also containing a provostship or spiritual inspection.

8. *Kreyscha*, a royal manor, in which, as well as in that of *Doblen*, not far from it, is a stud of horses.

9. *Groszreben*, *Hemsendorf*, *Knuppelsdorf*, *Werchau*, *Wildenau*, *Zwetban*, all church-villages with noblemen's estates.

VIII. The prefecturate of *PRETSCH*, containing fifteen villages. In it is

1. *Pretsch*, a small-town, under mediate vassalage, and lying not far from the river *Elbe*. This town enjoys both seat and voice at the Provincial Diets, and in it is a palace having a fine garden. *Pretsch* formerly belonged, and that too for a long time, to the family of *Lofer*; afterwards to

that

that of *Arnim*, of the latter of which it was purchased by the Elector *John George III.* It was the dowager seat of *Queen Christina Eberhardine*, who died in 1727.

2. *Patzschwig*, a church-village, belonging to the provostship of *Cloden*.

IX. The prefecturate of *SCHLIEBEN*, with the feigniory of *Baruth* and *Sonnevalde*, in which are eleven immediate and fourteen mediate vassals, together with fifty villages. In this prefecturate is

1. *Schlieben*, a small town, having both seat and voice at the Provincial Diets, and the council of which is indeed in some particulars under immediate vassalage, but the amt-office is possessed of the upper and hereditary jurisdiction. At this place is a provostship or superintendency. In 1721 the greatest part of it was consumed by fire.

2. *Colocbau*, *Heinsdorf*, *Hilmerdorf*, *Lebusa*, *Petkus*, *Stechau*, *Striesä*, and *Wußermark*, all church-villages, having noblemen's estates.

3. *Hobenbuckau*, a hunting-seat belonging to the Elector.

4. The feigniory of *Baruth*, which is under immediate vassalage, and was hereditarily purchased by Count *Otto* of *Solms* in 1596. This prefecturate still belongs to a collateral line of the principal branch of *Solms-Lich*, of which we treated above, p 111. In it we are to remark

1. *Baruth*, a small town, under immediate vassalage, and lying on the *Goila*, as also containing a citadel and a superintendency. In the year 1671 the greatest part of this place was consumed by fire.

2. The church-villages of *Groszkieß*, *Kemnitz*, *Merzdorf*, *Paplitze*, and *Schönefeld*.

5. The feigniory of *Sonnevalde*, which lies, indeed, in *Lower-Lusatia*, but has for many years past been incorporated with the electoral circle. Count *Philip* of *Solms* purchased this feigniory in 1532 of the noble family of *Minkwitz*, and at present it belongs to a collateral line of the principal branch of *Solms-Lich*. In it is

1. *Sonnevalde*, in the *Wendish* called *Hordzißbütz*, or *Grodzißbütz*, a small town, containing a residentiary palace of the Counts.

2. The church-villages of *Friedersdorf*, *Gosmar*, *Great-Krausig*, *Schönwald*, *Wendischtrabne*, *Wensdorf*, and *Zekrin*.

X. The prefecturate of *LIEBENWERDA*, in which are ten immediate and ten mediate vassals, and forty-one villages: namely,

1. *Liebenwerda*, a small town, seated on the *Black Elster*, and under immediate vassalage, belonging to the greater selection of the towns. In it is a superintendency. In the year 1733 this place suffered greatly by fire.

2. *Wabrenbrück*, situated not far from the *Black Elster*, together with

3. *Ubigau*, or *Uebigau*, are both small towns, under immediate vassalage, and enjoying seat and voice at the Provincial Diets. To the prefecturate of *Liebenwerda* however is annexed the supreme and hereditary jurisdiction over them.

4. *Döllin*

4. *Dollingen, Falkenberg, Schmerkendorf, and Wiederau*, all church-villages, having noble estates.

XI. The prefecturate of BITTERFELD, which belonged formerly to the *Merseburg* collateral line of the electoral house of *Saxony*. In it are fifteen mediate vassals, and forty-eight villages: namely,

1. *Bitterfeld*, a small town, under immediate vassalage, and having both seat and voice at the Provincial Diets. In it too is a superintendency, and this place lies on the river *Mulde*.

2. *Brebna*, a small town, under mediate vassalage, and having both seat and voice at the Provincial Diets. This place was anciently the capital of the county of *Brebna*, the proprietors of which were of the *Wettin* line. On the extinction of those Counts the county fell to the Electors of *Saxony* of the *Alcanian* race.

3. *Pouch*, a citadel, lying not far from the river *Mulde*, together with its appropriated seigniory, of which the collateral branch of the principal line of the Counts of *Solms-Lich* is possessed.

4. *Old-Jesznitz, Niemeck, Priorau, Ramfin, and Roitzsch*, the last of which consists of eight shares, as also *Schierau*, are all church-villages with noble estates. *Wolffen* likewise is a church-village.

## The CIRCLE of T H U R I N G I A.

§. 1. OF the landgravate of *Thuringia* are extant some old drawings taken by *John Mellinger* and *Adolarus Erichius*; the latter of which have also been copied by *Blaeuw, Jansson* and others. The chart published by *John Bapt. Homann*, was first improved, in the year 1729, by his son *John Christ. Homann*, and afterwards, in 1738, by *Frederick Christian Lesser*. The last edition of this chart is to be found in the *Atlas of Germany*, in which it constitutes the fifty-first; and in number fifty-five is likewise to be found a chart of *East-Thuringia*, published by *Homann's* heirs, in the year 1747, on two sheets.

§. 2. The circle of *Thuringia* forms the north part of the landgravate of that name. The country is well watered, yields good pasturage and abundance of corn, particularly wheat, which is excellent, as also fine woods, and produces woad at *Langensalza*, together with saffor, anise, fennel and wine in other places; and has also a considerable breed of horses, horned-cattle and sheep. Of these natural productions of the country a great part is exported.

§. 3. *Thu-*

§. 3. *Thuringia* contains in it forty-seven towns, fourteen boroughs, six hundred and seventy-four (or according to *Hempel's* table eight hundred and thirty-three) villages, three hundred noble estates, two hundred and fifty-two parish-churches at the villages, ninety-six filial-churches, seven superintendencies and five under-consistories. Among the towns there are four here which belong to the selection of the towns; namely, one to the lesser and three to the wider selection; seven general towns, which belong to the third class of the provinces, and one hundred and seventy-six immediate vassals.

§. 4. *Thuringia* takes its name from the ancient *Thuringi*; but the modern *Thuringia*, which lies nearly between the *Saale* and the *Werra*, the forest of *Thuringia* and the *Harzwalde*, is but a part of the ancient *Thuringia*, (a country formerly comprized under that name,) extending itself much farther every way. In the sixth century the *Franks* and *Saxons* subjected the *Thuringians* to their dominion, whose country from that time forwards became divided into the north and south. The limits between both were not so much the *Unstrut* as the forest of *Harzwalde* and the river *Helme* which flows in the golden *Aue* or meadow. *North-Thuringia* towards the north extended itself beyond the *Harzwalde* quite to the river *Elbe*, and belonged to the *Saxons*. It was united with the dutchy of *Saxony*, lost its name, and was at length annexed to *Eastphalia*, or to the eastern part of the country of *Saxony*. *South-Thuringia* belonged to the *Franks*, and comprized in it the modern *Thuringia*, together with a large share of the modern *Franconia*, *Hesse*, &c. It was divided into several cantons or *Pagi*, over which Counts were appointed. Till the eleventh century it stood under the Emperors and Kings, and besides the Counts we find also some Dukes mentioned, to whom the *German Kings* entrusted the government of this country. In the eleventh century the Emperors *Conrad II.* and *Henry III.* made Count *Lewis the Bearded* (of whose pedigree some account has been given above) a donation of certain estates in *Thuringia*, to which that Count added likewise some others by means of purchase and marriage. His son *Lewis II.* who was also surnamed the *Springer* or *Vaulter*, resided, it is true, at the paternal citadel of *Schauenburg*, but built, moreover, other citadels. His son again, named *Lewis III.* was by the Emperor *Lotharius* created, in the year 1152, Landgrave of *Thuringia*, after having stripped *Hermann of Winzenburg* of that dignity. And thus this *Lewis* is reckoned the first of that name among the Landgraves of *Thuringia*. His race became extinct in the year 1247 in the person of the Landgrave *Henry Raspe-Sophia*, daughter to his elder brother *St. Lewis*, was married to *Henry V.* Duke of *Brabant*; and *Henry I.* son to them both, and surnamed the *Child*, aspired now to the landgravate of *Thuringia*: But the Marggrave *Henry the Illustrious of Meissen*, sister's son to the last-mentioned Landgrave, annexed the langravate to himself, as well on account of a nearer hereditary right:

right, as also by virtue of the expectancy of it which had been obtained in 1242 of the Emperor *Frederick II.* Upon this a war ensued, which was at length terminated in 1263 by means of a stipulation; by virtue of which the Marggrave *Henry of Meissen* obtained the landgravate of *Thuringia*, and *Henry of Brabant, Hesse.*

Ever since this time the Marggraves of *Meissen*, who afterwards became Electors of *Saxony*, have been in possession of the landgravate of *Thuringia*, which was at one time divided among separate lines, but returned again by the extinction of the latter to that of *Meissen*. At length, however, by the division of the countries, made between the brothers *Ernest* and *Albert*, it fell to the share of the former. It continued vested in his descendants till the Elector *John Frederick*, in 1547 lost all his countries, which together with the electoral dignity, were conferred by the Emperor on Duke *Maurice* of the *Albertine* line; but that Prince was obliged to cede certain countries among them which had been partly taken from out of *Thuringia*, and partly out of the *Osterlande*, and of which hereafter a more accurate account shall be given, to the children of *John Frederick*, in lieu of the yearly revenue allowed them of 50,000 guildens.

§. 5. The Elector of *Saxony*, it is true, has insisted on a voice on account of the landgravate of *Thuringia* in the council of the Princes of the Empire, but has always been refused. The Dukes of *Saxony* of the *Ernestine* line were the parties who opposed it, and these alledged, that they had hitherto carried their voices singly on account of the countries of *Thuringia*, for which reason no general voice could take place on account thereof. The Elector of *Saxony* in reply to this says, that the *Ernestine* lines were not possessed of the whole landgravate of *Thuringia*, but only of certain considerable portions of it.

§. 6. The share belonging to the electoral house of *Saxony* in *Thuringia*, is contained in the circle of *Thuringia*, which comprizes in it

The following thirteen immediate prefecturates, viz.

1. The circle-amt of *Tenstadt*, in which is

*Tenstadt*, a town under immediate vassalage, and belonging to the greater selection, containing also in it near six hundred houses. This place lies between *Langensalza* and *Weissenfee*, and was first environed with a wall between the years 1448 and 1489; for the building of which the stones of the three forts or citadels which formerly stood nigh this town were made use of. The *Thuringian* circle-amt was removed to this place in 1659, and that even before the town belonged to the prefecturate of *Langensalza*. In 1684 above one third of *Tenstadt* was consumed by fire; in 1732 it suffered also greatly by the same dreadful calamity; and in 1748 above one hundred and sixty of its best houses were reduced to ashes. The spiritual inspection, which was formerly held here, was in 1750 abolished.

Four villages.

2. The

2. The school-amt of *Pforte*, in which is

*Pforte*, or *Schulpforte*, the principal of the three sovereign or provincial schools of the electorate, and lying on the river *Saale*, about one hour's distance from *Naumburg*. In it formerly was a considerable monastery of *Cistercians*, which Duke *Maurice* converted in 1543 into what is at present called the Prince's school; in which to this very day one hundred and fifty scholars are maintained and taught *gratis*. This place is under immediate vassalage. The superintendency too, which formerly was held here, was abolished in 1749.

*Memleben*, a parochial-village seated on the *Unstrut*, in a pleasant and fruitful tract between *Nebra* and *Wiebe*. The *Benedictine* monastery which formerly stood near it was one of the most celebrated in all *Thuringia*, and in it died the Emperors *Henry* and *Otto I.* This monastery was dissolved about the year 1545, at which time it became an electoral manor, and the lands were farmed out; but the use thereof applied in 1551 by the Elector *Maurice* towards the better maintenance of the *Schulpforte*.

*Köfen*, a village seated on the *Saale*, and containing a good salt-work.

Together with twenty-three other villages, among which are the church-villages of *Altenburg*, *Benndorf*, *Lisdorf*, *Upper-Möllern*, *Pomnitz*, *Pappel*, *Rebhausen*, *Spielberg*, *Tauchwitz*, *Zockwar*, &c.

## 3. The prefecturate of TAUTENBURG. In it

*Tautenburg*, an ancient citadel seated upon a mountain about one German mile's distance from *Camburg*, and having a parochial-village and a seigniory annexed to it which belonged to the *Schenken*, who stiled themselves from hence the *Schenken of Tautenburg*. On their extinction, it came successively into the possession of the family of *Wertbern*, the Dukes of *Saxe-Weitz*, and Count *Maurice* of *Saxony*, and at length reverted again to the electoral house, which on account thereof pays to each *Roman* month the sum of twenty florins.

*Frauenpriesnitz*, anciently called *Priesnitz*, or more simply *Briesnitz*, a market-town, citadel and seigniory, formerly belonging also to the *Schenken*, and which together with its nunnery, has had the same fate with the seigniory of *Tautenburg*. At this place is a superintendency, under which stand fifteen mother and filial churches. In 1638 it was entirely burnt down.

*Niedertrebra*, a noble estate and church-village seated on the *Ilm*, and belonging formerly, together with the preceding places and seigniories, to the *Schenken*, after which it passed to the Counts of *Wertbern*, and from them to Duke *Maurice* of *Saxe-Weitz*, who in 1677 disposed of it to a member of the family of *Erffa*, and this last to one of the family of *Bodenhausen*, to which family it still belongs.

Together with seventeen villages, among which are the church-villages of *Martendorf*, *Pfublsborn*, *Poppendorf*, *Poxdorf*, *Staudnitz*, *Wetzdorf*, &c.

## 4. The prefecturate of TREFFURT, with its annexed vogtey, is co-here-

ditary, in as much as besides the Elector of Saxony, *Mentz* also and *Hesse* are possessed of a share therein, as is already shewn in vol. iv. and likewise vol. v. p. 34, &c. where an account may be found of the town of *Treffurt* and the seven villages belonging to its prefecture and vogtey.

The following prefectures were in the possession of the now extinct Dukes of *Saxe-Weissenfels*, who were a collateral line of the electoral house from the year 1652 till 1746, viz.

5. The prefecture of *WEISSENFELS*, of which *Matth. Seutter* has engraved a chart, and which contains in it one hundred and seventy-one villages, and thirty-three immediate vassals. These villages are ranged under three tribunals. In this prefecture we shall remark,

1. *Weissenfels*, in Latin *Leucopetra*, a well built town seated on the river *Saale*, and under immediate vassalage, being reckoned the second also in the greater selection of the towns. On a white rock above the town it has a fine citadel which was the ordinary residence of the Dukes of *Saxe-Weissenfels*, and was called *Augustusburg*; as also an arsenal, which was stripped by the *Prussians* in 1756; a town-church, another church near what was formerly the cloyster of *St. Clara*; a hospital containing a small church, a superintendency, under which stand eighty-two churches, a *gymnasium illustre*, erected out of the above-mentioned nunnery, and from its founder Duke *Augustus*, named *Augusteum*, a Latin school, and manufactures of silk and velvet. At the royal hunting-house, which lies before *Nickel's-gate*, resides the provincial huntsmaster of the circle of *Thuringia*. This town with its appurtenances was anciently a county. In 1757 a considerable number of the troops belonging to the circle had posted themselves in it, but were driven from thence by the *Prussians*, and for the facilitating of their flight burnt down the large and spacious covered wooden bridge here over the *Saale*.

2. The tribunal of *Burgwerben*. To which belongs

*Burgwerben*, a parochial-village, with a noble estate annexed to it and appertaining to one of the family of *Funk*.

*Great-Kayna*, a filial village, having also a noble estate.

*Crellwitz* and *Uechtritz*, two parochial-villages, containing noble estates. Together with six other parochial-villages.

3. The tribunal of *Stoffen*. To which belongs

*Stoffen*, a small town, in which the family of *Berlepsch* at *Grobitz* are possessed of the jurisdiction.

*Skoblen*, or *Schkoblen*, another small town with an estate annexed to it, which is under immediate vassalage, and belongs to the Count of *Hoym*. Formerly there was also a provostship in this town, whence the preacher at the parish-church here is still frequently called provost. Not far from hence likewise formerly stood a *palatium provinciale*, or jurisdiction-court.

*Droyßig*,

*Droyßzig*, a borough, citadel and feigniory belonging to the Count of *Hoym*.

*Liffen*, a parochial-village, formerly containing a cloyster under the direction of a provost, whence the curate still enjoys the title of provost.

*Langendorf*, a village, which in conjunction with *Obergreißzlau* forms one parish. At this place also is a kind of royal domain, which was formerly a nunnery, but is partly likewise a foundation erected by a pious carrier, named *Christopher Buchen*, as an orphan-house, but which was afterwards converted into a foundation, in which people of all ranks, ages and sexes, who wanted to pass their life peaceably, were sure to meet with an agreeable support; the young also were instructed here in such things as were useful, and poor children maintained and taught.

*Untergreißzlau*, *Lobitz*, *Great-Goltewitz*, *Grobitz*, *Meineweb*, *Meyben* and *Goldschbau*, all parochial-villages with noble estates belonging to them.

4. The tribunal of *Molsen*. To it belongs

*Molsen*, or *Hoben Molsen*, a small town in which a provincial court is yearly held. In 1639 this place was almost wholly consumed by fire.

*Teuchern*, also a small town and estate under immediate vassalage, and at present belonging to one of the family of *Funk*.

*Wablitz* and *Gottewitz* (commonly called *Gietz*) *Zembschen* with *Jaucha*, *Obernessa*, *Webau* with *Rosseln*, *Reuden* and *Naundorf*, all parochial-villages with estates.

6. The prefecturate of *FREYBURG*, containing eighty-eight villages and eighteen vassals. The villages here are ranged among five tribunals. In it we shall take notice of

*Freyburg*, a small town lying on the *Unstrut*, and under immediate vassalage, but having both seat and voice at the Provincial Diets. At this place also is an old citadel standing on a mountain, together with a superintendency, to which belong seventy-nine parochial and filial churches, and which is divided into five circles, namely, into those of *Freyburg*, *Lauch*, *Nebra*, *Mucheln* and *Bedra*. In the year 1631 this town was plundered and set on fire by the *Imperialists*. In 1682 it suffered greatly again by fire, and in 1740 was almost wholly burnt down. In it is one of the five tribunals belonging to the prefecturate of the same name.

*Mucheln*, a small town under immediate vassalage, and having both seat and voice at the Provincial Diets, as also being one of the five tribunals belonging to the prefecturate of *Freyburg*. In the year 1631 this place was plundered and burnt by the *Imperialists*; and in 1718 the greatest part of it was again consumed by fire.

*St. Micheln*, a filial-village, incorporated into one parish with the former, and belonging to the prefecturate of *Weissenfels*.

*Laucha*, a small town under immediate vassalage, and having both seat and voice at the Provincial Diets. This town lies in a fertile and pleasant

meadow on the *Unstrut*, and in 1419 obtained town-privileges, as also in 1483 the upper and lower jurisdiction. In it 1731 was all burnt down but twenty houses.

*Nebra*, a small town under immediate vassalage, and seated on the *Unstrut*. Its citadel is possessed by the Count of *Hoym* as a noble estate. It belonged formerly to a line of the *Schenken*. Duke *William the Brave* ceded it in 1458 to the Lords of *Nismitz* in lieu of his half of the citadel and town of *Freyburg*. In 1641 it was almost wholly reduced to ashes by the *Swedes*, and in 1655 was again consumed by fire.

*Burg-Scheidungen*, a church-village lying on the *Unstrut*, with an estate annexed to it belonging to the family of *Schulenburg*, was anciently a town and fortress, which devolved at length as an Imperial fief to the bishopric of *Bamberg*, by which it was given again in fief to other possessors; as for instance in 1376 to *Gebhard* a noble Lord of *Querfurt*. *Bruno XI.* in whom this *Querfurt* line became extinct, ceded the fief in 1495 to Prince *Woldemar* of *Anhalt*; since which the princely house of *Anhalt* has constantly received it in fief of the bishops of *Bamberg*, but generally again invested others with it by way of sub-fief.

*Carlsdorf*, a church-village, in which is one of the five tribunals of this prefecturate.

*Roszbach*, a church-village, also containing one of the five tribunals of this prefecturate. In the neighbourhood of this place in 1757 happened one of the most glorious actions that ever was known; *Frederick II.* King of *Prussia*, with a small army and a very inconsiderable loss, routing with the greatest ease a powerful army of the combined *French* and *Imperialists*.

*Eichstett*, a village, also containing one of the five tribunals of this prefecturate.

*Goseck*, a parochial village, with a nobleman's seat under immediate vassalage, and containing a citadel-church, in which the principal divine service here is performed; but in the village-church also hours of prayer are observed, and other divine rites celebrated. In this town also formerly was a famous *Benedictine* cloyster.

*Albersroda*, *Balgstadt*, *Baunersroda*, *Bedra*, *Branderoda*, *Braunsroda*, *Crumpa*, *Eulau*, *Gleina*, *Groß*, *Kirchscheidungen*, *Markobliß*, *Oberschmon*, (anciently called *Schman*) *Oberwundsch*, *Judendorf*, *Oechlitz*, *Reinsdorf*, *St. Ulrich*, *Schnelroda*, *Vitzenburg*, *Weischütz*, *Weißenschirmbach* and *Zobicker*, all church-villages with estates.

*Zschleiplitz*, a noble estate and village, anciently called *Weissenburg*. At this place was a nunnery.

7. The prefecturate of *ECKARTSBERGA*, in which are sixty-seven villages and thirty-five immediate vassals, namely,

1. *Eckartsberga*, an open little town under immediate vassalage, and having both seat and voice at the Provincial Diets. In it is an old ruinous mountain-

mountain-citadel, and a superintendency. This town suffered greatly by fire in the years 1562, 1681 and 1744, and in former times, together with its appurtenances, constituted a county.

2. *Bibra*, or *Bebra*, an inconsiderable little town, which in the year 1707 was set on fire by the *Swedes*, and the greatest part of it burnt down. At this place is an electoral manor. Formerly there was also a cathedral church here, of which the most certain and oldest account extant occurs in a record of the Emperor *Henry V.* bearing date in 1107. But that so early as the year 768 one of the four spiritual courts of *Thuringia* was, as some assert founded here, is difficult to be believed, and still more difficult to be proved.

3. The county of *Beichlingen* has had formerly Counts of its own, who were stiled from it and formed a very ancient, considerable and powerful family who were hereditary marshals in *Thuringia*; but gradually alienated their estates and became extinct in 1567. A considerable part of these estates the Lords of *Werthern* procured to themselves by purchase; *Hans* of *Werthern* purchasing in 1519 of Count *Adam* of *Beichlingen* the county of *Beichlingen*, with the town of *Colleda*, and in 1526 and 1528 two villages more in the same county, after which in 1520 the above Lords received from Duke *George* of *Saxony* the investiture thereof. The Elector *John George I.* also invested *George* of *Werthern* in 1633 with the noble vassals of the county, whom Count *Adam* of *Beichlingen*, at the time of his disposing of the county, had reserved to himself. The family of *Werthern* divided itself in the fifteenth century in the sons of *Frederick* of *Werthern*, named *John* and *Thilo*, into two principal lines, of which that of *Thilo* became extinct in 1710. The *John* line was divided again, 1. Into that of *George*, to which again belongs, (1). That of *Frobdorf*, which still continues in the rank of nobles. (2). That of *Great-Neubausen*, and (3). That of *Beichlingen*, both which lines, ever since the year 1702, are possessed of the dignity of Counts of the Empire. 2. Into that of *George Thilo*, which stiles itself of *Werthern* and *Brucken*, and still continues in the rank of nobles: And 3. Into that of *John Henry*, to which belong three collateral lines, viz. the Counts of *Bachra*, the Barons of *Wiebe*, and the noble family of *Loffa*. The Counts of *Werthern* are possessed of the office of hereditary door-keepers of the Empire. To the county of *Beichlingen*, as disposed of in the manner above-mentioned, to the family of *Werthern* belongs

*Beichlingen*, a citadel, standing on a mountain: together with

The church-villages of *Altenbeichlingen*, *Bursgawenden*, *Hemmlen*, *Leubingen*, and *Stodten*.

4. The feigniory of *Wiebe* has belonged to the Barons and Lords of *Werthern*, ever since the time that it was purchased by *Dieterich* of *Werthern* in the year 1452 of the Counts of *Schwarzburg* as a sub-fief thereof. This feigniory is divided into two parts, and comprizes in it *Wiebe*,

*Wiebe*, a small town, situated not far from the *Unstrut*, and which in the year 1342 was set on fire and destroyed. In 1609 also it was wholly burnt down, and in 1700 and 1712 suffered likewise greatly by the same dreadful calamity.

The church-villages of *Bachra* and *Donndorf*, in the latter of which was formerly a nunnery, in which the family of *Werthern* founded a school; together with the villages of *Garnbach*, *Langenroda*, and *Loffa*.

5. The feignory of *Frobdorf*, anciently belonging to the Counts of *Beichlingen*, but which was mortgaged by them in 1448 to the Counts of *Stolberg* and *Schwarzburg*; and in 1467 was sold out-right. In 1505 was purchased by the Lords of *Werthern* of the Counts of *Stolberg* with consent of the Counts of *Schwarzburg*, and held as a fief. It still belongs to the Lords of *Werthern*, who are possessed therein of a spiritual under-court, and contains in it the church-villages of *Backleben*, *Batgendorf*, *Ellersleben*, *Frobdorf*, *Great and Little-Neubausen*, *Orlischhausen*, and *Retgenstedt*.

6. The bailiwick of *Thuringia*, belonging to the *Teutonic* order, is subject to the Elector of *Saxony* as sovereign, and the lieutenant thereof is a free-holder. In the lesser selection of the nobility he enjoys the first voice, if present, in person. His annual revenues are estimated at 6000 gulden. To this bailiwick belong four commanderies: viz.

1. The commandery of *Zwetzen*, in which is

*Zwetzen*, or *Zwatzen*, a church-village, seated on a mountain on the river *Saale*, and in the neighbourhood of *Jena*. This village is the head place of the bailiwick, and the commendatory's palace in it is allotted for the residence of the lieutenant. In the year 1722 it suffered greatly by fire.

The church-villages of *Altengonne*, *Nerkwitz*, *Rodgen*, *Wolfsborn*, and the village of *Witterfrode*.

2. The commandery of *Lebesten*, having its seat at *Lebesten*, *Lebsen*, or *Lahsen*, a church-village, in which is the commendatory's palace.

3. The commandery of *Liebstdt*, having its seat at *Liebstdt*, or *Liebstedt*, a church-village, in which also is the commendatory's palace.

Rem. The commandery of *Negelstdt* belongs to the prefecture of *Langensalza*.

7. *Marienthal*, formerly a nunnery belonging to the families of *Hagen* and *Seebach* as a noble estate. *Christian William* of *Munchhausen*, the ancient possessor of this nunnery, caused the old buildings, which stood in a pleasant valley, to be pulled down, and in their room, in 1732, new ones to be erected in a magnificent taste on a mountain at some distance, which buildings he allotted for a foundation of *Lutheran* ladies; but this regulation was never brought to bear.

8. *Kloster-Haseler*, or *Upper-Haseler*, a church-village, situated on the river *Hasel*, and having the privilege of holding a fair, and formerly also containing in it a nunnery.

9. *Roszeleben*,

9. *Roszeleben*, or *Rosfel*, a borough, with a parish-church belonging to it seated on the *Unstrut*, at the entrance of what is called the *Golden Au* or *Meadow*. Formerly there was an *Augustine* nunnery at this place, which at present belongs as a noble estate to the family of *Witzleben*. *Henry* of *Witzleben*, in 1554, founded, in what was formerly a cloyster here, a good school, which is still extant, and the scholars belonging to it are either maintained *gratis*, or pay but an inconsiderable salary. In 1686 the cloyster buildings, together with the greatest part of the borough, were burnt down; but in 1730 a beginning was made for restoring them, by erecting a new school-house, which was finished in 1742. The cloyster-community has its own preacher.

10. *Leutenthal*, *Sachsenhausen*, *Nikelshausen*, and *Lindeberg*, are four sovereign farms.

11. *Allerstadt*, *Auerstadt*, *Bucha*, *Burgbafeler* or *Under-Hafeler*, *Burgolzhausen*, *Dernsdorf*, *Efszeleben*, *Gosznitz*, *Herrngofferstadt*, *Naufez* in the valley, *Upper-Reiffen*, *Rotenberg*, *Steinburg*, *Tauchard*, *Vebra*, and *Wolmerstadt*, all church-villages with noble estates.

8. The prefecturate of *SANGERHAUSEN* contains in it twenty-five villages, and eighteen immediate vassalages. In this prefecturate is

*Sangerhausen*, a town, under immediate vassalage, and having both seat and voice at the Provincial Diets. This town lies in the neighbourhood of the forest of *Harz*. In it are computed seven hundred hearths, and it contains also an old citadel with a church in it, and two other parish-churches, viz. one in the lower the other in the upper-town; together with a hospital and a foundation of the *Holy Ghost* with a church belonging to it, as also two other hospitals with churches, a good *Latin* school in what was formerly a monastery of *Augustines*, and a superintendency. It is one of the oldest towns in *Thuringia*, and formerly, together with its appendages, constituted a proper seignior, which came by marriage to Count *Lewis the Bearded*, and after the extinction of the Landgraves of *Thuringia*, to the Marggrave *Henry* of *Meissen*. Under his son the Marggrave *Albert*, and that probably by virtue of his act of alienation, it fell, together with *Landsberg*, to *Henry* one of the *Brandenburg* Marggraves of the *Ascanian* line and son to *John I.* whose daughter *Sophia* brought it to her consort *Magnus the Pious*, Duke of *Brunswick*. His son again named Duke *Magnus with the Chain*, mortgaged *Sangerhausen* in 1369 (not in 1367) to the Marggraves of *Meissen*, to whom he also ceded it in 1372 on condition that it should be at liberty to redeem these countries again within two years space. In the last-mentioned year it was almost laid level with the ground by what was called the *Society of Star-bearers*, in Latin *Societas Stelligerorum*. In the years 1398, 1431, and 1519 it was almost wholly consumed by fire. The commendatory's palace here belonging to the *Teutonic* order has been appropriated by the council to itself.

*Walhausen*,

*Walbaufen*, a market-town, with a citadel and estate of the Barons of *Asseburg*. This place was anciently an Imperial palatine town, which in 1115 was destroyed, and afterwards converted into a market-town.

*Kaltenborn*, a ruinous cloyster, which was once a magnificent building.

*Roda*, formerly a cloyster of *Præmonstratenses*, but at present a noble estate, belonging to the family of *Schulenburg*.

*Roblingen*, a citadel, in which formerly was kept the prefecture-office of three villages, but this was afterwards united with that of *Sangerhausen*.

*Grullenberg*, a church-village, formerly also containing a peculiar prefecture-office.

*Obersdorf*, a parochial-village, with a royal domain.

*Beyernaumburg*, *Brucken*, *Hackpfuffel*, and *Schönnewerda*, all church-villages with noble estates.

9. The prefecture of *SACHSENBURG*, in which is

*Sachsenburg*, a church-village and citadel, lying near the *Unstrut* at the foot of the mountain of *Finne*. The old decayed citadel of this name stands not far from it on the mountain, and was first founded by the Saxons.

The parochial-villages of *Bilzingleben*, *Cannawurf*, and two others.

10. The prefecture of *WEISSENSEE*, containing in it twenty-seven villages and nineteen immediate vassals. In this prefecture is

*Weissenfee*, a small town, situated in the center of *Thuringia*, near what formerly constituted an inland lake, which was divided into the greater and less, or into the upper and lower, between both which it lay; but the former being drained in 1705 and converted into arable and meadow grounds, a small part of it only remains at present, and this also has been since dried up. The town itself is under immediate vassalage, and belongs to the greater selection of the towns, containing in it also an old decayed citadel, and a superintendency. On account of its fidelity to its Sovereigns, in the time of the great insurrection of the peasants in the year 1525, it obtained of Duke *George* letters of freedom; by virtue of which it is only to pay one half of the several customary provincial grants, evaluations, taxes, and tenths; whence it still pays but one half of the tax upon liquor. In the years 1212, 1248 or 1249, 1354, and 1750, it was entirely burnt down, and in 1457, 1474, 1565, 1590, 1598, and 1640, either the greatest or at least a considerable part of it consumed by the same dreadful calamity. The palace of the commendatory of the *Teutonic* order, which once stood here, the magistracy appropriated wholly to itself in 1594.

*Kindelbruck*, a small town, under immediate vassalage, and lying on the *Wipper*. This place has both seat and voice at the Provincial Diets. In the year 1291 it was still a village, but in that year obtained the same privileges with the town of *Weissenfee*. In 1372 it obtained full town-privileges, and in 1507 permission also of being environed with walls, a beginning towards which was made in the following year. In 1359, 1528, 1569, 1582, and 1650, it suffered greatly by fire.

*Colleda*,

*Colleda*, otherwise called *Colln on the Unstrut*, that river running not far from it, as also *Kub-Colln*, from the great breed of cattle, in its neighbourhood, is a small town belonging to the Counts of *Werthern*. *Hans of Werthern* purchased this place in 1519 of Count *Adam of Beichlingen*, and brought also hereditarily to himself from the abbey of *Hersfeld* the office of bailiff over it. In the year 1683 it suffered great damage by fire. Near the burying-church here formerly stood a *Benedictine* nunnery.

*Gebesee*, a market-town, lying on the *Gera*, and having a noble citadel, near which stands a church, one capital church, three hundred and fifty houses, and four free farms. In the years 1641 and 1745 this place sustained great damage by fire, and in 1750 the greatest part of it was burnt down. Count *Adam of Beichlingen* purchased it in 1522 of Duke *George of Saxony*. In 1567 *Bartholomew*, the last Count of *Beichlingen* died at this place, upon which it reverted again to the Elector *Augustus of Saxony*, and since that has already obtained a seventh new owner, who is at present the Lord of *Oldershausen*.

The commandery of *Griffstadt*, or *Grießflett*, belonging to the *Teutonic* bailiwick of *Hessen*. This commendatory has both seat and voice in the lesser selection of the nobility. Belonging to the commendam is a church, and to the village another.

*Griffstadt*, a parochial-village, lying not far from the *Unstrut*.

*Strausfurth*, a parochial-village and noble estate, belonging to the Baron of *Munchhausen*, and containing an orphan-house. Between this place and the church-village of *Vebra* the Emperor *Henry IV.* obtained a great victory over the Saxons. In 1592 seventy-four houses were burnt down here.

*Bendeleben*, *Cranichborn*, *Gangloffsmern*, *Grossenfurra*, *Groszmonra*, *Gruningen*, *Lutzenfommern*, *Niedertopfsstadt*, *Noda*, *Ottenhausen*, *Schilffe*, *Sebonsted*, *Tunzenhausen*, and *Wenigenfommern*.

*Gunstadt*, a parochial-village, very famous for its fair, which is called the *Indulgence of Gunstadt*.

11. The prefecturate of *LANGENSALZA* comprizes in it thirty-six villages, and thirty-three immediate vassals. Among them is

*Langensalza*, the capital of all the electoral *Saxon Thuringia*, lying on the *Salza*, in a spot very fertile in corn, and being under immediate vassalage. This town belongs to the lesser selection of towns; contains an ancient citadel, which in old times was called *Dryburg*; about nine hundred houses, two parish-churches, one superintendency, whose spiritual jurisdiction is divided into the upper and lower circle; a *Latin* school, and some manufactures of stuffs; and carries on moreover a good trade in half silks, ferges, corn, and other commodities. Formerly it belonged at first to the cloyster of *Homburg*, which stood at no great distance from it, but afterwards fell to the Lords of *Salza*, and in 1211 was made a town. The Lords of *Salza*, who became extinct in 1409, so early as towards the mid-

dle of the fourteenth century alienated this town; at which time one half of it came to the Landgraves of *Thuringia*, and afterwards the whole of it. In the years 1483, 1506, 1662, and 1711, it suffered great damage by fire.

*Thamsbruck*, vulgarly called *Thomasbruck*, and otherwise also *Thungisbruck*, or *Thingsbruck*, a small town, lying on the *Unstrut*, and having both seat and voice at the Provincial Diets, as also a citadel, and above two hundred houses. In 1421 this place was endowed with town-privileges and freedom. At it was formerly an amt-office. In the year 1335 it was laid waste by the Counts of *Erfurt*, and in 1632 set on fire by the *Imperialists*.

The commandery of *Nagelsadt*, or *Negelslett*, which is also otherwise called *Neilslett*, belongs to the bailiwick of *Thuringia* of the *Teutonic* order. The parochial-village of this name lies on the *Unstrut*, containing in it about one hundred and fifty-six houses, and the upper part thereof belongs to the prefecturate of *Langensalza*, but the lower to the commandery jurisdiction here. In 1715 sixty-two dwelling-houses were burnt down at this place.

*Great-Gottern*, or *Bishop's Gottern*, a considerable market-town, containing two churches, a foundation and a hospital, and which in 1598 lost no less than one hundred and forty-three houses by fire, exclusive of barns and stables.

*Old-Gottern*, containing two parish-churches, *Cammerforst*, *Clettstadt*, *Freyenbeszingen*, *Henningleben*, *Little or Wenigen-Vargula*, *Merxleben*, *Mulverstadt*, at which is a cloyster, *Neunbeilingen*, *Oppershausen*, *Schonstadt*, containing two parish-churches; *Seebach*, *Uffhoben*, *Weberstedt*, and *Zaunroden*, all church-villages with noble estates.

12. The prefecturate of *WENDELSTEIN*, in which is

*Wendelstein*, a ruinous citadel, containing a chapel and a manor, and standing on a mountain not far from the *Unstrut*. At this place is a stud of horses belonging to the Electors. The family of *Witzleben* were long possessed of this citadel, and from them it came by way of mortgage to the family of *Hesler* in the year 1626, in lieu of the sum of 86,500 florins; which family ceded their right therein to the Elector *John George I.* who in 1656 obtained it entirely by a stipulation.

And eight villages.

13. The prefecturate of *SITTICHENBACH*, which borders on the county of *Mansfeld*, arose out of what was formerly an abbey of *Cistercian* Monks, and was also called *Sichem*. This abbey was founded by the abbey of *Walkenried*, and in 1141 honoured with its first abbot, but in 1547 was laid waste, and then secularized. From the Counts of *Mansfeld* it came to the electoral house of *Saxony*, and though ceded hereditarily by that house to *Lewis of Wurm*, yet after his death it reverted again to the Elector *John George I.* To this prefecturate belong the villages of *Sittichenbach*, *Rotben-Schirmbach*, *Great and Little-Osterhausen*, having parish-churches.

Rem.

Rem. The two last prefecturates were in 1687 annexed to the principality of *Querfurt*; but when the latter, together with the other countries belonging to the collateral line of *Weissenfels*, reverted on the extinction of that line to the electoral house, these prefecturates were again taken from it.

The principality of *Querfurt*, which indeed is reckoned in the circle of *Thuringia*, occurs below in its order as a peculiar State of the circle of *Upper-Saxony*.

The share of the county of *Mansfeld*, which is under the sovereignty of the elector of *Saxony*, belongs also indeed to the circle of *Thuringia*, but shall be first properly described below under the whole county of *Mansfeld*.

The share of the countries of the Prince of *Schwarzburg*, over which the Electors of *Saxony* exercise certain high privileges, are also to be mentioned and described below under the principality of *Schwarzburg*.

The countries of the Counts of *Stollberg*, which stand under the sovereignty of the Elector of *Saxony*, occur also below under the whole of the countries of the Counts of *Stollberg*.

## The M A R G G R A V A T E of

## M E I S S E N.

§. 1. THE old general charts of the marggravate of *Meissen*, published by *Fred. de Witt*, *Olaus Johannes Gothus*, *David Funk* and others, are not so good as the smaller one thereof, which is to be found among the newest general charts of the southern half of the circle of *Upper-Saxony*, though not even that is without its defects.

§. 2. Of the circuit and limits of the marggravate of *Meissen* it is impossible to treat either justly or intelligibly without distinguishing the times and the sometimes less confined, but at others the more general acceptance of that name. Its first beginning it received in the tenth century from the fort and town of *Meissen*, and its limits were afterwards gradually extended. But I shall only shew in this place what was understood in the fourteenth century by the marggravate of *Meissen*. The brothers *Frederick*, *Balthasar*, and *William*, marggraves of *Meissen*, divided the whole of the marggraval countries in 1382 into three parts, namely, into the *Meisnerland*, *Osterland*, and *Thuringia*. What was at that and in the following times reckoned as belonging to the proper marggravate of *Meissen*, appears from the hereditary union between *Wladislaw* King of *Bohemia*, the Elector *Ernest*, and *Albert* Duke of *Saxony*, bearing date in the year 1482; namely, *Dresden*,  
Pirna,

*Pirna, Königstein, Wehlen, Ratzen, Hohenstein, Wildenstein, Stolpen, Liebenthal, Bischofswerda, Radeberg, Lauenstein, Bernstein, Freyberg, Wolkenstein, Scharfenstein, Schellenberg, Chemnitz, Oedern, Zschopau, Stolberg, Hayn, Ortrand, Senftenberg, Finsterwalde, Sckassa, Tharandt, Muhlberg, Torgau, Dommitzsch, Schilda, Oschatz, Mugeln, Lommatzsch, Dobeln, Mittweyda, Rochlitz, Grimma, Nauenhof, Leisznig, Colditz, Wurzen, Eilenburg, Duben, and Geitbayn, and thus the marggravate of Meissen was terminated to the north, east, and south by the dutchy of Saxony, or the electoral circle, as also by Lusatia and Bobemia; but to the west it extends at present not only to but even somewhat beyond the Mulde. All the other countries which were under the dominion of the marggraval house, exclusive of this marggravate, quite to the river Saale, were stiled the Osterland. But this Osterland denotes not as much as the present East-Thuringia, but was a part of the country of the Old Saxons, which till the thirteenth century was called *Oriens, pars orientalis, plaga orientalis, or provincia orientalis*, and was formerly taken by the Saxons from the Thuringi; nay, in it also was reckoned the country which the Easterling Saxons had wrested from the Wends. Though this last-mentioned tract lost the name of the Osterland, yet that title still remained peculiar to the country conquered by the Saxons on the east side of the river Saale; and the Princes and Counts, who dwelt therein, were stiled Osterland or Easterling Princes. And thus, as has been shewn above, all the country which the marggraval house was possessed of to the east of the river Saale, the proper marggravate of Meissen excepted, was named in the chancery stile of that marggravate, the Osterland. Now as in this tract it was sometime possessed of small portions of land, and at other times of greater; so also the Osterland has not been always of one and the same circuit. Between the years 1157 and 1382 Lusatia was reckoned in it. The Pleisnerland, between the Pleisse and White Elster, appertained, till the middle of the thirteenth century, to the Emperors, and though the marggraval house obtained jurisdiction thereof, yet in this space of time it was still considered as a peculiar country, and distinct from the Osterland. The county of Brene, while it appertained to the marggraval house, was also reckoned in the Osterland. The marggravate of Landsberg likewise belonged thereto; but that marggravate, after having been for some time in strange hands, coming again in 1347 to the Marggraves of Meissen, it was for some years considered as a distinct country of the Osterland, and borne particularly in the maggraval title. In what latitude the name of Osterland was taken from 1382 forwards, may be also seen from the hereditary union mentioned above; by which in the principality of Osterland were reckoned Leipzig, Delitzsch, Zorbig, Pegau, Luckau, Borna, Groitzsch, Altenburg, Schmolln, Krymitzschau, Werda, and Ronneberg; as also the Vogtland and the bishops of Meissen, Naumburg, and Merseburg; together with all the abbots, prelates, and their foundations, palaces, towns, markets, &c.*

Now

Now though all the *Osterlande* towns are not mentioned in this place, yet such occur as will suffice to shew us the limits between it and the *Meissen*. Thus the *Osterland* reached from the *Saale* not quite to the *Mulde*, there being a tract on the west shore of that river, about a mile in breadth, which is still reckoned in the *Meisznerlande*. See S. M. I. F. R's. *Dissertation on the Osterlande*, published in Kreyfig's *Supplement to the History of the Electoral Saxon Countries*, T. iii. p. 69, *seq.* In succeeding and more modern times the hitherto described *Osterland* was reckoned as belonging to the marggravate of *Meissen*, and according to this limitation, or extent, the marggravate terminates on *Lusatia*, *Bohemia*, *Franconia*, *Thuringia*, the principality of *Anhalt*, and the electoral circle, being indeed at this day for the most part in the hands of the electoral house of *Saxony*, but is also some of it in the possession of the *Ernestine* line of the house of *Saxony*, the Counts of *Reussen*, and the Marggraves of *Brandenburg-Culmbach*. The greatest share which belongs to the electoral *Saxon*, and of which we shall here treat, is to be seen in §. 6.

§. 3. The natural productions, manufactures, and works, mentioned above (§. 3, and 7.) in the general introduction to the electorate of *Saxony*, are for the most part to be found in this excellent country; in particular the important minerals, and that which is prepared from them. The rivers by which it is watered have also been described there.

§. 4. We know of no elder Marggrave of *Meissen* with any degree of certainty than *Rigda*, who lived about the year 980 under the Emperor *Otto II.* To him succeeded *Eckard I.* to this last his brother *Guncelin*; afterwards *Hermann*, son to the foregoing, and next to him *Eckard II.* brother to this last. On the death of the latter, which happened in 1046, the Emperor *Henry* conferred the Mark of *Meissen* on Count *Dedo II.* son to *Dedo I.* Count of *Wettin*, from whom it came to his son *Henry*, and to the son of this last, named *Henry the Younger*, who died in 1127 without heirs; upon which the Emperor *Lotharius* made a donation of the marggravate of *Meissen* to his cousin *Conrad*, whom he also created Marggrave in *Lower Lusatia*. This last left the marggravate of *Meissen* to his eldest son *Otto the Rich*, under whom the silver mines at *Freyberg* were discovered. To him successively succeeded his sons *Albert* and *Theodorick*, and to this last his youngest son *Henry the Illustrious*, who brought the landgravate of *Thuringia* to his house, and gave it to his eldest son *Albert*; to his second son *Theodorick*, *Meissen*; and to his third son *Frederick*, the *Osterland*. After *Theodorick's* death *Frederick with the bitten Cheek*, and elder son to his elder brother *Albert*, arrived to be Marggrave of *Meissen*, but died in 1326, and was succeeded by his son the Marggrave *Frederick the Stern*, whose son, *Frederick the Rigid*, propagated this line. *Frederick the Warlike*, son to the latter, brought, in 1422, the electorate of *Saxony* to himself and house. His successors have been described above in the general history of the electorate.

§. 5. The

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§. 5. The Elector of *Saxony* has, indeed, as well on account of the marggravate as the burggravate of *Meissen*, sued for two separate seats and voices at the council of the Princes of the Empire, but has hitherto been refused.

§. 6. The marggravate, as far as it belongs to the electoral house of *Saxony*, comprizes in it the circle of *Meissen*, together with that of *Leipzig*, and the foundation of *Wurzen*, as also the circle of *Erzgebirg*, the circle of the *Vogtland*, and that of *Neustadt*, to which moreover are to be added the foundations of *Merseburg* and *Naumburg-Zeitz*. Next follows the more accurate description of it.

### The C I R C L E of M E I S S E N.

This circle terminates on that of the electorate, *Lusatia* and *Bohemia*, and also on the circles of the *Erzgebirg* and *Leipzig*, comprizing in it likewise what formerly constituted the foundation of *Meissen*. A part of it is very beautifully exhibited in *Zurner's* charts of the diocese and prefecturate of *Dresden*, as also of the diocese of *Grossenbayn*. *Peter Schenk* has engraved both these charts, and *Matthew Seutter* likewise has copied the first. The circle contains in it forty boroughs, four market-towns, 1393 (or according to *Hempel's* tables only 1049) villages, two hundred and eighty-three immediate vassals, one hundred and eighty-nine mediate ones, and twenty sovereign palaces. To it belong the following prefecturates: viz.

I. The four *Meissnian* prefecturates. In the town of *Meissen* were formerly several jurisdictions; namely, that of the Marggrave, who was possessed of the center of the citadel; that of the Bishop, who was proprietor of the hindmost part; that of the Burggrave, who possessed the fore part; and that of the Provost of *St. Afra*. Out of these jurisdictions arose what are called the four prefecturates of *Meissen*, each of which has not a peculiar extent of country subject to its office, but only certain villages which lie scattered up and down. These prefecturates are,

1. The hereditary or circle-prefecture of *MEISSEN*, containing in it fifty-five immediate and twenty-five mediate vassals, with three hundred and twenty-four villages. In it is

*Meissen*, in Latin *Misena*, a town, seated on the *Elbe* and the rivulets of *Triebisch* and *Meise*, which pour themselves into it, from the last of which also it takes its name. It stands partly on mountains, partly in the valley, and belongs to the greater selection of the towns, being under immediate vassalage, and likewise the seat of the four *Misnian* prefecturates, as also of a superintendency, under whose spiritual jurisdiction stand two towns,

towns, in which are eight churches, together with twenty-nine mother-churches in the country, four filials, and three chapels, and this again is divided into the circles of *Naustadt*, *Zscheyl*, and *Zebr*. The bishopric here, which was first founded in the year nine hundred and forty-eight, but in the year nine hundred and sixty-eight was fully settled, and ceded in 1581 by the last bishop thereof, namely, *John IX.* of *Haugwitz* to the Elector *Augustus*, had a considerable spiritual jurisdiction belonging to it, which was divided into nine archdiaconates. By virtue of a stipulation made with the chapter in 1663, or of an abiding capitulation, an Elector of *Saxony*, on entering upon his government, is considered at the same time as postulated bishop of *Meissen*, renews and confirms the said capitulation, and suffers himself to be done homage to thereupon. Also according to this capitulation both the Elector and postulated Bishop and the Chapter are to be and continue of the Protestant *Lutheran* church. Of the estates of the bishopric those only are still remaining to it which constitute the procuracy-prefecture hereafter to be described. The chapter consists of a provost, a dean, a senior, a chanter, and five canons. The burggravate, which formerly existed here, has also sometimes enjoyed princely dignity. To it belonged a part of the citadel of this place, together with the citadel of *Frauenstein*, the county of *Hartenstein*, the seigniory of *Wildenfels*, and a number of villages. By virtue of certain stipulations made with the last Burggraves in the years 1428, 1439, and 1546, it came all gradually to the electoral house, which on account thereof wants a peculiar place and voice at the council of the Princes of the Empire, but has hitherto obtained neither. Of the old citadel here which stands on a mountain, the fore part which belonged to the Burggraves, and the hind part which belonged to the Bishops, are now become ruinous, and the center or marggraval part only still remains, which is otherwise called *Albrechtsburg*, and in this part also is carried on the celebrated manufacture of the excellent *Misnian* porcelain. The former *Benedictine* cloyster of *St. Afra* here was converted by Duke *Maurice* in 1543 into a princely school, called the *Afraneum*, the number of scholars, who are taught and maintained *gratis* in which, has been raised from sixty to one hundred and eighteen. Besides this there is moreover a town-school here called *Franciscaneum*. The churches in and near the town are the cathedral, in which is the princely burying-vault, the town and parish-church, the cloyster or *Franciscan* church, the church of *St. Afra* near the provincial school, and three burying-churches belonging to the head church of *St. Afra*, which has many others united with it both in the town and country, and together with the provincial school stands immediately under the upper consistory at *Dresden*. At this place also is a manufactory of cloth. The first foundation of this town was began by King *Henry I.* about the year 930. In the year 1545 Duke *Maurice* established a consistory here, which was removed by the Elector *Augustus* in.

in 1580 to *Dresden*. It is true that the Elector *Christian I.* again erected a consistory here in 1588, but in 1606 this was again entirely suppressed. In 1745 the *Prussians* had their head-quarters and the head-hospital for their sick at this place, and in 1757 they burnt down the ingenious wooden bridge here over the *Elbe*.

In this tract grows also a good wine.

*Lommatzsch*, commonly called *Lumtzech*, a small town seated on the *Jabne*, and under mediate vassalage, but possessed of the hereditary jurisdiction in property, and farming the upper jurisdiction. This town has also a seat and voice at the Provincial Diets. In 1727 and 1730 it suffered great damage by fire.

*Riesa*, a market-town seated on the *Elbe*, with a nobleman's estate, which arose out of what was formerly a *Benedictine* nunnery, but at present belongs to the family of *Han*.

*Scharffenberg*, a mountain-citadel lying on the *Elbe*, and belonging to the family of *Miltitz*. In this place is a chapel. It was anciently also an important fortress, and in this tract was a profitable mine of silver.

Under it lies *Naußadt*, a parochial-village, from which a circle of the *Misnian* superintendency takes its name.

2. The procuracy-amt of *Meissen*, which consists of thirty-five villages, and the board-lands or domains of the bishop of *Meissen*, of which the chapter enjoys a part, and out of which certain stipends are paid for the use of students at *Leipzig* and *Wittenberg*.

3. The foundation-amt of *Meissen*, which consists of twenty-two villages, and belongs to the chapter.

4. The school-amt of *Meissen*, consisting of forty-two villages, and formerly belonging to the cloyster of *St. Afra*; but the revenues of it are at present allotted towards the support of the Prince's school at *Meissen*.

II. The upper prefecturate of *DRESDEN*, containing in it forty immediate vassals, nineteen mediate ones, and one hundred and eighty-one villages. In it is

1. *Dresden*, one of the finest towns in *Germany*, standing in an agreeable situation on the river *Elbe*, on each side of it is situated, and into which the *Weiseritz* falls at this place. By means of this river several thousand fathoms of wood are brought down here from the *Gebirge*. *Dresden* is fortified, and under immediate vassalage, and appertains to the lesser selection of the towns, being the third among the four presiding ones, and also the seat of the high colleges, of which we have treated in the introduction to this electorate. It consists of three parts, of which the two first were united in 1550 under one magistracy.

*Dresden*, the electoral residence town, which is also otherwise called *New-Dresden*, as having been founded since *Old-Dresden*, or the present *Neustadt*, that is to say, first in the year 1020, though in a record bearing date

date in 1216 it is stiled a town, and thus obtained town-privileges sooner by two hundred years than *Old-Dresden*. This part lies to the right of the river *Elbe*, containing in it two market-places, which are called the old and new. The electoral residentiary palace here is an old building, which was erected in the sixteenth century, and after the great damage it suffered by a fire in 1702, was again rebuilt. In it are divers magnificent apartments, but the principal thing to be observed here is that called the *green vault*, which vies with the most magnificent and celebrated collections of rarities in *Europe*. This cabinet lies in the inner court of the palace, and takes its name from the *green vault*, in which it was at first kept: There are, however, still some green apartments here. It is thought that the Elector *Augustus* made the first beginning towards this collection, since whose time it has been gradually encreased. It is divided into seven apartments; in the first are seen all manner of models of metal statues and bustoes in plaster of *Paris*; in the second is a variety of curious works in ivory; in the third, pure silver work; in the fourth gilt silver plate, and vessels of pure gold; in the fifth, pure precious stones, and curiosities formed out of them; in the sixth the arms of the several *Saxon* countries, the crown, sceptre, and Imperial apple which were used at the royal coronation in *Poland*, and other pieces; and in the seventh some very rare jewels, &c. In the *Zwinger-garden* and its fine buildings is seen a cabinet of artificial and another of natural curiosities, which do very great honour to *Germany*, and in particular to the electorate of *Saxony*; as also cabinets containing chirurgical, anatomical, physical and mathematical instruments, together with copper-plates and other things worthy to be seen, and likewise the royal library. The other remarkable buildings and regulations in this residence-city are, the opera-house, the assembly-house, the stables, the outside of which is grand and the inside well contrived, and in which also are contained the electoral picture-gallery, and the armoury; the arsenal, which was stripped by the *Prussians* in 1756, and under which large building lies the electoral cellar; the palace of the electoral Prince on the *Taschenberg*, the palace of the other Princes of the royal and electoral house in the *Pirna-street*; the electoral chancery-office, the mint-office, the foundery, the staple of the *Misnian* porcelain, the court-dispensary, the *Turkish* garden, which is situated in the *plau-street*; the royal foundation for *Roman-catholic* boys and girls in the same street, the academy for painting, which lies in the *Cross-street*, in what is called the house of our Lady, which was inhabited by the widow of *Christian I.* Count *Brühl's* palace, standing in *Augustus's* street, and his gallery of paintings at the rampart; the palace of Prince *Lubomirski*, the *bôtel de Saxe*, and other grand palaces and buildings. The churches here are, 1. The church of the *Holy Cross*, which is the head church, and at this the superintendent of the diocese of *Dresden* officiates. That diocese is divided into the circles of *Plau*, *Kaditz*, *Leubnitz* and *Radeberg*, but in general com-

prizes in it eight boroughs, one market-town, forty-seven mother and six filial churches in the country. Near this church also stands a *Latin* school. 2. St. Mary's, or the church of *our Lady*. 3. *Sophia* church. 4. The garrison-church; and 5. The *Roman-catholic* chapel near the *Elbe-bridge*, which is a curious piece of architecture. In the suburbs before the *Pirna-gate* lies St. John's church, belonging to the *Bobemian* community; the correction and orphan-houses, with a church in them, and the large electoral garden containing a palace. In the suburbs before the *Wilsdruf-gate* are, the churches of St. Anne and St. James, the latter of which stands near an hospital, as also that of St. Bartholomew, likewise standing near a hospital; the Lazar church, the large poor-house, the foundling-house, the great charity-school founded by the merchant Ebrlich, the court kitchen-garden, with the orangery, the Birkenholz garden, the countess of Mofzinska's garden, behind the *Burgerwiese*; the iron, copper, and silver founderies; the boring-mill, the marble founderies, and the mill for the polishing of glass mirrors.

The *Elbe-bridge*, which joins this and the following town, is one of the most celebrated in all *Germany*, being built of pure fine free-stone, standing on very large foundation-blocks, and consisting of seventeen piers and arches. This bridge was on each side widened by King Augustus II. by the erection of a commodious passage and resting-places for foot-passengers. On it stands a gilt crucifix placed on an artificial rock, and over-against it two statues, one of which represents the kingdom of *Poland*, the other the electorate of *Saxony*, and between them are neatly engraved, in stone, the royal and electoral arms.

The *Neustadt*, near *Dresden*, was otherwise called *Old-Dresden*, as being older than the foregoing, being indebted for its first rise to a fort founded there by *Charlemagne* in the year 808, though it was first raised from a borough to a town in the year 1403. In the market-place here is seen a metal equestrian statue gilt, representing *Augustus II.* and which was erected in 1736. From hence runs a long walk of lime-trees, which extends quite to the *black-gate*. The *Casern* building here is extensive, and serves among other things for the instruction and provision of about a hundred children, containing in it also the anatomical theatre. The hunting-house, the lion-house, in which numbers of wild beasts are kept; the riding-house for the cadets, the electoral college, and in particular, that called the *Japan-palace*, with the very rich and valuable stock of home and foreign porcelain in it; as also the garden belonging thereto are likewise remarkable. In this part is the church of the three wise men, and a *Latin* school.

The *Friderichstadt* at *Dresden* lies near the residence-town, on the spot on which formerly stood the village of *Ostra*. This village the Elector *Augustus* converted into a farm, and near it the Elector John George II. in the year 1670 founded a town, which he named *Neustadt-Ostra*, but King

*Frederick*

*Frederick Augustus II. Friderichstadt*; and in 1725 endowed it with a peculiar parish. The electoral farm is still extant. In this part is Count *Brühl's* summer-palace, together with a walk of trees which begins at the *Weiseritz-bridge*, and extends quite to what is called the *Schaferey*, or *sheep-cotes*.

About the year 1730 the number of houses in *Dresden*, including the suburbs, were estimated at about 2500 only, and that of the inhabitants at not much above 40,000, in which number was included the garrison; but in 1755 there were reckoned here about 80,000 men, or according to others 90,000. In this city and its neighbourhood many ingenious and fine manufactures are carried on, and wares made; as namely, fine cloths, serges, stockings and stuffs, some of which are wholly linen, others mixed with silk; as also knitting manufactures, lace and embroidery, *Spanish* leather, fine cut glasses in the glass-house at the *Weiseritz*, mines of mineral, which make blue colour, gold and silver manufactures, &c. In the mirror polishing-mill, before the *Wilddruff-gate*, the mirrors which are cast near *Senftenberg* are polished. Here is also a most ingenious foundery for bells and cannon. In the sawing of marble, as well as the carving of it, in statuary, in painting, and in enamelling we find here likewise the most excellent performances and artists. By means of the *Elbe* too a considerable commerce is carried on here. In 1429, 1491, and 1614 *Dresden* suffered greatly by fire; and in 1756 it was seized by the *Prussians*.

To the town-magistracy here belong the following prefectures and country-estates; namely,

1. The bridge-amt, which properly belongs to the church of the holy-cross, and to this amt appertains the villages of *Blasewitz*, *Prohlis*, *Obergolis*, one half of *Seitewitz*, *Guttersee*, and some subjects in the church-village of *Possendorf*.

2. The Hospital-amt, or prefecture of St. MATERNUS, together with the parochial-village of *Plauen*, from which a circle of the superintendency of *Dresden* takes its name; as also that of *Loschwitz*, and the villages of *Upper* and *Lower Hermsdorf*, with some subjects in *Obergolis* and *Prohlis*.

3. The religion-amt, together with the villages of *Tolkewitz* and *Grune*, one half of *Seitewitz*, some subjects in *Mugeln* and *Meischa*, and the farmers of *Trachau*.

4. The *Leibnitz*-amt, together with the parochial-village and estate of *Leubnitz*, or *Leibnitz*, from which a circle of the superintendency of *Dresden* takes its name; as also the villages of *Strehlen*, *Goppeln*, *Goswitz*, *Torna*, *Reik*, *Gomlitz*, and some of the inhabitants of *Krebs*.

2. *Pilnitz*, an agreeable pleasure-house and manor belonging to the sovereign lying on the *Elbe*. This house consists partly of an old citadel and partly of a new building erected in a fine taste by King *Augustus II.* and ornamented in a grand manner. To it belongs the filial village of *Pilnitz*, together with the parochial-village of *Hofserwitz*, which is called a *French*

village, and contains in it thirty houses of an equal height and bigness, for the reception of the King's retinue at such times as the court is at *Pilnitz*; as also the villages of *Upper-Poyritz*, *Sabrigen*, &c.

3. *Wilddrus*, or *Wilsdorf*, an old little town and a nobleman's estate belonging to the family of *Schonberg*, who have been in possession of it ever since the year 1442. This town has frequently and particularly in 1744 sustained great loss by fire.

4. *Kotichenbroda*, a market-town, in the neighbourhood of which grows a pretty good wine.

5. *Kesselsdorf*, a parochial-village, in which in 1745 a very bloody engagement happened between the *Saxons*, who had entrenched themselves there, and the *Prussians*, to the disadvantage of the former.

6. The parochial-villages of *Wilschdorf* and *Lausa*, which belong to Count *Flemming*, and are at present sequestrated to the upper prefecturate at *Dresden*.

7. *Cunnersdorf*, *Grunberg*, *Upper-Kreyscha*, *Lockwitz*, *Lomnitz*, *Pesterwitz*, *Schonfeld*, *Seyfersdorf*, *Wachau*, *Weiszig* and *Weistrop*, all parochial-villages, having noblemen's estates.

III. The prefecturate of *DIPPOLDISWALDA* contains in it seven immediate, two mediate vassals, and twenty-eight villages. In it is

1. *Dippoldiswalda*, a small town under mediate vassalage, and having both seat and voice at the Provincial Diets. This place lies on the *Dippoldiswald Weisseritz*, and has for a long time belonged to the family of *Makitz*; but in 1569 or 68, together with the whole right of administration, was again redeemed by the Elector *Augustus* to the electoral chamber. *Dippoldiswalda* is a *Bobemian* fief.

2. *Rabenau*, a small town under mediate vassalage, and having both seat and voice at the Provincial Diets. This place formerly in conjunction with its appurtenances constituted a peculiar seignior. *Rabenau* is also a *Bobemian* fief.

3. The noble estates of *Reichstadt*, *Barreuth* and *Eckersdorf*.

IV. The prefecturate of *PIRNA*, containing in it twenty-seven immediate and twenty-two mediate vassals, together with villages. In it is

*Pirna*, a town under immediate vassalage, and enjoying both seat and voice at the Provincial Diets. This town lies on the *Elbe*, into which at this place the rivulet of *Gottleube* pours itself. It is the seat of a superintendency, whose spiritual jurisdiction is divided into the upper and middle circles, and that beyond the *Elbe*, comprizing in it fifty-one mother-churches and eight filials. Exclusive of the principal and parochial-church here, in this town moreover is the cloyster-church, near which formerly stood a cloyster of *Dominicans*, and a burying-church. The inhabitants carry on all manner of commerce by means of the river *Elbe*, and the neighbouring quarries of sand-stone yield here the finest blocks of that stone, which are exported to remote places. *Pirna* anciently belonged to the bishopric of *Meissen*,

*Meissen*, of which the *Bobemian King, Wenzel II.* purchased it in the year 1299; but in 1408 it came to the Marggraves of *Meissen*, who so early as the thirteenth century were for a long time in possession thereof. This place likewise is a *Bobemian fief*. On a high rock near it stands

*Sonnenstein*, a fortress, between which and the fortress of *Königstein* the Saxon army, consisting of 17500 men, encamped and entrenched itself in the year 1756; but on its endeavouring to pass the *Elbe* into *Bobemia*, was compelled by the *Prussians*, who held it close blocked up at *Ebenheit*, below *Lilienstein*, to surrender prisoners of war.

2. *Königstein*, a small town, under mediate vassalage, and lying on the *Elbe*. This place enjoys both seat and voice at the Provincial Diets. It consists of one hundred and seventy-six houses, and has a good fustian manufacture. The name of a town was first given it in some records bearing date in the year 1460. In 1639 it was reduced to ashes by the *Swedes*. The next to it, and that too on the high rock beneath which it lies, is

The mountain-fortress of *Königstein*. Of this last the first certain account to be found of it bears date in the year 1289. It belonged originally to *Bobemia*, but in 1396, King *Wenzel* mortgaged it, together with *Pirna* and *Lilienstein*, to *Burkard*, otherwise named *Stirnad of Winterberg* or of *Janowicz*; soon after, however, it came to the Burggraves of *Dobna*, and from them to *William*, Marggrave of *Meissen*, who stripped them of it, in 1403, as rebellious subjects. Ever since this it has continued annexed to the marggravate of *Meissen* as a *Bobemian fief*. In the year 1425, the old citadel here was destroyed by the *Hussites*, upon which the rock lay desolate till about the year 1483, when it was conferred on some private people. Duke *George*, however, resuming it into his possession, founded thereon, in 1516, a *Celestine cloyster*, which was filled with Monks from *Oybin* near *Zittau*; but on the breaking out of the Reformation it was deserted by them. The Elector *Christian I.* in the year 1589, began to build a fortress on the *Königstein*, which his successors, *John George I.* and *John George II.* caused to be carried on; and, from the year 1731, was rendered still more complete. The rock on which it stands is perfectly steep, as if rendered so by art, and in many places also has projections in the manner of bastions from whence the sides of the rock may be raked and defended. On the side towards *Dresden* its ascent is easiest, for which reason it is secured on that part by good works and a triple row of cannon ranged one above another. The fortress can neither be undermined nor raked by shot from the circumjacent mountains, and having in it a well nine hundred *Dresden* ells deep, the water of which is about eighteen ells high, together with cisterns for collecting the rain and snow-water, and in case of need a sufficient stock of wood for many years to come; as also fruit-trees, gardens, pastures and land proper for agriculture, large stores of wine and magazines filled with corn, meal and other necessities sufficient for many years; it is impossible

possible to reduce it by blockade. It serves not, however, so much for the defence of the country as for a safe retreat to the Sovereign and for the safe keeping of the archives and other things of value. It is so situated, indeed, that it commands the *Elbe*, and is able to defend the little towns below it. There is always a small garrison here with a commanding officer; and it has likewise a church of its own with a preacher. In the year 1756, it was declared neutral during the war and till such time as peace shall be restored.

3. *Dobna*, in ancient records called *Dony*, *Donin*, *Dona*, *Dbona* and *Donau*, an open, little town under mediate vassalage and consisting of about one hundred houses. This place lies on the *Muglitz* and partly also on a hill called the *Taschenberg*. It enjoys both seat and voice at the Provincial Diets, and, exclusive of the principal and parochial-church here, contains moreover a church near the hospital. In the years 1608, 1611, 1663, and likewise at other times, it suffered great damage by fire.

On the mountain-citadel near it are still to be seen some traces of the old burg or fort of *Dobna*, which was the original seat of the ancient and celebrated Burggraves of that name, who still continue to flourish in the Kingdom of *Prussia*. The Marggrave *William* of *Meissen* deprived them of this fort in the year 1403, and razed it. The Elector of *Saxony* holds one half of the citadel, with its appurtenances, as a fief of the crown of *Bobemia*.

4. *Gottleube*, a small mine-town, having both seat and voice at the Provincial Diet, and whose council, on account of the houses in it, is under immediate vassalage; but to its prefecture belong the upper and hereditary jurisdiction. This place is also a *Bobemian* fief.

5. *Berggieszbubel*, another small mine-town, under immediate vassalage, and having seat and voice at the Provincial Diets, together with a mine-office. At this place is an acid-spring called the *Friderichsbrunn*, as also a warm bath known by the appellation of the *John George* bath.

6. *Liebstadt*, a small town and citadel, in an agreeable situation in a fine valley, and being a noble estate. This place, after repeated changes of its owners, was purchased, in the year 1751, by the commission-council of *Franconia*.

7. *Barenstein*, or *Bernstein*, a pretty little town, with a citadel belonging to it, lying on the *Muglitz*, and which, in the year 1734, consisted of fifty-four houses. This place is a *Bobemian* fief. In 1495, Dr. *Peter*, of *Barenstein*, with the consent of Duke *William*, founded a market-town near his citadel here, on which Duke *George* conferred town-privileges. Towards the middle of the seventeenth century, *Barenstein* came, after a thirty years sequestration, to *Wolfgang* of *Luttichau*, but in the century after to *Hans Henry* of *Schonberg*, and by virtue of his testament, in 1711, to the Count of *Holzendorf*. In the years 1622, 1630, 1669, 1723 and 1738, it suffered

ferred great damage by fire. Near it is a village of the same name, and here is also a tin-mine.

8. *Schmiedeberg on the Weisseritz*, a small town and nobleman's estate, belonging in part to the Lord of *Bulaw*.

9. *Weesenstein*, or *Wesenstein*, a village, containing a nobleman's estate and citadel, and belonging to the family of *Bunau*. The citadel has a chapel and preacher of its own. This place is a *Bobemian* fief.

10. *Great-Sedlitz*, a village, with an electoral domain and citadel belonging to it, which is united into one parish with *Dobna*. The citadel here was constructed on a fine plan by its former owner, Count *Augustus Christopher of Wackerbarth*, and had a beautiful pleasure-garden likewise erected near it.

11. *Zebista*, an estate of Count *Brühl's*, with a citadel and family-church.

12. *Cotta*, *Langenbennersdorf*, *Maxen*, *Ottendorf*, *Reinbardsgrimma*, *Robrsdorf* and *Struppen*, all parochial-villages with noblemens estates. *Gamig*, *Zuschendorf*, and other noble estates with villages.

13. Between the above-mentioned village of *Cotta* and the village of *Rotbawersdorf*, is dug at the *Gottleube* the finest *Pirna* sand-stone, which is found extremely proper for the tenderest sort of statuary work, for which purposes alone it is dug.

14. The feigniory of *Lauenstein*, which is under immediate vassalage, and ever since the year 1521 has appertained to the noble family of *Bunau*. This feigniory comprizes in it,

1. *Lauenstein*, anciently called *Lawenstein*, or *Lowenstein*, a small town. Near it was formerly dug a rich tin and iron-mine; and here has also been discovered a jasper-quarry, which has continued ever since unworked, partly because the jasper in it is too brittle and partly because it defrays not the expence. This place is a *Bobemian* fief.

2. *New-Geyszing*, a small town, seated in a valley between mountains, and parted by what is called the *Geyszing's-brook* from *Old-Geyszing*, which belongs to the prefecturate of *Altenberg* in the circle of the *Erzgebirg*. At this place is a mine-office belonging to the family of *Bunau*, which has the direction of the tin-mine here.

3. A part of the mine-town of *Zienwald*, which stands on *Bobemian* ground on the borders of *Saxony*. One fourth of this place belongs to the Lords of *Bunau* at *Lauenstein* and *Weesenstein*, and has its own mine-lots, which are drawn together in the name of the *United Zwitterfeld*. A fine tin is dug at this place.

4. The village of *Furstenau* and the borough of *Gottrau*.

5. *Lobenbayn*, a village.

6. *Furstenwalde* and *Rudolphsdorf*, both villages.

7. The *Oelsengrund*.

8. The village of *Oelsen*.

9. The

9. The villages of *Breitenau*, *Bernersdorf* and *Hennersbach*.

10. Those of *Diettersdorf*, *Ruckenbain* and *Neudorfel*.

Rem. The prefectures of *Dippoldiswalda* and *Pirna* are by some reckoned in the circle of the *Erzgebirg*; but in the account published by Dr. *Schrebern* of the Electoral, Provincial and Selection Diets, and likewise elsewhere, I find it annexed to the *Meissnian* circle; for which reason I have also described it under the same.

V. The prefecture of *HOHENSTEIN* and *LOHMEN* contains in it twelve immediate and eleven mediate vassals, together with fifty-five villages. This prefecture consists of twenty-two united prefectures, which Duke *Maurice* exchanged, in the year 1543, with the Lords of *Schönbürg* for the feigniory of *Penig* and *Zschillen*, and an overplus of 4000 florins in money. In it is,

1. *Hohenstein*, a small town, situated on the borders of *Bohemia*, and having both seat and voice at the Provincial-Diets. This place consists of upwards of one hundred houses, and the inhabitants maintain themselves principally by spinning and the weaving of linen. In the year 1724, the greatest part of it was burnt down. In it is an old citadel, and *Hohenstein* is also a *Bohemian* fief.

2. *Neustadt*, near *Hohenstein*, a small town, under mediate vassalage, and having both seat and voice at the Provincial Diets. The inhabitants of this place make great quantities of linen and stockings. Anciently it belonged to the Bishops of *Meissen*. In the year 1708 it was burnt down, and in 1755, again suffered great damage by fire.

3. *Sebnitz*, a small town under mediate vassalage and wholly surrounded by mountains. This place has both seat and voice at the Provincial Diets, and its inhabitants subsist principally by linen-weaving. In it, in particular, is made an excellent striped, variegated silk tick, which is very strong and extremely proper for night-gowns and other uses.

4. *Schandau*, a small town, under mediate vassalage, and lying on the river *Elbe*. This place has both seat and voice at the Provincial-Diet. The inhabitants employ themselves in spinning linen and woollen yarn, floating timber down to *Dresden*, and in trading in corn. In the years 1678 and 1704, *Schandau* suffered great damage by fire.

5. *Wehlen*, or *Weblau*, a small town, under mediate vassalage, also lying on the river *Elbe*. This place likewise enjoys both seat and voice at the Provincial Diets. Its church is a filial of the State-church in the village of *Wehlen*, which lies not far from it; and the town is also a *Bohemian* fief.

6. *Lohmen*, a borough, anciently belonging to the *Bohemian* family of *Chlomen*, or *Lohmen*, which was possessed in these parts of a considerable tract of country, in which were included *Hohenstein*, *Ratzen*, *Wehlen*, *Königsstein*, *Lilienstein* and *Schreckenstein*. This tract extended quite to *Dippoldiswalde*, but was taken from them, on account of their extortions, by the

the Marggraves of *Meissen*, and at first given to the family of the *Daube*, but afterwards to that of *Saalhausen*, of whom the Lords of *Schonburg* purchased it.

7. *Lichtenbayn*, a parochial-village, formerly a market-town and united with the little town of *Schandau* here into one parish.

8. *Dittersbach*, *Eschdorf* and *Ulbersdorf*, all parochial-villages and noble-mens estates.

9. *Ratben*, a village, seated on the *Elbe*, and being a *Bobemian* fief.

10. *Ebenheit*, a place consisting of a few houses and lying beneath the rock of *Lilienstein*, where, in 1756, the capitulation of the *Saxon* army, at the time of its surrender to the *Prussians*, was drawn up.

The rock of *Lilienstein* is higher than that of *Königstein*, lies over against it and had anciently a strong citadel, of which some traces are still to be seen.

VI. The prefecturate of *STOLPEN*, containing in it seventeen immediate and thirty mediate vassals, together with eighty villages.

1. *Bischofswerda*, in Latin *Episcopi insula*, is a town under immediate vassalage, and also possessed of the upper and hereditary jurisdiction. It enjoys likewise both seat and voice at the Provincial Diet. This place lies on the *Wesenitz*, being situated upon what was formerly a *werder*, or island, and is also still, exclusive of the above-mentioned river, surrounded with several ponds; among which that of the bishop is the largest. Besides the town-church here it has likewise another for interments. The spiritual jurisdiction of its superintendency is divided into the *German* and *Wendish* administration, and comprizes in it three towns, fifteen mother and six filial-churches. *Bischofswerda* pays only one half of the tax levied upon liquor. It trafficks also in white yarn. The *Misnian* bishop, *Benno*, in the year 1076, erected this place into a town; and, in 1559, it came by exchange from the bishopric to the marggravate of *Meissen*.

2. *Stolpen*, a small town, under immediate vassalage and lying on the river *Wesenitz*. This place enjoys both seat and voice at the Land-diets, and, exclusive of the principal and parochial-church here, contains in it another for interments. On a mountain near it stands a citadel with a church in it the fortifications of which were demolished by the *Prussians* in the year 1756. Out of this rock too a very hard stone is dug which is used by way of beating-stones for book-binders and gold-beaters, as also for touch-stones. The town itself belonged formerly to the bishopric of *Meissen*, but, in 1559, the Elector *Augustus* brought it by exchange to himself. In the year 1632, it was reduced to ashes by the *Croats*, and, in 1723, it suffered great damage by fire. Hard by it lies

*Altstadt*, a borough, on the site of which anciently stood the town of *Jockrym*. This place was destroyed, in the year 1429, by the *Hussites*, and afterwards the present town rebuilt on the spot on which it stood, that

is to say close to the citadel, for which reason it was called *Stolpe*; and ever since that *Altstadt* has continued an open town.

3. *Neusalza*, a pretty little town, belonging to the Counts of *Hoym*, and erected by *Job* of *Salza*, with the consent of the Elector, in the year 1668, on *Spremberg* ground, for the reception of the exiles out of *Hungary*, *Bobemia* and *Moravia*; though at present there is not one *Bobemian* inhabitant in it.

4. *Spremberg*, a borough, citadel and nobleman's estate, belonging to the Counts of *Hoym*.

5. *Godau*, a parochial-village, the church belonging to which was founded in the year 1076. Formerly also it contained an amt-office of the bishop of *Meissen*.

6. *Wiltben*, *Beyersdorf*, *Bischdorf*, *Steinichtwolmsdorf*, *Putzkau* and *Upper-Ottendorf*, all parochial-villages with noble estates.

7. *Liebenthal*, a ruinous citadel, belonging to the bishops of *Meissen*; and which, together with its appurtenance, constituted a peculiar prefecturate. This citadel is a *Bobemian* fief.

VII. The prefecturate of *RADEBERG*, together with that of *LAUSZNITZ*, containing in them eight immediate, one mediate vassal and twenty-three villages. In these prefecturates is,

1. *Radeberg*, a small town, under immediate vassalage, and having both seat and voice at the Land-diets. This town stands on the river *Roder*, with a citadel without, and is a *Bobemian* fief.

2. The *Augustusbrunn*, situated about half an hour's distance from this place, is a medicinal-spring which was discovered in the year 1717. Its waters are used both for drinking and bathing.

3. *Little-Wolmsdorf*, together with *Great* and *Little-Robrsdorf*, as also *Lichtenberg* and *Great-Naundorf*, are all parochial-villages. In the first of them is a nobleman's estate.

4. *Lausznitz*, an electoral hunting-seat and citadel, which, in conjunction with its appurtenance, formerly constituted a peculiar prefecturate.

5. *Grafenbayn*, a manor.

VIII. The prefecturate of *MORITZBURG*, which contains in it three immediate, two mediate vassals, and thirteen villages. In this prefecturate is,

1. *Moritzburg*, a fine citadel and hunting-seat, erected, in the year 1542, by the Elector *Maurice*, but which received great improvements from King *Augustus II.* in 1698. This place was for a long time likewise called *Dianenburg*. Close by it lies,

2. *Eisenberg*, a market-town.

3. *Nauenhof*, a parochial-village with a nobleman's estate.

IX. The prefecturate of *GROSSENHAYN*, containing in it fifty-nine immediate, eleven mediate vassals, and one hundred and seventy-three villages. Among them is,

1. *Hayn*, or *Grossenbayn*, a town under immediate vassalage and belonging to the wider selection of towns. This place lies on the *Roder*, and since the great fire which reduced it almost wholly to ashes in the year 1744, has been regularly rebuilt. In it, exclusive of the principal church, stands moreover the Monks church here, together with another, as also a good *Latin* school. It is likewise the seat of a superintendency, the spiritual jurisdiction of which is divided into the circles of *Senftenberg-Finsterwald*, *Mublberg*, *Ortrand-Elsterwerd*, *Zabeltitz* and *Radeburg-Lampertswald*, and comprizes in it eight boroughs, two market-towns, forty-eight mother-churches in the country and thirty-six filials. Here are also some manufactures of cloth, stockings and gloves: and a fine green colour is likewise prepared here, which in foreign countries is known by the name of *Saxon* green. The citadel which formerly stood here was laid waste, in the year 1540, by fire. The woad-trade likewise flourished much once at this place, it being the staple for that part of it which came out of *Thuringia*.

2. *Ortrand*, a small town, under immediate vassalage, and having both seat and voice at the Provincial-Diets. This place lies on the river *Pulsnitz*. Formerly also it contained a citadel and a peculiar amt-office.

3. *Elsterwerda*, a small town, situated on the *Black Elster*, with a citadel belonging to it, which ever since the year 1727, has been a sovereign domain. This place is held in fief of the crown of *Bobemia*.

4. *Radeburg*, likewise a small town, situated on the *Roder*, with a citadel in it, and belonging at present to the Princess *Sophia Christ. Charl. Frid. Erdmutha* of *Nassau-Saarbruck*, who is also Countess by birth of *Erbach*.

5. *Muckenbergl*, a borough and nobleman's estate, belonging to the family of *Lowendal*. The church here is a filial of that at *Bockwitz*. To this nobleman's seat belong five villages. The electoral-house receives it in fief from *Bobemia*.

6. *Crakau*, in old records called *Krocka*, a market-town and a nobleman's estate, belonging at present to the *Schaffer* family. In the year 1745, this place suffered great damage by fire.

7. *Zabeltitz*, a parochial-village and nobleman's estate, belonging at present to the Counts of *Wackerbarth*. This place also is a *Bobemian* a fief.

8. *Kalkreut*, a sovereign manor, containing a stud of horses and a pheasantry.

9. *Coselitz*, *Frauenbayn*, *Glaubitz*, *Merschwitz*, *Oelsnitz*, *Rodern*, *Saatbayn*, *Sacca*, *Schonfeld*, *Sckassa*, *Seufzlit*, *Strauch*, *Walda*, all parochial-villages with noble estates. The second, third and seventh of these places are likewise *Bobemian* fiefs.

10. *Zeithayn*, a parochial-village, belonging to the Counts of *Wolferdsdorf*, and famous for the pleasure-camp which King *Augustus II.* made there in the year 1730, at the expence of five millions of rixdollars. On the spot which is used for this camp and the exercising of the army, are erected six

large pyramids, and medals have likewise been struck upon it, and a grand representation thereof engraved in copper.

X. The prefecture of SENFTENBERG, containing in it three immediate, three mediate vassals, and twenty-nine villages. This prefecture belonged formerly to the *Lower-Lusatia* and appertained to the family of *Polenz*, who disposed of it, in the year 1446, to the Elector *Frederick*, upon which it was added to the marggravate of *Meissen*. In it is,

1. *Senftenberg*, a town under immediate vassalage and having both seat and voice at the Provincial-Diets, together with a citadel which is environed with ditches and ramparts. This place is likewise a *Bobemian fief*.

2. *Friderichsthal*, an electoral manufactory for the making of mirrours which King *Augustus II.* caused to be built, and in which looking-glasses of an extraordinary size and beauty are made. Some pieces are cast here which are from ninety to one hundred inches big. These mirrours are polished at *Dresden*.

XI. The prefecture of FINSTERWALDA, containing in it seven villages. This prefecture lies in the *Lower-Lusatia*, but so early as the fifteenth century was a part of the marggravate of *Meissen*; and, in the years 1436, 1445 and 1486, came into the divisions of the electoral house. For some time the family of *Minkwitz*, and after them that of *Dieskau*, were possessed of this prefecture; but the latter disposed of it, in 1625, to the Elector *John George I.* Afterwards it belonged to the *Merseburg* collateral-line of the electoral house, on the extinction of which it came again to the principal line. In it is

*Finsterwalda*, a small town with a citadel, but formerly bigger, better and more thriving than at present. This place is a *Bobemian fief*.

XII. The prefecture of MUHLBERG, containing in it eleven immediate, six mediate vassals, and forty-nine villages. Among them is,

1. *Muhlberg*, a town, situated on the *Elbe* and under immediate vassalage. This place enjoys both seat and voice at the Land-diets. In the old town stands an ancient citadel and a church, and in the new town here is also another church, which serves likewise for interments, and a *Latin* school. *Muhlberg*, together with its appurtenances, anciently constituted a separate seigniory. Not far from this place, on the heath of *Lochau*, the Elector *John Frederick*, in the year 1547, was vanquished and made prisoner by the Emperor *Charles V.* This place is also a *Bobemian fief*.

2. *Borschütz* and *Schwetitz*, two electoral farms.

3. *Kreynitz*, a parochial-village and nobleman's estate.

XIII. The prefecture of TORGAU, containing in it twelve immediate and forty-five mediate vassals, with sixty-eight villages. In it we shall remark,

1. *Torgau*, a town under immediate vassalage, and belonging to the lesser selection of towns. This place lies on the *Elbe*, from which, in the year 1756, at the command of the King of *Prussia*, a ditch was carried round it and

and the town itself also fortified. It is the seat of a superintendency, contains in it two churches, a priory and an orphan-house, in which is a church, as also a *Latin* school and manufactures of cloth, velvet and silk. The fine citadel of *Hortensfels*, which stands without the town, has a separate church of its own. *Torgau* was anciently the head place of a peculiar seigniory, which passed in fief from the Electors of *Saxony* of the *Ascanian* line. In the year 1530, the seventeen *Torgau* articles of the Protestant doctrine were presented at this place to the Elector *John*; and, in 1576, the *Torgau* writing was made here, out of the *Swabian Concordat* and the *Maulbrun Formula*; from which writing, the year following, the *Formula Concordiæ* was drawn up at *Kloster-Bergen*. In the year 1745, the *Prussians* passed the *Elbe* here; in 1756 they fixed their military *directorium* at this place; and, in 1757, for the security thereof, broke down the ingenious wooden bridge thrown over the *Elbe*.

2. *Schilda*, an open little town, under immediate vassalage and having both seat and voice at the Provincial-Diets. This place was erected into a town about the year 170.

3. *Dommitzsch*, a small open town, having both seat and voice at the Land-diets; but the amt-office is possessed of the upper and hereditary jurisdiction over it. At this place likewise is a commandery of the *Teutonic* order, which belongs to the bailiwick of *Saxony*.

4. *Belgern*, one of the oldest towns in all *Meissen* and lying on the river *Elbe*. This place is small, but enjoys both seat and voice at the Land-diets, and the council here is possessed of the upper and hereditary jurisdiction by way of farm. *Belgern* belonged formerly to the bishopric of *Wurzen*.

5. *Repitz*, or *Röpitze*, an electoral stud of horses situated near *Torgau*.

6. *Wydenbayn*, a parochial-village with an electoral hunting-seat, lying on the heath of *Torgau*.

7. *Cunzwerda*, a sovereign farm.

8. *Dorrenteichenbach*, *Khitzschen*, *Kobersbayn* and *Rocknitz* (a part of the last of which belongs to the foundation of *Wurzen*) together with *Röitzsch*, *Strellen* and *Triestewitz* (the last of which also in part belongs to the foundation of *Schwemnitz*) as also *Troszin*, *Welsau* and *Wesznig*, all parochial villages with noble estates.

XIV. The prefecture of *OSCHATZ*, containing in it thirty-two immediate, nine mediate vassals, and ninety-eight villages. In this prefecture is,

1. *Oschatz*, in ancient records stiled *Otzeck*, *Ozzek* and *Ozzets*, a town under immediate vassalage, and having both seat and voice at the Provincial Diets. It lies in a fertile spot, is the seat of a superintendency, whose spiritual jurisdiction is divided into the upper and lower circle, and extends over four towns, comprizing in it six churches, forty-one mother-churches in the country and nineteen filials. In this town also are three churches; namely,

namely, the principal church, the cloyster-church, near which formerly stood a *Franciscan* cloyster, and that for interments, together with a *Latin* school. It derives good subsistence as well from agriculture, as cloth-weaving, and several other manufactures. It was probably founded by the *Wends*. In a record of the Emperor *Henry IV.* of 1065, by which it was incorporated with the bishopric of *Naumburg*, it was at that time called a town. In 1616 it was burnt down, ever since which time a hundred building places have continued empty here.

2. *Strebla*, a small town and nobleman's estate, belonging to the noble family of *Pflug*. This place was anciently a feigniory, the proprietors of which stiled themselves *Burggraves*, and were likewise *Burggraves* of *Leisznig*. The Emperor *Henry IV.* made a donation of it to the bishopric of *Naumburg*, and this last in 1238 in fief to the *Misnian* Marggrave *Henry the Illustrious*. In 1304 the bishopric disposed of it to the Lords of *Ilenburg*. In 1370 the Emperor *Charles IV.* purchased it to the crown of *Bobemia*, but his son *Wenzel* conferred it in 1384 on one *Otto Pflug* a nobleman. The estate here is divided into the *Trebnitz* and *Gorzig* share, and the place itself is a *Bobemian* fief.

3. *Dahlen* a small town and nobleman's estate, belonging to the Counts of *Bunau*. In 1304 this town, together with *Strebla*, was disposed of by bishop *Ulrich* of *Naumburg* to the Lords of *Ilenburg*, but must have reverted again to the bishopric, as Bishop *Gerhard* sold it in 1367 to the Duke of *Polken*, Prince of *Schweidnitz*, and Marggrave of *Lusatia*. Afterwards it appertained for a considerable time to the family of *Schleiniz*, next to *Christopher Loosch*, who brought it to himself, but ceded it in 1619 to the electoral house in exchange for *Stoschitz*. After this it became the property of the family of *Doring*, and at length devolved by marriage to the house of *Bunau*.

To it belongs the parochial-village of *Schmarnnewitz*.

4. *Borna*, a parochial-village and noble estate, at present belonging to an inhabitant of *Starschedel*, being incorporated into one parish with it, and lying about a quarter of an hour's distance therefrom.

5. *Bornitz*, a village and nobleman's estate, belonging to an inhabitant of *Schonberg*, and remarkable on account of the ancient marggraval *Misnian* *Sewers von Borne*, or *Burne*, who are otherwise called the *Burnis*, and were possessed either of both, or at least of the last village and estate.

6. *Old-Oschatz*, *Borlen*, *Canitz*, *Cavertitz*, *Groba*, *Groszbobla*, *Hoff*, *Lamperfwalda*, and *Naundorf*, all church-villages having noble estates.

The CIRCLE of  
L E I P Z I G.

*With the foundation of WURZEN.*

THE circle of *Leipzig*, including the foundation of *Wurzen*, terminates on the *Meissnian* and *Erzgebirg* circles, as also on a part of the duchy of *Altenburg*, on the bishoprics of *Merseburg* and *Naumburg-Weitz*, and on the *Thuringian* and electoral circles. Of the prefectures belonging to this circle engravings have been published, as namely, that of the circle-amt of *Leipzig* by *P. Schenk the Younger* and *John George Schreiber*; those of the prefectures of *Delitzsch* and *Bitterfeld* (belonging to the electoral circle) as also that of *Zorbis* by the same, and *M. Seutter*; those of *Wurzen*, *Eilenburg*, and *Duben*, also by *Seutter*; and those of *Colditz*, *Leisnig*, *Rochlitz*, and the school-amt of *Grimma* by the same. It contains in it thirty-two towns, one market-town, 1056 (or according to *Hempel's* tables only 947) villages, two hundred and fourteen immediate and one hundred and fifty mediate vassals, and consists of the following prefectures; namely,

I. The circle-amt of *Leipzig*, containing in it forty-one immediate, twenty-five mediate vassals, and one hundred and fifty-three villages. In this prefecture is

1. *Leipzig*, formerly called *Lipzk*, that is, the place of lime-trees, and in Latin *Lipsia*, one of the finest and most celebrated towns in all *Germany*, lying in  $51^{\circ} 22\frac{1}{2}'$  of latitude, in a pleasant and fertile plain on the *Pleisse*. In its neighbourhood are some other rivulets, as namely the *Barde*, the *Elster*, and the *Luppe*. Its circuit indeed is estimated only at 8954 paces; but *Leipzig* has also some large and well built suburbs, with fine gardens.

Between the town itself and the suburbs a fine walk of lime-trees was laid out in the year 1702, which runs quite round the town. In the town-ditches also are planted mulberry-trees. The streets here, ever since the year 1701, have been provided with upwards of seven hundred lamps; and, since the year 1742 sewers have been erected for the cleansing of them, as also many fine large houses built which look like palaces, and the town itself is populous. It is under immediate vassalage, and in the lesser selection of the towns reckoned the first. It bears also the *directorium* as well here as among the collective towns at the Provincial Diets, is moreover the seat of the circle-amt, as likewise of the upper aulic-judicatory, of the upper post-office, of an assize, of a commerce-court, of a book-commissariate, of a con-

a consistory, under which stand twenty-three superintendencies; of a superintendency whose spiritual jurisdiction is divided into the circles of *Taucha, Rotha, Delitzsch-Zorbis* and *Arnstein*, and which comprizes in it in general twelve churches lying in five different towns, forty-seven mother-churches in the country, and thirty-five filials. It is likewise the seat of a very flourishing and famous university, which was founded and dedicated in 1409, and consists of four nations, namely of the *Misnian, Saxon, Bavarian* or *Franconian*, and the *Polish*, and contains in it six colleges; as also of two good *Latin* schools, namely, those of *St. Nicolas* and *St. Thomas*; and likewise of two celebrated societies, as namely, a *German* society, and another for the encouragement of the liberal arts. *Leipzig* is also one of the four towns where the contingents of the Empire are paid in; and likewise one of the principal trading towns in all *Germany*, in as much as it enjoys not only an important foreign trade, but also at its three celebrated fairs, which are kept at *Easter, Michaelmas*, and the beginning of the new year, carries on a very extensive commerce both in domestic and foreign wares. It is likewise possessed of the staple-right, by virtue of which all staple commodities imported within fifteen *German* miles round must be unladen here, at least for three days, and offered to sale to such of the trading and mercantile people here as are burghers, and then for the first time carried farther, but to be unladen no where else.

The *Pleissenburg* here is a strong citadel on the *Pleisse* before *Peter's-gate*, and in it, in 1752, was founded a mint. In a chapel also at the same place the *Roman-catholics* perform their worship. In the centre of the town is a spacious and fine market-place, near which also the council-house stands. The exchange near the *Alb-market* is well built, and the roof of its hall well painted. The cloth-hall here contains likewise the grand council-library. The six colleges of the university are the *Pauline-college*, in which is the university-library, the anatomical theatre, the *convictorium*, and the physical-garden, near the Prince's house; the great Prince's college, the little Prince's college, *Peter's*, or the *Jesuit's* college, *our Lady's* college, and the new or red college. The churches here are those of *St. Nicolas*, *St. Thomas*, the *New church*, *Peter's* church, near which is also a *Seminarium Catechetarum*, the university-church in the *Pauline-college*, the church near the correction and orphan-house, *St. John's* and the hospital-church before the *Grimma-gate*, as also the *Lazaret* church before the gate of *Ranstadt*. The *Calvinists*, ever since the year 1707, have been possessed in the court of the exchequer-house of a large room for the celebration of their public worship, which is performed in *French*. Mention has already been made of the *Roman-catholic* chapel. All sorts of manufactures are made in this town, gold, silver, silk, wool, and linen yarn being worked here in all manner of stuffs, velvets, stockings, cloths and linen. There are also houses here for the dying of silk, as likewise for the making of tapestry and linnen, and the printing of cotton. Leather and *Berlin*, or *Prussian* blue, &c. are moreover prepared

prepared here, and the orphan-house is appropriated to the culture of silk. In *Leipzig* are computed about twenty booksellers, fifty *French* and *Italian* mercantile and trading people, one hundred and fifty wholesale dealers, above two hundred and fifty retailers, and many dealers in cloth. The town itself in all probability received its original from the *Sorbenwends*. *Dithmar*, in his chronicle, speaks of it so early as the year 1015, under the title of a town. According to the received opinion it belonged to the bishopric of *Merseburg*, till *Conrad* Marggrave of *Meissen* brought it in 1134 by exchange to himself. In 1519 a theological conference was held here between *Dr. Luther* and *Dr. Eck*, and in 1631 another appointed between the *Saxon* or *Lutheran*, and the *Brandenburg* and *Hessian*, or *Calvinist* divines. In 1547 this town was besieged in vain by the Elector *John Frederick*, as also in 1637 by *Banner* the *Swedish* general. In 1631 and 1632 it was taken by the *Imperialists*, and in 1642 by the *Swedes*. In 1745 and 1756 it was garrisoned by the *Prussians*, to whom it was obliged to pay very considerable sums of money by way of contribution. The larks, which are caught in great numbers in the neighbourhood of this town, are much noted.

2. *Tauchsa*, a small town under immediate vassalage, together with a citadel and a nobleman's estate, ever since the year 1569 have belonged to the council of *Leipzig*. This town lies on the *Barde*. In 1750 it lost twenty-two of its best houses by fire. The villages of *Graszdorf*, *Cradesfeld*, *Ploßitz* and *Portitz*, which are incorporated into one parish with the church here, appertain also to the council of *Leipzig*.

3. *Rotba*, a small town, citadel and nobleman's estate, belonging to the Barons of *Frieße*, and containing two churches.

4. *Liebertwolkwitz*, a small town, which in the year 1752, on the extinction of the family of *Fullen*, came by virtue of a marriage with the heiress and daughter of the last owner, to the Counts of *Vitzthum*. At this place, in 1707, the stipulation on account of the *Silesian* religious freedom, which was concluded at *Altranstadt* between the Emperor and King *Charles XII.* of *Sweden*, was subscribed by that King and the Imperial plenipotentiary Count *Wratislaw*.

5. *Old-Ranstadt*, a parochial-village and nobleman's estate, which with some other villages is surrounded by the bishopric of *Merseburg*, and formerly belonged to the Barons of *Frieße*, but at present appertains to the *Cammanſch* family. *Charles XII.* of *Sweden* in 1706 and 1707 had his headquarters at this place for almost a whole year, and concluded here in 1706 the well known peace with King *Augustus II.* and with the Imperial plenipotentiary Count *Wratislaw*, in 1707, the celebrated stipulation on account of the religious freedom of the Protestant inhabitants of the dutchy of *Silesia*.

6. *Gautzsch*, *Groszdeuben*, *Groszpozna*, *Groszstadeln*, *Groszschocher*, *Gulden Gofza*, *Knauthayn* and *Lobnitz* (the last of which consists of the court and citadel part) *Loßnig*, *Marktkleeberg*, *Mockau*, *Oeltzſchau*, *Paunsdorf*, *Podel-*

*witz, Rotha, Ruben, Schenkenberg, Schnaditz, Schonfeld, Seegeritz, Stormthal, Stotteritz, Zebmen, Zobicker, Zweynaundorf*, all parochial villages with noble estates.

II. The prefecturate of DELITZCH, containing in it nineteen mediate vassals and one hundred and twenty-one villages. This prefecturate belonged formerly to the *Merseburg* collateral line of the electoral house, and comprizes,

1. *Delitzsch*, or *Dolitzsch*, in Latin *Delicium*, a town under immediate vassalage, and belonging to the greater selection of the towns. In it is a citadel with a chapel and three churches, namely, one parochial-church, one for interments, and one hospital-church. To the spiritual jurisdiction of the superintendency here belong five churches which lie in three towns, nineteen mother-churches in the country and ten filials. Great quantities of woolen stockings are knit here. In 1527 this place was burnt down, and in 1661 a great part of it was consumed by the same dreadful calamity.

2. *Landsberg*, a small town under mediate vassalage, and near which on a high mountain to the east formerly stood the citadel of the Margraves of *Landsberg*, at which is still a chapel. The Marggrave *Theodorick*, who succeeded his father *Conrad the Great*, in the marggravate of *Lusatia* and the *Osterland*, was the first founder of the fort of *Landsberg*, and frequently stiled himself only Marggrave thereof. This title, as far as appears from records, was first assumed by him in 1180, and though originally, and that too for a good while, it was merely personal, yet the Emperor *Lewis of Bavaria* and *Charles IV.* made no scruple of conferring on the circumjacent country the title of a Marggravate, as appears from records bearing date in 1328, 1329, and 1348. After the death of the abovementioned Marggrave *Theodorick*, *Landsberg* with its other countries came to his brother *Dedo the Fat*, who, as far as is known, did not stile himself from them as his elder brother *Conrad* did. After his death, which happened in 1210, his hereditary countries descended to his cousin the Marggrave *Theodorick of Meissen*, who thus also, as well as his son *Henry the Illustrious* obtained the sovereignty over *Landsberg*. About the same time likewise the family of the Lords of *Landsberg* began to make a figure, and were for some time perhaps possessed of the fortress of that name. *Theodorick*, second son to the Marggrave *Henry the Illustrious of Meissen*, obtained the whole *Osterland*, and resided constantly at *Landsberg*, stiling himself likewise no other than Marggrave of *Landsberg*, which his son and successor *Frederick the Stammerer* also did, and though he inherited likewise the greatest part of *Meissen* and the *Lusatias*, yet he retained the *Landsberg* at the same time in his title. During the troubles between the Landgrave *Albert*, surnamed *the Degenerate*, and his sons, *Landsberg* fell by means not very well known, into strange hands; a *Henry*, son to *John I.* descended of the *Brandenburg* Marggraves of the *Ascanian* line, stiling himself at that time,

time, namely in the beginning of the fourteenth century, from *Landsberg*, and likewise residing there and at *Sangerhausen*. His widow *Agnes*, sister to the Emperor *Lewis* of *Bavaria*, resided for a considerable time in these parts, as being her jointure; and *Sophia*, daughter to them both, was married in 1328 or 1329 to Duke *Magnus* of *Brunswick*, who thereby obtained *Landsberg*, *Sangerhausen*, and other citadels and places. But in 1347 he disposed of the citadels of *Landsberg* and *Altenhof* to the Marggrave *Frederick* of *Meissen*, in 1369 mortgaged *Sangerhausen* to the Marggraves, and in 1372 ceded it to them. The Marggraves of *Meissen*, indeed, bore the mark of *Landsberg* for some time in their title, but at length dropped it, notwithstanding which, both they, as well as their successors the Electors and Dukes of *Saxony*, retained the arms thereof, consisting of two bars *azure*, drawn longitudinally downwards (which bars are also considered as balks and piles) in a field *Or*. It is to be observed, that *Landsberg* again lost the title of a marggravate, and was only stiled a noble seigniory; which, according to *Horn's* conjecture, either arose from hence, namely, that the towns and citadels situate in the marggravate of *Landsberg* were again gradually torn from it, and the administration thereof more closely united with the marggravate of *Meissen*; or that it was done on purpose in order to depress *Landsberg*, and thereby exalt *Meissen*, to which last the marggraval dignity was reserved.

3. *Dobernitz*, *Freyroda*, *Gleszien*, *Golma*, *Ostrau*, *Sietzsch*, *Zschernitz*, *Zchortau*, all parochial-villages with noble estates.

III. The prefecturate of *ZORBIG*, containing in it six immediate vassals and thirteen villages. From the year 1656 to 1738 this prefecturate also belonged to the *Merseburg* collateral line of the electoral house of *Saxony*. In it is,

1. *Zorbig*, commonly called *Little-Zerbst* and *Zippel-Zerbst*, a town under immediate vassalage, and consisting of about four hundred and fifty dwelling-houses. To the south-side of it stands a citadel which is separated by a ditch from the town, and contains in it a chapel; and in this citadel Duke *Augustus* resided from 1692 to 1715, after which his widow and daughter made it their place of residence. Near the citadel is a noble estate under immediate vassalage, and which ever since the year 1562 has belonged to the council. In this town also anciently was a burggravate, and Count *Theodorick*, of the line of *Buzzici*, which flourished till 982, inherited the castle of *Zurbici*, or *Zorbig*, from his parents. In 1518, 1610, 1616 and 1647, this place suffered greatly by fire.

2. *Spobren*, a parochial-village and nobleman's estate. With the church here is incorporated the estate of *Prussendorf*.

3. *Quetz*, a parochial-village and nobleman's estate belonging to the family of *Mollendorf*.

IV. The prefecture of DUBEN, containing in it four immediate, seven mediate vassals and ten villages; among which is,

1. *Duben*, a small town seated on the *Mulde*, and under immediate vassalage. This place enjoys both seat and voice at the Land-diets. In the year 1710 it suffered greatly by fire.

From it the neighbouring wood takes the name of the *Duben-heath*, but is also called the heath of *Tornau*. In this wood is a pitch-house.

Not far from the village of *Schwerz*, which is incorporated into one parish with *Duben*, is an alum-work.

2. *Sollichau*, a parochial-village, with which the villages of *Tornau* and *Schwemsel* (in the latter of which is a noble estate) as also that of *Durchwehna*, are incorporated into one parish.

3. *Gorschlitz*, a village, having a noble estate.

V. The prefecture of EILENBURG, containing in it fourteen immediate eight mediate vassals, and twenty-three villages. In this prefecture is,

1. *Eilenburg*, or *Eulenburg*, anciently called *Ilenburg*, *Ileburg*, or *Ilburg*, a town seated between the *Mulde* and an arm of the same river called the *Mill-ditch*, or *trench*, and under immediate vassalage. This place belongs to the greater selection of the towns, has three churches, and near it on the other side of the *mill-trench* stands an old mountain-citadel. In it too is a superintendency, under whose spiritual jurisdiction are two towns, twenty-three mother-churches in the country, and twenty-one filials. The ancient Lords of *Ilburg*, who were originally common nobles, but afterwards advanced to the state of Lords, were for a long time vogts, or marggraval amt-headsmen of *Eilenburg*, but in 1302 and in 1325 became possessed of this town. They likewise acquired to themselves by degrees thirteen other towns; and divers villages; but their estate lies partly in *Meissen* about the *Torgau*, *Belgern* and *Muhlberg*, and partly in the *Lower Lusatia*, near *Dobrilug* and *Sonnevalde*. The Marggrave *William the One-eyed*, purchased the town of *Eilenburg*, not of the Lords of *Ilburg*, but of those of *Colditz*. The last Lord of *Ilburg*, of the *Misnian* line, was slain in the battle between King *Matthias* of *Hungary* and Duke *John* of *Sagan*. The *Prussian* Lords of *Ilburg* seem to be descended from *Botho the Elder* of *Ilburg* and Lord of *Sonnevalde*, who lived in the fifteenth century. In 1018, 1384 or 1386, 1435, 1449, and 1533, this town was consumed by fire.

*Battauna*, a parochial-village belonging to the council of *Eilenburg*, who purchased it in 1403.

2. *Auf dem Berge*, which lies before the *Leipzig-gate* of the town of *Eilenburg*, is an estate and freehold.

3. *Cossa*, *Niederglaube*, *Priestablich*, *Zschepplin*, all parochial villages with noble estates.

4. *Groitzsch*, or *Greutsch*, a noble estate seated on a mountain on the *Mulde*, and belonging to the family of *Funk*.

5. *Gruna*,

5. *Gruna*, a parochial-village and estate belonging to the Baron of *Hobenthal*, and in which was anciently a celebrated castle of the *Sorbenwends*. To this estate belongs also the village of *Lauszig*.

VI. The hereditary prefecturate of *GRIMMA*, containing in it twenty-four immediate, fourteen mediate vassals, and ninety-five villages. In this prefecturate is,

1. *Grimma*, a town lying on the *Mulde*, and under immediate vassalage. It enjoys both seat and voice at the Land-Diets, and contains also an old ruinous citadel. *Grimma* is divided into the *Upper* and *Lower*, in each of which is a church, exclusive of another for interments, and the hospital-church of *St. George*, which lies before the bridge-gate. The Prince's or provincial school here was first founded by the Elector *Maurice* at *Merseburg*, but not succeeding there, was on the 14th of *September* 1550, opened here. It was fixed in what was formerly the *Augustine* cloyster, and has a church of its own. The number of scholars taught and maintained in it has increased from seventy to eighty. Of the prefecturate belonging to it a fuller account follows immediately. Besides this, there is also a town-school here. The spiritual jurisdiction of the superintendency at this town lies partly on this side and partly on the other side of the *Mulde*, comprizing in it eight churches which lie in four towns, and forty-eight in the villages. The subsistence of the inhabitants depends, exclusive of the common means, more particularly on wood, cloth and thread; the dealers here in the latter greatly frequent the *Leipzig* fairs, their thread being exported far and near. This town was the first in all *Saxony* that imitated the *English* flannel; and a flannel printing-house has been founded here. The wooden wares, which are floated thither down the *Zschoppau* and *Mulde*, must be also unladen and exposed to sale at this place.

2. *Nauenhof*, an open little town, and a noble estate under immediate vassalage lying on the *Barde*. This place, ever since the year 1557, has belonged to the family of *Ponickau*.

3. *Brandis*, a small town and noble estate under immediate vassalage, and belonging to the family of *Bodenhausen*. *Ditmar* makes mention of it in the year 984. In the thirteenth century it belonged to the family of *Brandis*, and after having been possessed by several families, came at length, namely, in 1690, to that of *Bodenhausen*, though at first in part only, but afterwards entirely. In 1637 it was wholly burnt down, and in 1664 and 1696 again suffered great damage by fire.

4. *Trebsen* on the *Mulde*, and

5. *Nerchau*, not far from the same river, are two petty little towns belonging to the noble family of *Dieskau*.

6. *Eicha*, a manor of the family of *Ponickau*, and united into one parish with *Albrechtshayn*. This place was formerly a cloyster, to which pilgrimages were made.

7. *Altenhayn*,

*Altenhain, Beicha, Belgershain, Doben, Flosberg, Hohnsted, Otterwisch, Polenz, Pombfen*, all parochial villages with noble estates.

VII. The school-amt of *Grimma* belongs to the Prince's school of *Grimma*, and comprizes in it,

1. *Nimmizsch, Nimtschen*, or *Nimtsche*, a manor seated on the *Mulde*, about a quarter of an hour's distance from *Grimma*, and which was formerly a *Cistercian* nunnery, but in 1555, together with all its incomes, was allotted by the Elector *Augustus* to the provincial school of *Grimma*.

2. *Great Barde*, or *Partha*, on the *Barde*, together with *Great-Botben* and *Hoffgen*, all parochial-villages.

3. The villages of *Forstgen, Skertitz, Katitzsch, Schadel* and *Little-Botben*.

VIII. The prefecturate of *MUTSCHEN*, containing in it two immediate, one mediate vassal, and eighteen villages. Among them is,

1. *Mutschben*, or *Mutzschen*, a small town under mediate vassalage, and containing a citadel. This place was formerly under the jurisdiction of noble owners, but was purchased of them by the Elector *Augustus*. In 1681 it suffered greatly by fire; and in 1723 was wholly burnt down.

The noble estate of *Mutschben*, which is incorporated in one parish with the church of this little town, is not to be confounded with it.

2. *Wernsdorf*, a market-town and a hunting-seat. Hard by it lies

3. *Hubertsburg*, a magnificent pleasure and hunting-seat, lying in a pleasant tract, which King *Augustus III.* as electoral Prince, caused to be built between the years 1721 and 1724.

4. *Collmen*, or *Cullmen*, anciently called *Cullnitz*, a parochial-village and electoral domain lying on the river *Collmenberg*, at which in 1185, 1198, 1200, 1205, 1218, 1219, 1233, 1254, and 1259 were held some Provincial-Diets under the open sky. The wood bordering on this mountain, which is also covered with timber, and surrounds both that, the village and its fields, is for the conveniency of the *par farce* hunting, cut through with avenues, one of which extends from the small hunting-seat of *Hallaly*, which lies at the end of the village, quite to the citadel of *Hubertsberg*, situate at about one hour's distance therefrom.

5. *Mablis*, a parochial-village and electoral domain.

IX. The prefecturate of *LEISZNIG* and *DOBELN*, containing in it twenty-two immediate, sixteen mediate vassals, and one hundred and nineteen villages. In this prefecturate is,

1. *Leisznig*, in Latin *Leisnecium*, a town under immediate vassalage, and having both seat and voice at the Land-Diets. It lies on the *Freyberg Mulde*, and contains in it, exclusive of the town and parish-church, another also for interments, being likewise the seat of a superintendency, to whose spiritual jurisdiction belongs the town itself, together with seven mother-churches in the country and five filials. In this town are mechanics, together

gether with manufacturers in cloth, lace, knitted stockings, linen and fustian, as also in hats and combs, and the bleaching of yarn and linen. In the *Mulde* too is a trap for the catching of salmon. The citadel here is called *Mildenstein*. Anciently this place had its Burggraves, who became extinct in 1538. The Elector of Saxony answers for this old burggravate to the Empire in one horse and two foot, or twenty florins. In the year 1700 *Leisnig* was consumed by fire.

2. *Dobeln*, a town under immediate vassalage, and having both seat and voice at the Land-Diets. This place lies between two branches of the *Freyberg Mulde*, and contains in it, exclusive of the town and parish-church, another also for interments, together with a hospital-church. In it are made fine hats, as also good country-cloths, fine linen, damask, and tick. In 1292, 1333, 1430, 1450 and 1523, it was consumed and laid waste by fire. In 1730 it again suffered great damage by the same dreadful calamity. The citadel, which formerly stood here, was the seat of the Lords of *Dobeln*. Anciently too there was a separate amt-office here.

3. *Old-Leisnig*, a parochial-village.

4. *Hermisdorf*, *Rittnitz*, *Schweta*, *Zitten* and *Ziegra*, all parochial-villages, with noble estates.

X. The prefecturate of *ROCHLITZ*, containing in it fifteen immediate, eleven mediate vassals, and one hundred and thirty villages. Among them is,

1. *Rochlitz*, a town under immediate vassalage, and having both seat and voice at the Land-Diets. This place lies on the *Mulde*, contains in it above four hundred houses, and to the west, on a high gray rock near it, stands also a citadel. *Bocblig* is likewise the seat of a superintendency, whose spiritual jurisdiction comprehends under it three towns, ten mother-churches in the country and two filials. It has also three churches, one of which lies near the hospital, together with a burying-place and a good *Latin* school. In this town too cloths, stuffs, and linen are made. It was anciently the head-place of a county. In 1632 and 1648 it suffered greatly by fire, and in 1681 was wholly burnt down. On the point of the high *Rochlitz* mountain, or wood, not far from the town, are some excellent stone-quarries, the red stone dug in which is exported far and near; and in these quarries grows also stone-marrow. Marble, jasper, chalcedony, and other beautiful stones are likewise found here.

2. *Geithayn*, or *Geithen*, a small town, under immediate vassalage and having both seat and voice at the Land-Diets. In it are two churches. Not far from hence stands the *Wickershayn* church, with which a part of what is called the *Neumarkt*, or suburbs; as also the villages of *Wickershayn* and *Narsdorf*, are incorporated into one parish.

3. *Geringswalda*, a small town, under immediate vassalage, and having both seat and voice at the Land-Diets. Near it the Lords of *Schonburg*, whose

whose first seat in *Meissen* was this little town, founded a cloyster, which is at present a noble estate. Not far also from this little town lies *Old-Geringwalda*, a village, containing a church; and near it stands the ancient citadel of *Furstenwald*.

4. *Hartba*, a small town, under mediate vassalage, and having both seat and voice at the Land-Diets. Near this village lies the farm of *Stein*.

5. *Waldbeim*, a small town, under mediate vassalage, and lying on the *Zschopa*, over which a covered stone-bridge is laid. This place has both seat and voice at the Land-Diets, and is also the seat of a superintendency, under whose spiritual jurisdiction stand three churches, lying in two towns, together with five mother-churches in the country and one filial. The building which served formerly as an *Augustine* monastery was converted, by the Elector *Christian I.* into a hunting-seat, or citadel, which, in 1716, was allotted and ordered for a correction, poor and orphan-house; and the citadel-church rendered commodious for the use thereof. Here are likewise some manufactories, and in particular a house for the printing of flannels. In 1684, *Waldbeim* was consumed by fire. The Elector *Christian I.* purchased this town, in 1588, of the family of *Karlowitz*.

6. *Mitweyda*, a small town, under immediate vassalage and lying on the *Zschopa*. This place enjoys both seat and voice at the Land-Diets. In it are some cloth and stuff-manufactures. In 1624 and 1672, it suffered greatly by fire.

7. *Konigsfeld*, *Ossa*, *Schweickershayn*, all parochial-villages, having noble estates.

8. *Beerwalde*, a parochial-village, belonging, together with its citadel and the noble estate of *Kriebstein*, which is united with it into one parish, to the family of *Milkau*.

XI. The prefecturate of *COLDITZ*, containing in it six immediate, sixteen mediate vassals, and sixty-nine villages. In this prefecturate we shall remark,

1. *Colditz*, a town under immediate vassalage, and lying on the river *Mulde*. This place enjoys both seat and voice at the Land-Diets, and contains in it likewise an old citadel, near which is a large park and a superintendency, to whose spiritual jurisdiction belong two towns, eleven mother-churches in the country and seven filials. There are numbers of linen-weavers in this place.

In its neighbourhood is made a good soap and fullers-earth; the latter of which is principally used by the cloth-makers.

2. *Lauszig*, or *Lausigk*, anciently called also *Luzke*, a small town under mediate vassalage. Count *Wiprecht* of *Groitzsch* founded here, in 1105, a *Benedictine* cloyster. This place was at that time only a village, but so early as the year 1157, was fortified, and endowed with the privilege of holding a market.

3. *Callmen*,

3. *Collmen*, *Leipnitz*, and *Zschirln*, all parochial-villages, having noble estates.

XII. The prefecturate of *BORNA*, containing in it twenty-seven immediate, the like number of mediate vassals, and one hundred and twenty-five villages. In this prefecturate is,

1. *Borna*, a town under immediate vassalage, and situated between two branches of the river *Wiebra*. It enjoys both seat and voice at the Land-Diets, and has two churches belonging to it, one of which lies without the town and is used for a burying place; together with a superintendency, whose spiritual jurisdiction is divided into three circles, and comprizes in it three churches lying in two towns, forty-one mother-churches in the country and twelve filials. In the year 1549, this place was reduced to ashes. In 1668, ninety-two houses and eighteen barns were burnt down here; and, in 1750, almost the whole town was destroyed. The family of *Von Borna*, who were sewers to the Marggraves of *Meissen*, were possessed of this town till towards the year 1260.

Not far from hence lie the villages of *Altstadt-Borna* and *Wenigen-Borna*.

2. *Frobburg*, a small town, citadel and nobleman's estate, lying on the river *Wiebra* and belonging to the family of *Hardenberg*. At this place is made a good pottery-ware. In the year 1719, it suffered great damage by fire.

3. *Lobstadt*, a small town; and

4. *Choren*, which is otherwise called *Kobren*, a borough, both belonging to the family of *Einfiedel*.

5. *Benndorf*, *Bubendorf*, *Deutzen*, *Gnandstein*, *Great-Hermsdorf*, *Haynich*, *Hobekirchen*, *Hopfgarten Kauffungen*, *Kieritzsch*, *Kitzsch*, *Lubschwitz*, *Molbis*, *Nenkersdorf*, *Neukirchen*, *Priesnitz*, *Rudigsdorf*, *Steinbach*, *Syra*, *Tbierbach*, *Witznitz*, *Wolkenburg* and *Zopen*.

XIII. The prefecturate of *PEGAU*, containing in it sixteen immediate, six mediate vassals, and sixty-seven villages. This prefecturate belonged to the *Zeitz* collateral line of the electoral house of *Saxony*; and on the extinction thereof reverted to the latter. In it is,

1. *Pegau*, a town, under mediate vassalage and lying in a pleasant spot on the river *Elster*. This place enjoys both seat and voice at the Land-Diets. Exclusive too of the principal and parochial-church, here is, moreover, another for interments, together with a *Latin* school and a superintendency, under whose spiritual jurisdiction are comprized two towns, nine mother-churches in the country and three filials. This place was originally, and even so long as till the year 1090, only a village. The celebrated Count *Wiprecht* of *Groitzsch* founded a *Benedictine* cloyster here, which was finished in 1095, and consecrated in 1096. In the same year also *Pegau* ranked as a town, and was made a donation of by Count *Wiprecht* to the new cloyster, which continued in possession thereof till the year 1307. In 1106, the abbey

was itself rendered immediately subject to the papal see, and by various donations greatly enriched. In 1545, Duke *Maurice*, with the consent of his brother Duke *Augustus*, purchased the cloyster of the council of *Pegau*, together with the buildings and estates thereof, as also the upper and lower jurisdictions, for the sum of 9500 florins. The present amt-house here stands on the spot on which formerly stood the cloyster. In 1644, *Pegau* was closely besieged by *Torsten* on the Swedish general.

2. *Groitzsch*, a small town, situated not far from the *Elster*, in a pleasant spot between the rivulets of *Schwenke* and *Schnauder*, and belonging at present to the family of *Winkler*, who are likewise Barons of *Schwendendorf*. The old Counts of *Groitzsch* are famous in history, particularly the brave Count *Wiprecht*, who was also Marggrave of *Lusatia* and Burggrave of *Magdeburg*. One half hour's distance from hence lies *Alten-Groitzsch*, a village, in which formerly was an administration.

3. *Schwerzen*, a village, seated on the canal near *Pegau*, and anciently called *Schworz*. In the year 1084, this place was erected into a town and fortified by Count *Wiprecht*, but sunk again to a village.

4. *Audigast*, *Boblen*, *Elbertrebnitz*, *Great-Storkewitz*, *Medewitzsch* and *Wiederau*, all parochial-villages containing noble estates.

5. The administration of *Lobnitz*, belonging to the Counts of *Wertber*, and comprizing in it *Lobnitz* and other villages.

XIV. The foundation amt of *Wurzen*, containing in it twenty-two immediate vassals and seventy-six villages. The States of the *Vogtland* circle, in the larger selection, wanting, at the Land-Diet of 1718, to procure to themselves the precedency of the States of the foundation of *Wurzen*, and maintaining that the circles ought to follow each other without interruption, and not be separated by the admixture of the States of the foundation; the latter, and in conjunction with them those also of the *Leipzig* circle, added, by way of reply, that, by virtue of the constant postulation, and the thereby established capitulation and agreement of the foundation of *Meissen*, they were received in the above manner into the hereditary countries, and were not to be separated from them again; that there was also a gracious order, bearing date in *March* 17, to be found in the acts of the Diet of 1661, by which the States of the foundation were annexed to the nobility of the *Leipzig* circle, and consequently to be considered, in this respect, as no other than States of that circle, to the direction of which some also among them had been chosen at different times by the whole circle; and thus they ought to enjoy the like privileges with them, as the province at the nomination of the persons of the larger selection, and the Sovereigns, by the confirmation thereof, had always graciously allowed it, and added them immediately to the *Leipzig* circle. The conclusion therefore of these disputes was, that they submitted to the sentence of the lesser selection: upon which that selection decreed, by a majority of voices, that the States of

of the foundation were, for the alledged reasons, absolutely belonging to the *Leipzig* circle, and not to be separated therefrom; and consequently ought, together with the latter, to take precedency in the greater selection of the States of the *Vogtland* and *Neustadt* circles: and here at length the matter rested. In the narrower selection of the nobility this foundation has the filling up of one place; and in that of the wider, of filling up two.

The foundation has its own regency, which consists of the captain of the foundation, a chancellor, six counsellors of the foundation, a secretary and some clerks, and stands immediately under the privy-council at *Dresden*. These, in conjunction with the superintendant, form the consistory of the foundation, under which stand twenty-one parish-churches. With respect to other matters, the foundation has its own peculiar amt-man and tax-receiver.

The chapter of *Wurzen* consists of a provost, a dean and six canons.

1. *Wurzen* is a town under immediate vassalage and lying on the river *Mulda*. It belongs to the larger selection of towns. *Wurzen* itself is but small, but the suburbs here are much bigger, and contain in them also the old citadel and the cathedral-church, together with that of St. *Wenzelaus* and those of the hospital, or burying-ground, as also a *Latin* school. The beer here is reckoned equal to any in *Saxony*, and exported in great quantities. We find here also many houses for the dying of cloth; and several fine bleaching-grounds for linen. Knitting too is much practised here. Under its superintendency stand twenty-one preachers. This town, with its appurtenances, was in old times a county, which the second *Misnian* bishop, by name *Volkrad*, purchased to the bishopric of *Meissen*. The eleventh bishop of *Meissen*, by name *Herwig*, founded, in 1114, a collegiate-church at *Wurzen*, or the foundation, which is still extant here; which foundation, in 1581, entered into a capitulation with the Elector *Augustus*; by virtue of which the administration of it was ceded to him; but the further possession of its estates was reserved to the canons. The Elector *John George I.* brought it at the same time with the bishopric of *Meissen*, namely, in 1653, wholly to his own house; and afterwards enacted, that his son, *John George II.* and his successor in the electorate, should possess hereditarily the bishopric of *Meissen* and the foundation of *Wurzen*. The canons of the bishopric of *Meissen* hold their yearly convention at this place. In 1704, *Wurzen* suffered greatly by fire.

2. *Falkenbayn*, *Great-Zschepa*, *Kunitzsch*, *Muglenz*, *Nitzschwitz*, *Thalwitz* and *Zschorna*, all parochial-villages, containing noblemen's estates.

3. *Boblitz*, *Korlitz*, *Kubren*, *Luptitz*, *Nemtau* and *Pausitz*, all likewise parochial-villages.

4. The noble estates of *Adelwitz*, *Ammelgoszwitz*, or *Ammeljustewitz*, *Burkartshayn*, *Droschkau*, *Goldhausen*, *Hobburg*, *Liebersee*, *Losse*, *Martinskirchen*,

*kirchen, Muhlbach, Puchau, part of Rocknitz, Roitzsch, Sackendorf, Tauschwitz, Thammenhayn and Vagtsbayn.*

5. That tract which formerly constituted the prefecturate of *Mugeln*, and comprizes in it

*Mugeln*, or *New-Mugeln*, a small town under immediate vassalage, and having both seat and voice at the Land-Diets. This place is mentioned by *Ditmar*, under the year 984, by the name of *Mogelini*; and, in 1003, under that of *Mogilina urbs*. The old citadel here is called *Rugethal*.

*Old-Mugeln, Jahna and Kiebitz*, all parochial-villages, together with several others.

6. The cloyster-amt of *Sornzig*, which took its rise out of a *Benedictine* nunnery, and has belonged, ever since the year 1665, to the Barons of *Burkersgrad*, as a nobleman's estate. To this cloyster-amt belongs *Sornzig*, a parochial-village; together with *Paschkowitz*, a manor and sheep-cote; and eight other places.

### The CIRCLE of

E R Z G E B I R G.

OF this circle *M. Scutter* has delineated a chart on two sheets. It terminates on the *Leipzig* and *Misnian* circles, as also on *Bobemia*, the *Vogtland* and *Neustadt* circles, the seigniories of *Reusz* and the principality of *Altenburg*; and has its name from the mountains here, which are very rich in ore, and in which also it abounds. On the searching and working of this ore and the other minerals here, as well as on some manufactures, the subsistence of the inhabitants depends, as they cannot receive it from agriculture. This circle contains in it, including the seigniories of the Count of *Schönburg*, fifty-four towns, ten mine and market-towns, seven hundred and sixty-one (or according to *Hempel's* tables only six hundred and sixty-five) villages, one hundred and twenty-one immediate, and one hundred and forty-two mediate vassals; and consists of the following prefecturates: namely,

I. Of the circle amt of *Freyberg*; which contains in it twenty immediate, seventeen mediate vassals, and seventy-eight villages. In it is,

1. *Freyberg*, the principal mine-town of the Elector of *Saxony*, lying on that *Mulde*, which takes its name from it, and the rivulet of *Lusitz*, or *Munzbach*, which after running through the town falls into the *Mulde*. This town is about 7500 ells in compass, consists of about 2000 houses, and in the year

1725,

1725, the number of its inhabitants was esteemed at 60,000. It is environed with a double wall, each of which has towers and out-works to it, but the inner of the two the greatest number. Round it runs also a lined ditch. The circumjacent country is fertile, but the tract about it pretty mountainous. The town itself is under immediate vassalage, and belongs to the lesser selection of towns. It is likewise the seat of the circle-amt and an upper mine-office, which has the direction of the whole *Misnian* mine-circle, as also of all the mines of the country, of a mine-assize, which is appointed by the council, and from which sentences relating to mine-affairs are finally received; of an upper tenth-office, which has the inspection of all other tenth-offices; of a mine-office, which has in particular the inspection of the mine-works; and of a superintendency, whose spiritual jurisdiction is divided into two circles, namely, into the first or lower, and into the second or upper; and comprizes in it nine towns, fifty-eight mother-churches in the country and fourteen filials. The citadel of *Freudenslein* lies not far from the *Kreuz-gate*, being separated a little from the town and environed with a remarkable deep ditch, as also having a church of its own. The other churches here are the cathedral, which is the principal and head church, together with the electoral burying-chapel near it in which the Electors down from *Maurice*, and many other princely persons, have been interred; *St. Peter's* church, *St. Nicholas's* and that of *St. James*. Before *Peter's* gate stands the church of *St. John*, with a hospital, and *St. Bartholomew's* church, having likewise a hospital. In this town are eleven preachers, including the superintendant. The *gymnasium* has eight teachers belonging to it, and in it is kept the public library. The silver mine-works here are important and the most profitable in all *Meissen*. It yields likewise copper, tin and lead. From the year 1529 to 1630, the profits of these mines after deducting all expences, amounted to 3,725,337 florins; and from 1630 to 1708, to 9,10,592 dollars. *Freyberg* contains also a cannon and bell-foundery; makes thread, fine *Lyon* lace and lace of *Tombach*; and near the town is a sulphur and vitriol-house. Its excellent beer is exported to a great distance. In 1318, it obtained the privilege, that all carriers who go to *Bobemia* should be obliged to expose their wares to public sale, for three whole days, to the *Freybergers*. The discovery of the silver mines here, in the year 1171, gave occasion to the building of this town, which was done in 1175; at which time the villages of *Christiansdorf* and *Loschwitz* were joined, erected into one town and surrounded with walls. The greatest fires it has suffered by, were those of 1375, 1386, 1471 and 1484. In 1632, it was besieged and taken by the *Imperialists*; and, in 1643, briskly cannonaded by the *Swedes*, but not taken; not to mention other calamities which it has endured by war.

2. *Brand*, or *The Brand*, a mine-town, inhabited only by miners, and united into one parish with *Erbisdorf*.

3. *Haynichen*,

3. *Haynichen*, a small town on the *Strignitz*, and belonging to the Lord of *Schonberg* at *Wingendorf*. This place has frequently suffered great damage by fire.

4. The feigniory of *Porfschenstein* appertains to the Lords of *Schonberg*, who, in 1429, were invested therewith by the Elector *Frederick*. The principal places in it are,

*Porfschenstein*, or *Purfschenstein*, a very ancient citadel.

*Sayda*, a small town, in being in 1289, and having formerly a citadel, which was laid waste in the year 1634. In 1465, the town was entirely destroyed by fire.

*Seiffen*, a mine-town.

*Clausnitz*, *Kammerwald* and *Pfaffroda*, all parochial-villages.

5. The draining-house of *Gruntal*, which lies on the *Flobe*. At this place the copper is drained; that is, has the silver separated from it. The residue of it is afterwards refined and forced. Ever since the year 1752, copper coins have also been struck here according to the *Polish* standard. The Elector *Augustus* purchased this place, in 1567, of the *Uthmanners*.

6. *Colmnitz*, *Dorental* (properly called *Dorotheental*) *Granitz*, *Lange-nau*, *Pretzschendorf*, *Ringental* and *Weissenborn*, all parochial-villages with noble estates.

II. The prefecturate of *AUGUSTUSBURG*, containing in it six immediate, twenty-six mediate vassals and fifty-four villages. In this prefecturate is,

1. *Augustusburg*, an electoral citadel, seated on a high mountain on the *Tschopa*, and standing on the spot on which formerly stood the citadel of *Schellenberg*, which was pulled down by the Elector *Augustus* in the year 1567, and the present citadel caused to be built in its stead, and also called after his name. In this citadel is a church. Below it lies,

2. *Schellenberg*, a small town under mediate vassalage, and having both seat and voice at the Land-Diets.

3. *Tschopa*, or *Zschopau*, also a small town under mediate vassalage, and having both seat and voice at the Land-Diets. This place lies on the *Tschopa*, containing in it a citadel, and was formerly a separate amt of itself. Anciently too it belonged to the feigniory of *Wolkenstein*. In 1743 and 1750, it was destroyed by fire. Near it lies the above-mentioned smelting-house of *Zschopenthal*.

4. *Oederan*, or *Oedern*, a small town under mediate vassalage, and having both seat and voice at the Land-Diets, as also some manufactures of cloth, freeze, flannel and canvas. In the year 1709, this place was wholly consumed by fire; in 1733, half burnt down; and, in 1753, lost by the same dreadful calamity sixty-eight houses and some public buildings.

5. *Floba*, a parochial-village, seated on the river of that name.

6. *Erdmannsdorf*, also a parochial-village, having a nobleman's estate.

III. The prefecturate of CHEMNITZ, containing in it nine immediate, four mediate vassals, and fifty-one villages. Among them we shall take notice of,

1. *Chebnitz*, or *Kemnitz*, a town under immediate vassalage, and belonging to the lesser selection of towns. This place lies on the river *Kemnitz*, being pretty large, and containing in it a citadel with a church which was a *Benedictine* cloyster till the year 1548, and lies somewhat distant from the town; as also a superintendency, whose spiritual jurisdiction is divided into the circles of *St. John* and *St. Nicolas*; and comprizes in it six towns, forty-two mother-churches in the country and nineteen filials, together with a good *Latin* school, and, exclusive of the principal church, another also at the burying-ground, and one near the hospital. Here are likewise many stuff and linen-weavers, and this town has fine bleaching-grounds. In former times it was an Imperial city, but, in 1308, submitted itself to the Marggrave *Frederick*, at first as Protector, but, in 1312, fully and as Sovereign.

Before the town, on the *Huttenberge*, stands the church of *St. Nicolas*, to which that of *Old-Chebnitz* is a filial.

2. *Limbach*, *Neukirchen* and *Niederfrobna*, all parochial-villages, having noble estates.

IV. The prefecturate of FRANKENBERG, containing in it one immediate, one mediate vassal, and twenty villages. In this prefecturate is,

1. *Frankenberg*, a town under mediate vassalage, and having both seat and voice at the Land-Diets. This town lies on the *Tschopa*, consists of about four hundred houses, and the greatest part of its subsistence it receives from the weaving of stuffs, a very good fustian, or dimity, in particular being made here, which manufacture was first brought here out of *Brabant* in the year 1585. *Frankenburg* belonged formerly to the Lords of *Schonberg*, by whom it was disposed of, in 1669, to the Elector *John George II.* In 1712, it was almost wholly consumed by fire.

2. *Sachsenburg*, an old mountain-citadel, seated on the *Tschopa*.

3. *Lichtewalde*, a village with a fine citadel in it, the property of the Counts of *Watzdorf*. In this citadel is a chapel.

4. *Ebersdorf*, a village, containing a small foundation which *Margaret*, consort to the Elector *Frederick II.* built at this place after the recovery of her sons *Ernest* and *Albert*, who had been kidnapped by *Kunzen* of *Kaufungen*.

V. The prefecturate of NOSSEN, containing in it four immediate, six mediate vassals, and seventy-three villages. In this prefecturate is,

1. *Nossen*, a small town under mediate vassalage, and lying on the *Freyberg Mulde*, having both seat and voice at the Land-Diets. In this town are numbers of clothiers, as also red and white curriers. On a high rock near it

it stands a citadel. *Nossen* belonged formerly to the bishopric of *Meissen*, and afterwards to the cloyster of *Altenzelle*.

2. *Siebenlehn*, commonly called *Siebeln*, a small town, under mediate vassalage, and having both seat and voice at the Land-Diets. Before it stands a forest-court.

3. *Roszwain*, or *Ruspen*, a small town likewise under mediate vassalage, and having both seat and voice at the Land-Diets. This place lies on the *Freyberg Mulde*. In it are numbers of clothiers, fullers, and dyers, and it formerly belonged to the cloyster of *Altenzelle*.

4. *Altenzelle*, anciently a rich *Cistercian* cloyster, seated on the *Freyberg Mulde*, and in 1548 secularized.

The stud of *Zelle* and the cloyster-farm of *Kaltenborn* are united into one parish with

5. *Marbach*, a fine and large village, divided into the upper, middle, and lower; the latter of which is commonly called the *Rosenthal*. This village is under the direction of an hereditary judge, whose revenue is considerable.

6. *Augustusberg*, otherwise called *Kaseberg*, an estate of the Baron of *Seiffertitz*, incorporated into one parish with *Nossen*.

VI. The prefecturate of *GRYLLENBURG*, with *THARAND*, containing in it three immediate, three mediate vassals, and thirteen villages. In it is

1. *Gryllenburg*, or *Grillenburg*, a citadel and hunting-seat, lying in the wood of *Tharand*, and built in 1558 by the Elector *Augustus*.

2. *Tharand*, an old mountain-citadel, situated in the *Wild Weistritz*, and which formerly, together with its appurtenances, constituted a feigniory. Below it lies

3. *Granaten*, a borough, under mediate vassalage.

4. *Braunsdorf*, a nobleman's estate; *Fordergersdorf*, a parochial-village, with which *Hintergersdorf* is incorporated into one parish; *Somsdorf*, also a parochial-village, and other villages.

VII. The prefecturate of *FRAUENSTEIN*, containing in it two immediate, two mediate vassals, and nineteen villages. Among which is

1. *Frauenstein*, a small town, under mediate vassalage, and lying below a mountain-citadel, which anciently belonged to the burggravate of *Meissen*, and together with it was disposed of in 1439 by the Burggrave *Henry II.* to the Elector *Frederick II.* Upon this the family of *Scheinitz* became possessed of it for a time, and after them the family of *Schonberg*. In 1647 the Elector *John George I.* purchased it again, and erected it and its appurtenances into a prefecturate. In 1728 it was wholly consumed by fire.

2. *Rechenberg*, a market-town and citadel, seated on the *Freyberg Mulde*, and containing a filial church, being united into one parish with *Nassau*.

3. *Mulda*, a parochial-village and nobleman's estate.

VIII. The

VIII. The prefecture of ALTENBERG, containing in it two immediate, five mediate vassals, and twelve villages. In this prefecture is

1. *Altenberg*, a little open free mine-town, under immediate vassalage, and having both seat and voice at the Land-Diets. This place lies near the source of the two little rivers *Weisseritz*. It contains in it hardly two hundred houses, of which almost one third lie towards the bottom, but the rest stand on an eminence, and are called the *New town*. The occasion of building this place was owing to the rich tin-mine here, which was discovered in 1458. The tin which this vein yields is reckoned the best next to that of the *English* and *Bohemian*. The mine-office here has the inspection of this mine-work. At this place also has been discovered a cement-spring. Great quantities of lace too are wove here. In 1531 almost the whole town was burnt down. In 1576 it suffered a second time by a great fire. In 1639 it was set on fire by the *Swedes*, and in 1675 the greatest part of it was for the fourth time burnt down.

2. *Glaszbutte*, a small town, seated in the midst of mountains and eminences, on the river *Moglitx*, and taking its name from the rich glass-ore which was formerly dug there. This place is under mediate vassalage, but enjoys both the upper and hereditary jurisdiction, and has also both seat and voice at the Land-Diets, being likewise together with *Berg-Gieszkubel*, the seat of a mine-office. The silver, tin, and iron mines here were formerly more profitable than at present. But the silver-ore as it cannot be worked at this place, is sent to *Freyberg* to be tried.

3. *Old-Geyfzing*, a small town under mediate vassalage, and having both seat and voice at the Land-Diets. This place is separated by the rivulet of *Geyfzing* from *New-Geyfzing* in the prefecture of *Pirna*. The miners here work partly at the *Neufange*, and partly also and chiefly at the *Zinnwalde*. In *Geyfzing's* ground are between six and seven mills, together with three smelting-huts.

4. *St. Georgenfeld*, a mine-town, which in the year 1671 was erected in the outmost borders of *Bohemia*, and in 1728 was still further enlarged by the expulsion of the Protestant inhabitants out of their shares in the *Zinnwalde* by their *Bohemian* Lords of the *Roman-catholic* persuasion. It constitutes properly one fifth part of the mine-town of *Zinnwald*.

5. *Barenfels*, an electoral forest and hunting seat, lying on the *Weisseritz*.

6. *Schellerau*, or *Neudorf*, a parochial-village.

IX. The prefecture of LAUTERSTEIN, containing in it ten immediate, two mediate vassals, and twenty-five villages, and consisting of the lower part, which formerly constituted the seignior of *Lauterstein*, and was obtained by the family of *Berbisdorf* of the Burggraves of *Leisznig*, at first by way of mortgage, but afterwards hereditarily; by which family the said lower part of it was disposed of in 1559 to the Elector *Augustus*, who

raised it to a prefecture. In *Steinbach's* history of the little town of *Zoblitz* is to be found a small land-chart of this prefecture. We shall remark here

1. *Lauterstein*, a citadel which was laid in ashes in 1639 by the *Swedish* cavalry, and ever since that time has lain waste. This citadel was seated on a rock at the conflux of the *Red* and *Black Water*. The opposite *Burgberg* or *Old-Lauterstein* is still more ancient than it.

2. The farm of *Lower-Lauterstein*, or that called the *Schweiz* farm of *Neudeck*, and the *Huttenfeld* or *Geiselroda*.

3. *Zoblitz*, a small town, under mediate vassalage, and having both seat and voice at the Land-Diets. This place consists of one hundred and ten houses, and the inhabitants subsist principally by working the serpent-stone, which is found here, into pitchers, bowls, tea, and coffee-dishes, mortars, cups, writing implements, boxes, pipes, caskets, candle-sticks, snuffers, tobacco-boxes, gaming and desert tables, and other ingenious trinkets; as also by trading in lace, yarn, linen, and the other more common occupations.

The serpent-stone is dug just above the town, and farther on to the east of it is found a red species which is reckoned among the finest, and for that reason is also considered by the Sovereign as his property; together with a yellow, green, brown, gray, and black sort. In the electoral red quarry is also found asbestos of divers colours, together with granates.

4. *Rotenthal*, an iron-foundery.

5. *Olbernbau*, a parochial-village and nobleman's estate.

6. The upper part of what was formerly the seignior of *Lauterstein* and which the Lords of *Berbsdorf* are still possessed of. This part contains in it *Forchheim*, a parochial-village, which is divided into the upper and lower, and in each of them is a nobleman's estate; *Middle-Sayda*, a parochial-village and nobleman's estate; *Upper* and *Lower-Sayda*, and other villages.

X. The prefecture of *WOLKENSTEIN CUM RAUENSTEIN*, containing in it fourteen immediate, twenty-eight mediate vassals, and fifty-two villages. In it is

1. *Wolkenstein*, a small town, under mediate vassalage, and having both seat and voice at the Land-Diets. This place stands on a rock on the river *Zschopa*, and contains a citadel. The town with its appurtenances formerly constituted a seignior.

The *Wolkenstein* warm baths, or the bath of *our Lady on the Sand*, lies in an agreeable valley at about half an hour's distance from this place.

2. *Marienberg*, a mine-town, under immediate vassalage, and the streets of which are regularly laid out. The silver-mine here was formerly more profitable than at present, but is notwithstanding even yet considerable enough.

enough. Cobalt and iron are likewise found here, and vitriol and fine sulphur prepared, as also fine lace made. The medicinal bath in this town is rendered warm for use. At *Marienberg* is a mine-office.

3. *Annaberg*, or *St. Annaberg*, a mine-town under immediate vassalage, and the seat of a mine-office, as also of a mill-office and a superintendency, whose spiritual jurisdiction is divided into the *Buchholz* and *Marienberg* circles, and comprizes in it eighteen boroughs and mine-towns, twenty-eight mother-churches in the country and eight filials. The occupation of its inhabitants consists partly in mining, but partly also and chiefly in the lace-trade. Not far from the town lies the *Schreckenberg*, in which are some celebrated silver-mines, and from which also the *Schreckenberger*, a piece of coin, has received its name. The silver-mines here were so profitable from 1496 to 1500, that in these four years they yielded 124,838 gold guldens in clear gain, and this gave occasion to Duke *George* to found this town: But at present their produce is not by a great deal so considerable. In 1731 this town suffered great damage by fire.

About one half hour's distance from it, in what is called the *Rosenau*, lies the *Wiesbaden*, which was formerly named *Sophienbad*, and before that *Job's bath*. It belongs, together with the village, to the Count of *Watzdorf*. Vitriol also is prepared here.

4. *Gossladt*, *Jossladt*, or *Josephstadt*, a small mine-town under mediate vassalage, and having both seat and voice at the Land-Diets. This place lies on the borders of *Bohemia*.

5. *Buchholz*, or *St. Catherineberg* by the *Buchholz*, a small mine-town under immediate vassalage, and likewise having both seat and voice at the Land-Diets. At this place considerable quantities of lace-work are made.

6. *Geyer*, a small mine-town under immediate vassalage, and having both seat and voice at the Land-Diets; as also a mine-office. Near it is a mine of silver and tin; and at this place sulphur, vitriol, alum, and arsenic are likewise prepared.

7. *Ehrenfriedersdorf*, or *Irbersdorf*, a small mine-town, having both seat and voice at the Land-Diets, and owing its rise, which began in 1407, to the neighbouring tin-mines on the *Saubege*, but which at present no longer yield any more of that mineral. At this place also is a mine-office.

The stone-quarry of *Greiffenstein* lies within the jurisdiction of the town, and takes its name from the rough rock of *Greiffenstein*.

8. *Thum*, a small mine-town under mediate vassalage, and containing a nobleman's estate. This place enjoys both seat and voice at the Land-Diets, and belongs at present to the Lord of *Schutz*.

9. *Lengefeld*, a market and mine-town, seated on the *Flobe*.

10. *Rauenstein*, a mountain-citadel, belonging at present to the family of *Baudis*. The Elector *Augustus* purchased this citadel in 1567 of the family of *Gunterode*, and erected it together with its appurtenances into a se-

parate prefecturate, but this prefecturate in 1596 was united to that of *Wolkenstein*. *Rauenstein* is incorporated into one parish with *Lengefeld*.

11. *Drebach*, a considerable mine-town and noble estate belonging to the family of *Bunau*.

12. *Wiesa*, an electoral domain and a filial of *Schonbrun*.

13. *Gelenau*, *Groszbartmansdorf*, *Tannenberg* and *Weiszbach*, all parochial-villages having noble estates.

XI. The prefecturate of *STOLBERG*, containing in it three immediate and mediate vassals, and twelve villages. The Elector *Augustus* purchased this prefecturate in 1563 of the family of *Schonberg*. In it is,

1. *Stolberg*, a small town under immediate vassalage, and having both seat and voice at the Land-Diets. In this town reside numbers of clothiers.

2. *Niederzwonitz*, a parochial-village containing two churches and a nobleman's estate, and belonging to the Lord of *Schonberg*.

XII. The prefecturate of *GRUNHAYN CUM SCHLETTAU*, containing three immediate, fourteen mediate vassals, and twenty-eight villages; among which is,

1. *Grunhayn*, a small mine-town under mediate vassalage, and in which formerly stood a considerable *Cistercian* abbey for Monks, out of whose secularized estates was erected in 1553 the prefecturate of *Grunhayn*.

2. *Elterlein*, a small mine-town under mediate vassalage, and having both seat and voice at the Land-Diets. This place was purchased to this prefecturate in 1559 of the Lord of *Hartenstein*. In 1717 it sustained great damage by fire.

3. *Zwonitz*, also a small mine-town under mediate vassalage, and having both seat and voice at the Land-Diets. This town consists of one hundred and seventy hearths, and anciently belonged to the abbey of *Grunhayn*. In 1708 it was almost entirely consumed by fire.

4. *Schleittau*, an old little mine-town under mediate vassalage, and having both seat and voice at the Land-Diets. This place lies on the *Tschöpa*, and contains in it a citadel. Formerly it belonged to the abbey of *Grunhayn*. In 1733 it suffered considerably by fire.

5. *Zschöken*, a parochial-village and noble estate belonging to the Count of *Schonberg*, and consisting of one hundred and twenty-four hearths, thirty-two of which belong to *Schonberg*, and twenty-eight to *Solms-Wildenfels*.

XIII. The circle-amt of *SCHWARZENBERG CUM CROTTENDORF*, containing in it eight immediate, eleven mediate vassals, and forty-seven villages. In this amt or prefecturate is,

1. *Schwarzenberg*, a very old little town under mediate vassalage, and having both seat and voice at the Land-Diets, as also a mine-office. This place lies on a rivulet called the *black-water*, and contains a citadel which is built on the point of a high rock, and was anciently called *Schwarzburg*.

burg. The last possessors of the town, and likewise of the seignior which was named from it, were the family of *Tettau*, who disposed of the latter in 1533 in property and hereditarily to the Elector *John Frederick* for the sum of 126,000 guildens. To it belonged, exclusive of the little town of *Schwarzenberg*, also *Eybenstock* and *Aue*, together with the mine-towns of *Gottesgab* and *Platten*, which belong at present to *Bohemia*, and fourteen villages. In this town and its neighbourhood are several iron-forges; and the mines here yield both tin and lead. The adjoining sovereign fof-fil-work yields also all manner of crude and prepared colour-earths.

2. *Schneeberg*, a mine-town under immediate vassalage, and belonging to the larger selection of towns. In it is a mine-office; and it stands on a mountain not far from the *Mulde*, being likewise wholly surrounded by mountains. It contains one town and parochial-church, as also a hospital and orphan-house, with a church and a good *Latin* school. In it are made thread, silk, gold and silver-lace. The silver-mine here, which was discovered in 1471, gave occasion to the building of this town, which in 1479 obtained its right constitution, and in 1481 still greater immunities. In 1543 one hundred and thirty-eight houses were burnt down here.

*Schneeberg* and its circumjacent territory is famous for its silver-mines, which on their first discovery yielded unusual profit. In 1477 Duke *Albert* of *Saxony* dined in the *St. Georgenzeebe* on a hewn massive block of silver by way of table, out of which were afterwards made four hundred centners of that metal. At present its profits in silver are not great, but much more considerable is the Sovereign's double smalt-work in

*Oberschlemma*, which was formerly a private work, and in the year 1651 was bequeathed by the last possessor, *John Burchard*, to the then electoral Prince *John George II.* after which, namely in 1682, the smalt-work at *Jugel* was also removed hither. In this part likewise is *Schindler's* colour-work on the *Mulde*; and one German mile from *Schneeberg* the work of *Pfannenstiel*, which lies also not far from *Schneeberg*; together with the *Zschopenthal* near *Tschopau*. In these works the finest blue colour or smalt is prepared in the largest quantities, and exported far and near, from cobalt, which must be delivered there at a fixed price out of all parts of the country. These four smalt-works stand first in a general fellowship, or partnership, so that one obtains as much cobalt from the mines as the other, and each also makes the same quantity of colours, only that the sovereign work obtains and again gives out a double delivery. Next the partners of each work are united under a particular fellowship, and maintain at each work their separate factor of accounts for the dividing of the profits, in proportion to their respective shares.

3. *Neustadt* near *Schneeberg*, or *Neustadtel*, a small mine-town under mediate vassalage, and having both seat and voice at the Provincial-Diets.

This

This place lies in what is called the *Sanfte*, under a part of the lofty mountain of the *Gebirg*, or between the middle, *Gebirg* on the one side and the *Scheibenberg* or *Widderberg* on the other, and consists of one hundred and thirty estates and houses. The seventeen houses which lie between this little town and the *Schneeberg*, and join both towns as it were together, are under the jurisdiction of the council of *Schneeberg*.

4. *Eybenstock*, a mine-town under mediate vassalage, and having both seat and voice at the Land-Diets, as also a mine-office. This place lies on the *Dorfbach*, which runs into the *Mulde* about a quarter of a German mile's distance below the town. It contains about three hundred and twenty houses. The inhabitants subsist by mining, and trading in lace, which they weave themselves. Of what great importance the former of these articles are to them the experience of latter times may show. In 1748 there were smelted in the territory of this mine-office 393 $\frac{1}{2}$  centners of tin, and 5290 loads of iron-stone landed and measured out, as also eight hundred and twenty loads of refined tin wrought into balls or plates. The true and real origin of the town is not known. That it belonged to the feigniory of *Schwarzenberg*, and therewith came to the electoral house of *Saxony*, has been mentioned above under the town of *Schwarzenberg*. At that time this place was only still a market-town, though it afterwards obtained the privileges of a borough.

With the parochial-church of *Eybenstock* are united the following adjoining forges; namely 1. The *Muldenhammer*, or *Windischthal*, on the *Mulde*. 2. The *Under-Blauenthal*; and 3. The *Upper-Blauenthal*, both which lie on the *Mulde*: And 4. The *Wildenthal*, lying on the *Great-Buckau*. These constantly deliver many black and white, or tinned iron plates, which are exported in great quantities beyond *Leipzig* to *Hamburg*, *Amsterdam* and *London*, as also to other places and countries.

For other matters we find in the tract of *Eybenstock* sometimes also grains of gold, together with amethysts, topazes, opals, *aqua marina's*, good loadstones, and white transparent quarze.

5. *Johann-Georgen Stadt*, a town under immediate vassalage, and having both seat and voice at the Land-Diets, as also a mine-office. This place was founded in 1654 by the Protestant-miners, who were driven out of the little *Bobemian* mine-town of *Platten*, and was named after the Elector *John George I.* On the corn which is cultivated near the town the inhabitants would hardly be able to subsist even for a few days, but on the other hand, their breed of cattle here is good, the women weave lace and the men apply themselves to mining. At first tin only was found here, but in 1662 a silver vein was discovered at this place, and upon that a silver-hut established, though at present the silver-ore dug here is delivered in at *Freyberg*. We also sometimes find here a copper-ore. Its cobalt is delivered in at *Schneeberg*. Emery also is prepared here; not to mention other minerals which are found at this place.

With

With its church are united,

The forges of *Wittichthal*, which were first founded by *Caspar Wittich*, in the valley hard by the *Faßnerberge*. At this place too white or tinned iron-plates are prepared; together with

The glass-house of *Jugler*.

6. *Deutsch-Wiesenthal*, so called in contradistinction to *Bohmisch-Wiesenthal*, from which it is separated by a bound or meer. This place lies on the borders of *Bohemia*, and is divided into

*Under*, or *Old-Wiesenthal*, which is an ancient mine-town containing two forges, and into

*Neustadt*, or *Upper-Wiesenthal*, a small mine-town, having both seat and voice at the Land-Diets. A beginning was made with the building of this place in the year 1526 by Protestant *Bohemians*. The Lords of *Schonburg* conferred on it, with Duke *George's* consent, the first mine immunities. It has one common mine-office with *Scheibenberg*. The inhabitants subsist chiefly by the mines and forges, and by their traffic in lace. Both places devolved from the Lords of *Schonburg* to the electoral house of *Saxony*.

7. *Scheibenberg*, a small open mine-town under mediate vassalage, and having both seat and voice at the Land-Diets. The mine-works here yield silver, iron, &c. The town itself has one common mint-office with *Upper-Wiesenthal*. In 1710 it was almost wholly burnt down.

8. *Aue*, also a small mine-town under mediate vassalage, and having both seat and voice at the Land-Diets. This place lies on the *Mulde*, and contains about one hundred and one houses. Not far from it is the white earth-pit, out of which the earth for the *Misnian* porcelane is dug.

Beyond the *Mulde*, betwixt this town and the *Schneeberg*, lies the forge of *Auer*.

9. *Crottendorf*, a large parochial-village situate on the *Zschöpa*, and containing an electoral hunting-house. Much lace is wove here. Formerly, together with its appurtenances, it constituted a separate prefecture, which the Lords of *Schonburg* disposed of in 1559 to the Elector *Augustus*.

10. *Carlsfeld*, a mine-town and forge seated on the river *Wiltzsch*. This place was first founded in 1678 by *Viet Hans Schnorren*, and so named after *George Charles* of *Carlowitz*.

11. *Sofa*, a mine-town, lying about one hour's distance from *Eybenstock*, in a valley through which runs the *Sofa*, and containing in it one hundred fire-places. Its inhabitants are chiefly miners.

12. *Hundskubel*, a small mine-town containing a church, which is a filial to that of *Barenwalda*.

13. *Bocka*, or *Buckau*, a mine-town consisting of about one hundred and forty houses.

14. *Oberschlema*, a parochial-village of seventy-five fire-places, and joining immediately to the *Schneeberg*. In this place is the above-described

double electoral smalt-work. To the church here that of *Klosterlein*, where the Emperor *Frederick* founded a cloyster in 1173, is a filial. This place also together with *Zella*, belongs to the family of *Wolferdsdorf*.

15. *Schonbeyda*, a parochial-village, which is the property of the noble family of *Planitz*. It has arrived to its very thriving condition by means of the lace, iron-plates and wares sold here. Hard by it lies the foundery of *Schonbeyda*.

XIV. The prefecturate of *WIESENBURG*, containing eighteen villages. The Elector *John George I.* purchased this prefecturate in 1618 of the council of *Zwickau*: But the Elector *John George II.* sold it again in 1664 to *Philip Lewis*, Duke of *Holstein-Sonderburg*, whose line from thence obtained the title of *Wiesenburg*. Duke *Leopold*, of *Holstein-Wiesenburg*, in whom this line became extinct, sold it again in 1725 to the electoral house. In it is,

1. *Wiesenburg*, a citadel lying on the *Mulde*.

2. *Kirchberg*, a small town of about two hundred houses, and which in the thirty years war suffered great damage by fire. At this place is a manufacture of cloth.

3. *Zschorlau*, a mine-town seated about half an hour's distance from the *Schneeberg*, on the rivulet of that name, and containing one hundred and forty dwelling-houses.

With this town are united into one parish *Neidhardtshal*, not far from the *Mulde*; a foundery commonly called the *Schwefelbutte*; the *Schindler* smalt-mill, lying on the *Mulde*; *Albernau*, a nobleman's estate and manor; and *Burckhardtgrun*.

4. *Hirschfeld*, a parochial-village consisting of eighty-six dwelling-houses, exclusive of the parsonage and school-house.

5. *Schonau*, also a parochial-village and manor.

XV. The prefecturate of *ZWICKAU CUM WERDAU*, containing in it thirty-six immediate vassals, twenty mediate ones, and one hundred and twenty-one villages. In it are some pits of stone-coal which lie between *Planitz*, *Bockwa* and *Wilka*, as also some free-stone quarries not far from the coal-shaft of *Planitz*; marble and lime-stone in the seignior of *Wildenfels*; quarries of silver at *Weiszbach*, and in its territory rock-quarries not far from *Zwickau*, and in the tract of *Planitz*. The places to be remarked here are,

1. *Zwickau*, in the oldest records called *Zwickowe*, but commonly in *Latin*, through mistake *Cygnea*, or *Cygnavia*, a town under immediate vassalage, and belonging to the narrower selection of towns. It is the last of the four presiding towns, lies on the river *Mulde*, is one of the largest towns in all *Meissen*, has a citadel, which is separated from it by a ditch, and is called *Osterstein*; as also a church which lies in the upper part of the town, together with another in the lower part, and a third in the lower suburbs,

suburbs, a good *Latin* school, in the library belonging to which are above 20,000 volumes, and a superintendency whose spiritual jurisdiction is divided into three circles, in which are fifteen boroughs and mine-towns, together with sixty-six mother and filial churches in the country. At this place is also a manufacture of cloth. They likewise make here great numbers of cards (an instrument indispensably necessary to the several handy-crafts and manufacturers who deal in wool, hair, cotton and flock-silk) as also good sole-leather. The trade carried on here is in these cloths, cards and sole-leather, and they traffic likewise in deal, iron, stone-coals, sand-stone, marble, shiver and corn. The town itself was anciently an Imperial city, but in 1308 chose the Landgrave and Marggrave, *Frederick with the bitten Cheek* for its protector, upon which it fell entirely under the marggraval sovereignty. In 1530 a mint-office was founded here, which in 1534 was again removed to *Schneeberg*, and from thence to *Dresden*. In 1602 a consistory was erected at this place, which is called both the *Zwickau* and *Vogtland* consistory: But this in six years afterwards was suppressed, and annexed to the consistory of *Leipzig*. In 1383 and 1387 *Zwickau* suffered great damage by fire.

2. *Werdau*, a small town under mediate jurisdiction, and which was purchased by the Elector *Frederick* of the Burggrave of *Dohna*. This place at first had separate officers of its own, but was afterwards annexed to the prefecturate of *Zwickau*. In 1504 it was entirely burnt down, in 1547 plundered and set on fire, and in 1671, together with the citadel, again consumed by the same dreadful calamity. In it are manufactures both of cloth and stuff.

3. *Crimmitschau*, a small town, having both seat and voice at the Land-Diets, and lying on the *Pleisse*. In this town are manufactures of stuffs and linen, as also a dyery, a flanel and calamanco-printing. Its name has hitherto been found for the first time under the year 1212, at which time a family was stiled from it, which appears to have become extinct towards the close of the 13th century; at least so early as the year 1291 the Lords of *Schonburg* were in possession of this little town, and in 1414 it was subject to the marggraval sovereignty. In 1430 it was reduced to ashes by the *Bohemians*. In 1457 it was no longer under the Lords of *Schonburg*, but under the Lords *Reussen* of *Plauen*. In 1468 it was again wholly burnt down. In 1472 it was no longer in the jurisdiction of the Lords *Reussen*, but under that of the electoral house of *Saxony*, which kept its Amt-men, or officers at this place, but soon after mortgaged it, though in 1500 it redeemed it again, and ceded it in 1524, with a right of redemption, to *Ebrenfried von Ende*; but in 1528 conferred it as an hereditary male-fief on *Hans* of *Weissenbach*. In 1583 it came to the family of *Einsiedel*, in 1605 to that of *Starischadel*, next to the house of *Bosen*, and afterwards to that of *Berbisdorf*, which is still in possession thereof.

4. *Frankenhausen, Gablenz, Langenbessen, Lauterbach, Lichtenthan, Marienthal, Mosel, Neumark, Oelsnitz, Planitz, Schonfels, Stangengrün, Steinpleisz, Trinzig, and Ziegelheim*, all parochial villages, having noble estates; together with *Schweinsburg* likewise a noble estate.

5. The seigniory of *Wildenfels* belonged anciently to the *Dynastie* of *Wildenfels*, who were stiled from it, and were States of the Empire, as also of the circle of *Upper-Saxony*, but became extinct in 1600: Upon which this electoral *Saxon* fief devolved to a line of the Counts of *Solms-Laubach*, which stiled itself from it, and on account thereof belonged to the first class of the electoral *Saxon* province. The arms of the seigniory are a rose *sable*, in a field *Or*. The Elector of *Saxony* answers for it to the Empire for each *Roman* month in one horse and two foot, or twenty florins. To it belongs,

*Wildenfels*, a small town and citadel, standing on a mountain; together with

The parochial-villages of *Weiszbach, Hermersdorf, and Reinsdorf*, as also twenty-eight houses in that of *Zschoken*; and likewise the villages of *Hartensdorf* and *Orthmansdorf*.

6. The Imperial Counts of *Schonburg* are, on account of their seigniories, also referred to the prefecture of *Zwickau*; but as they more properly belong to the circle-states of *Upper-Saxony*, I wave the description of their seigniories till we come to the end of that circle.

## The CIRCLE of the V O G T L A N D.

THIS circle terminates on that of the *Erzgebirg, Bohemia*, the principality of *Culmbach*, and the share of the Counts of *Reussen* in the *Vogtland*, and contains in it fifteen towns, and three hundred and twenty-three (or according to *Hempel's* tables only two hundred and sixty-six) villages, together with twenty-three immediate, and one hundred and thirty-two mediate vassals.

It comprizes in it that part of the *Vogtland* which appertains to the electoral house. I shall not however here treat of the *Vogtland* in general, but below under the share which the Counts of *Reussen* are still possessed of. This circle, with other countries, was by the testament of the Elector *John George I.* conferred on his youngest son Duke *Maurice*, who was the founder of the collateral line of *Zeitz*; but in 1718, after the death of Duke

Duke *Maurice William*, came again together with his other countries to the electoral house. To it belong the three following prefectures: viz.

I. The prefecture of VOIGTSBERG, containing in it ten immediate, fifty-four mediate vassals, and one hundred and twenty-seven villages. In this prefecture is

1. *Voigtsberg*, in some ancient records written *Voigtsburg*, a mountain-citadel, concerning which it is falsely pretended that it was built long before the birth of *Christ*, and after the manner of the *Romans*, whereas it is wholly *Gotbick*. According to the conjecture of some it was first built, as was also *Oelsnitz*, by the *Sorben-Wends*, and obtained its present name from the vogts of the Empire. In a writing of 1349, which was addressed to the Emperor *Charles IV.* by all the vogts of *Weyda* and *Plauen*, it is said that both they and their predecessors had been in possession of the citadel of *Voigtsberg* as an Imperial fief. In 1356 they lost the seigniorship of *Voigtsberg* in the war with the Landgraves of *Thuringia*, but obtained it again in 1547; though together with *Plauen* it was again mortgaged in 1560, and also fully ceded in 1569 to the electoral house of *Saxony*. At the citadel is the seat of the amt-office. Beneath it lies

2. *Oelsnitz*, a town, under immediate vassalage, and having both seat and voice at the Land-Diets. This place stands on the *Elster*, and contains in it about three hundred and eighty fire-places and two suburbs, exclusive of the principal church, as also of a hospital church, and another small one for interments, and is likewise the seat of a superintendency, the spiritual jurisdiction belonging to which is divided into the upper and lower circle, and comprizes in it five towns, together with twenty mother churches in the country, and three filials. In the years 1430, 1519, 1632, and 1720, it was wholly destroyed by fire. *Oelsnitz* has always belonged to the seigniorship of the *Voigtsberg*, and near it in the *Elster* is a pearl-fishery.

3. *Adorf*, a small town, having both seat and voice at the Land-Diets, and likewise lying on the *Elster*. This place too has always belonged to the seigniorship of the *Voigtsberg*. In 1711 it was almost wholly destroyed by fire.

4. *Mark-Neukirchen*, or simply *Neukirchen*, in ancient records stiled in Latin *Neofanum*, a small town, under mediate vassalage, and having both seat and voice at the Land-Diets. The dealers in fiddles here travel far and near with their wares. The Barons of *Schlick* have been for some time past possessed of this place.

5. *Schoneck*, a small free town under immediate vassalage, and which only with respect to its woods and the rents arising from what was formerly the *Hof-felde*, belongs to the prefecture of the *Voigtsberg*. It stands on an eminence, and contains about one hundred and thirty little houses, which need not be built larger or increased more in number. The Emperor *Charles IV.* in the year 1370 conferred on this little town, at that time

subject to him, some very extraordinary immunities, as namely equal privileges and rights with the *Bobemian* town of *Ellnbogen*; among which this is chiefly to be remarked, that it pays no exactions to its Sovereigns, but presents them only, when they visit it in person, once a year, in a new wooden bowl, with five pound weight of hellers. This immunity *Schoneck* enjoys to this day, and it was confirmed to it as well by the *Bobemian* King *Wenzel*, as also in 1424 by the Landgrave and Marggrave *William*, and by all the succeeding Electors of *Saxony*. But when in 1708 they most humbly presented to their Sovereign and King, as he passed through their town for the first time, a new wooden bowl with hellers; there were found among the latter 6063 pieces, which in value were hardly reckoned equal to ten rixdollars. In 1680 this town was all burnt down excepting a few houses.

6. *Schadenbeck* and *Koffel*, two villages united into one parish with *Adorf*, and having town-privileges.

7. *Klingenthal*, a parochial-village and mine-place, the inhabitants of which are descended from the Protestant *Bobemians*, who settled there. They are for the most part fiddle-makers and miners.

8. *Schonberg*, *Droda*, *Possack*, and *Bobenneukirchen*, all parochial-villages and noble estates, belonging to the family of *Reitzenstein*. In the first of these places is a good medicinal spring.

9. *Rosenbrunn* and *Triebel*, two parochial villages, belonging to the family of *Brandenstein*.

10. *Werda* and *Tirpersdorf*, two parochial-villages, having noble estates.

Rem. The ministers of *Zobern*, *Krebes*, *Miszlareuth*, *Wiedersberg*, *Sachsgrun*, and *Eichigt*, as also of *Gefell* in the prefecturate of *Plauen*, are, on account of the dispute between the electoral house of *Saxony* and the princely house of *Brandenburg-Culmbach*, stiled the disputed ministers. The Marggrave of *Brandenburg-Culmbach*, actually exercises the right of patronage over them.

II. The prefecturate of *PLAUE*N, containing in it thirteen immediate, seventy-eight mediate vassals, and one hundred and ninety-one villages. In it is

1. *Plauen*, the head town of this circle, and likewise of the electoral *Saxon* share in the *Vogtland*, and belonging to the wider selection of towns. It lies on the river *Elster*, and contains an old citadel, which is called *Ratschbauer*, together with one parish-church, and another for interments, as also a *Latin* school, and a superintendency, whose spiritual jurisdiction is divided into the *Theuma* and *Taltitz* circles, and contains in it ten towns, twenty-seven mother-churches in the country, and twelve filials. Here are also manufactures of cotton and cloth, and likewise another for cotton-printing. The *Teutonic* order had formerly a commendary at this place.

Rem. About a quarter of an hour's distance from this town stood anciently the citadel of *Dobenau*, which now lies quite waste; though there

is still extant a small estate of that name. To this citadel belonged a considerable territory, and to this territory among other places the town of *Plauen*. The former Counts of *Eberstein* were in possession of this territory of *Dobenau*, and invested the noble Lords of *Reussen*, who were likewise vogts of *Plauen*, with the town and seigniory of *Plauen*, and other portions of it. In 1328 *Hermann* Count of *Eberstein*, with the consent of his brother *Otto*, Canon of *Hildesheim* and *Minden*, made a stipulation with *Henry the Elder*, Vogt of *Plauen*, and his heirs, that both he and they should for the future hold all the then fiefs of *Eberstein* in the territory of *Dobenau*, of the *Bobemian King John* and his successors. This *Henry the Elder*, Vogt of *Plauen*, as also his son *Henry*, had so early as the year 1327 conferred the seigniory of *Plauen* in fief on the *Bobemian King John*, at which time to this seigniory were also reckoned the citadels of *Lubow*, *Johannesgrun*, *Schoneck*, *Plonswicz*, *Stein*, *Tirbit*, and *Gansdorf*. *Plauen*, was for a long time still the residence of the burggraval line of the Vogts of the Empire; but *Henry II.* Burggrave of *Meissen* and Lord of *Plauen*, engaging in a difficult process with several of his vassals and being thereupon put under the ban, the execution thereof was conferred on the Elector *Ernest* and Duke *Albert* of *Saxony*, who in 1460 took *Plauen* and in 1466 at last stipulated with the said Burggrave, as he was again set free from the ban, that they should retain *Plauen*, and give him only a sum of money. But the Elector *John Frederick* being put under the ban of the Empire in the year 1547, *Henry V.* Burggrave of *Meissen*, and descended from the Lords of *Plauen*, again took possession of that place; but after his death his sons mortgaged it in 1550 together with other seigniories, to the Elector *Augustus* of *Saxony*, who in 1569 fully purchased both that and the *Voigtsberg* of them.

2. *Elsterberg*, a small town, seated on the *Elster*, and belonging to the Lord of *Bunau*. This place was anciently a separate seigniory, which belonged to a family who were stiled therefrom, and who likewise as well as the Counts of *Arnschaugk* were descended from the Counts of *Lobdeburg*.

3. *Netzschkau*, a small town, belonging to the Count of *Böse*.

4. *Mylau*, also a small town, belonging to the nobles of *Planitz*. This place is of great antiquity, inasmuch as together with its appurtenance it was so fully a seigniory, and that so early as the year 1212, that the Emperor *Frederick* was enabled to invest therewith at the same time with other places *Ottocar King of Bobemia*. The first possessors stiled themselves from it, and their race continued till the middle of the sixteenth century, but before it became extinct, this seigniory so early as about the year 1364 was already in the hands of the Lords of *Reussen*, and in the fifteenth century in the possession of the family of *Metzsch*. From the last it came to the Lords of *Bösen*, and at length to the nobles of the *Planitz*.

5. *Reichen-*

5. *Reichenbach*, a town, belonging to the noble family of *Metzsch*, and containing in it near seven hundred houses, together with two churches and a *Latin* school, in which are five teachers. Formerly there was also at this place a commendary of the *Teutonic* order. In the year 1697 a spiritual inspection was erected here, but in 1720 again suppressed. The greatest part of the inhabitants are clothiers, and dealers in cloth; their method of dying here is also held in great esteem, the most beautiful scarlet in the whole electorate being made at this place. In 1681 a fire consumed about one fourth of this town; and in 1720 above five hundred houses, together with all the public buildings, were destroyed by the like dreadful calamity.

6. *Lengefeld*, or *Lengsfeld*, a small town, belonging to the nobles of the *Planitz*, whose inhabitants subsist for the most part by weaving and dealing in cloth.

7. *Treuen*, or *Dreyen*, a very ancient little town, belonging to the family of *Feilitzsch*, and divided into the upper and lower.

8. *Auerbach*, also a small town, which is the property of the nobles of the *Planitz*. This place carries on a trade in cloth and iron-wares; the former of which are made here, but the latter at the neighbouring iron-founderies.

These founderies are those of *Morgenrotbe*, *Rautenkranz*, *Tbannenbergsfeld*, *Waldbauer*, the *Gottberg*, *Sachsengrund*, and *Meszinghammer*.

9. *Falkenstein*, a place belonging to the family of the *Trutzschler*, and which by *Marbach*, in his description of the petty town of *Schoneck*, as also by others, is called a small place. In the neighbouring village of *Ellfeld* is an estate, and a forge, as also some brass works. In the territory of the mine-amt of *Falkenstein* in that part called the *Wild Wand*, which lies about two hours distance from *Auerbach*, is a quarry of excellent topazes.

10. *Mublitz*, a small town, belonging to the Barons of *Bodenhausen*.

11. *Gefell*, also a small town, having both seat and voice at the Land-Diets. Over the church here the Marggrave of *Brandenburg-Culmbach* exercises the right of patronage.

12. *Bergen*, *Closchwitz*, *Geilsdorf*, *Josnitz*, *Irersgrun*, *Kurbitz*, *Leubnitz*, *Limbach*, *Neundorf*, *Plobn*, *Poblen*, *Reuth*, *Rodau*, *Rodersdorf*, *Ruppertsgrun*, *Schwand*, *Syrau*, and *Taltitz*, all parochial-villages with noble estates.

III. The prefecture of PAUSA, containing five villages. In it is

1. *Pausa*, a small town, under immediate vassalage, and having both seat and voice at the Land-Diets.

2. The villages of *Lind*, *Upper* and *Under-Reichenau*, as also of *Unterbirg*, which last is united with the parish-church of *Pausa*.

3. *Ebersgrun*, a parochial-village.

*The* CIRCLE of  
N E U S T A D T.

THIS circle terminates on a part of the circle of the *Erzgebirg*, as also on the principalities of *Altenburg* and *Saalfeld*, and the seigniories of the Counts of *Reusz*; and comprizes in it the old *Gaus* or *Pagi* of *Orla* and *Weyda*. In it are seven boroughs, together with two market-towns, and two hundred and twenty-nine (or according to *Hempel's* tables two hundred and twenty-two) villages, as also seventy-five immediate, and twenty-two mediate vassals. It is divided into three prefecturates, which in conjunction with the amt of *Sachsenburg*, constituted the four *assured amts*, as they are called, which *John Frederick II.* Duke of *Saxe-Gottha* was first obliged to mortgage in 1567 to the Elector *Augustus*, by way of security for the costs laid out on the latter in the execution of the ban of the Empire against him; but afterwards in 1660 he conferred them on Duke *Maurice* of *Saxe-Weitz*, at which time they were also ceded in property by the *Ernestine* line of the house of *Saxony* to the electoral house. On the extinction of the line of *Weitz* these prefecturates came again to the electoral house; and they still enjoy to this very day a separate Imperial matricular evaluation (see p. 536).

I. The prefecturate of ARNSHAUG with TRIPTITZ, contains in it thirty-nine immediate, eleven mediate vassals, and one hundred and one villages. This prefecturate is no part of the *Vogtland*. In it is

1. *Arnschaug*, or *Arnschaugk*, an old citadel, seated on an eminence, and containing a chapel. The former Counts of *Arnschaugk*, have only been in possession of the upper part of the *Gau* of *Orla*. Count *Otto*, the last of this house, died in the beginning of the fourteenth century, and the Marggrave *Albert* of *Meissen* married his widow *Adelheid*; and his son the Marggrave *Frederick* with the bitten Cheek her daughter, that is to say, his step-mother's, and thereby brought the county of *Arnschaug* to his house.

2. *Neustadt on the Orla*, the head town of this circle, being under immediate vassalage, and belonging to the wider selection of towns. In it is a citadel, which Duke *Frederick Henry* of *Saxe-Weitz* built and inhabited, as also two churches, and a superintendency, whose spiritual jurisdiction is divided into the upper and lower circle, and contains in it five boroughs, together with one market-town, thirty-one mother churches in the country, and forty-seven filials. At this place is also a mine-office for the circle of *Neustadt*.

3. *Triptis*, a very ancient little town under immediate vassalage, and having both seat and voice at the Land-Diets. In the year 1561 an amt-office was founded here, and to it were annexed fourteen villages. Duke *Maurice William* of *Saxe-Weitz* mortgaged this town for a time to *John George*, noble Banneret and Baron of *Meusebach*. The Landgrave *Frederick* of *Thuringia*, in the year 1328, invested *Henry the Younger*, Vogt of *Plauen*, and his heirs for ever, with the towns of *Triptis*, *Auma*, *Ziegenruck*, and their appurtenances; but the sons of the same Landgrave took possession of them again by force of arms.

4. *Auma*, a small town under immediate vassalage, and lying on the river of the like name. This place has both seat and voice at the Land-Diets, and the council has also purchased the superiority over it. That it belonged for some time to the Vogts of *Plauen*, has been shewn above under *Triptis*.

5. *Ranis*, a small town and jurisdiction possessed in common by the families of *Brandenstein*, *Breitenbach*, *Geyersberg* and *Brockdorf*. The Landgrave *William III.* purchased the fort and feigniory of *Ranis* of the Counts of *Schwarzenburg*, and, in 1465, made a donation thereof to *Eberhard* of *Brandenstein*.

6. The feigniory of *Oppurg*, which takes its name from the old citadel of *Oppurg* which the famous Marggrave *Wiprecht* was possessed of. After his death it descended to *William*, Count of *Arnsburg*, with all its appurtenances; as, namely, *Colba*, *Positz*, *Nimritz*, &c. This last possessor appointed *Maurice* of *Brandenstein*, *Castellan* thereof, to whom he also soon after made a donation of the *Wiprecht* estates which he had himself purchased. *Henry* of *Brandenstein* was invested, in 1354, by the Landgrave *Frederick* with the citadel of *Oppurg*, and also obtained leave to surround it with walls and towers: for which reason too, in honour of the said Landgrave, he called it *Friedenstein*, which name it long bore; but, in 1667, the *Brandenstein* estates of *Oppurg*, *Crobitz*, *Grunau* and *Knau*, being all sold, *John Albert*, Count of *Ronov* and *Bieberstein*, brought them, by purchase, to his family. After him *Kay* of *Rumohr* obtained them, who caused the old *Friedenstein*, which stood on an elevated rock, to be demolished at a great expence (there being above 3000 rixdollar's worth of gunpowder consumed on that occasion) and a new building to be erected in its stead, which was completed in 1705. The daughter and heiress of this last, namely *Anna Sophia*, widow to *Einsiedel*, left *Oppurg* to her sons, from whom it came, in 1745, to Count *Julius Gebhard* of *Heym*, who has improved both the citadel and the garden. To it belong the parochial-villages of *Under* and *Upper-Oppurg*.

7. *Braunsdorf*, *Colba* with *Positz*, *Cospoda*, *Dreitzsch*, *Gutterlitz*, *Lemnitz*, *Moderwitz*, *Moszbach*, *Nimritz*, *Schwarzbach*, *Wenigenauma* and *Wernburg*, all parochial-villages with noble estates.

8. *Welterwitz*, also a parochial-village with a sovereign domain estate which was formerly a nunnery. II. The

II. The prefecturate of WEYDA with MILDENFURT, containing in it thirty-two immediate, six mediate vassals, and one hundred and three villages. This prefecturate is a part of the *Vogtland*. In it is,

1. *Weyda*, a town under immediate vassalage, and belonging to the wider selection of towns. This place lies not far from the *Elster* on the *Weyda water*, which runs through the middle of the town. To the spiritual jurisdiction of the superintendency here belong three towns, in which are the like number of churches, together with fifty-seven mother-churches and nineteen filials in the country. Anciently there stood in this tract on the *Veitsberg* a citadel and a town named *Giszbberg*, which was pulled down in the twelfth century and built anew on the other side of the *Elster*, and named from the water *Weyda*. From this citadel of *Giszbberg* the ancestors of the Counts of *Reussen* originally stiled themselves, having obtained both that and the seigniorship belonging thereto by marriage. The Vogts of the Empire likewise remained in possession thereof till the fourteenth century, at which time, in that called the *Vogtland* war, they fell to the share of the Landgraves of *Thuringia*. In 1633 and 1756, this town was wholly destroyed by fire. In it are made fine calamancoes and camlets, and at the citadel here has also been established a peculiar privileged manufacture of woollen stuffs, together with a dyery.

2. *Berga*, an open little town, seated on the *Elster* and containing a citadel and nobleman's estate. This place belongs to the family of *Watzdorf*, and that as well to the line residing at the citadel as also to that at *Markersdorf*.

3. *Munckenbernsdorf*, a market-town and noble estate under immediate vassalage to the family of *Leubnitz*.

4. *Wildensfurt*, formerly a monastery of *Præmonstratenses* which *Henry the Rich*, Lord of the whole *Vogtland*, founded in 1193; but which at present, together with the manors and villages belonging thereto, constitutes an electoral amt-office. Under it is

*Cronschwitz*, in ancient records stiled *Cronswitz*, or *Crunswitz*, a village, containing a manor, on which *Jutta*, consort to *Henry the Elder*, Vogt of *Gera*, founded, in 1239, an *Augustine* nunnery which has been secularized. All these villages are united into one parish with,

5. *Veitsberg*, a parochial-village, lying on the *Elster*.

6. *Burkersdorf*, *Clodra*, *Culmitzsch*, *Endschütz*, *Friesnitz*, *Kubdorf*, *Lindenkreuz*, *Markersdorf*, *Steinsdorf*, *Teichwolframsdorf*, *Ublersdorf*, *Wolferdsdorf*, commonly called *Wolfsdorf*, all parochial-villages, containing noble estates.

III. The prefecturate of ZIEGENRUCK, comprehending in it four immediate, five mediate vassals, and twenty-six villages. This prefecturate also belongs to the *vogtland*. In it is,

1. *Ziegenruck*, a small town under mediate vassalage, and lying on the *Saale*, as also having both seat and voice at the Land-Diets.

2. *Goswitz*, a parochial-village; together with *Knau*, *Liebschutz* and *Neidenberge*, all parochial-villages, having noble estates.

3. *Liebengruna*, a market-town, the church belonging to which is a filial of that of *Liebschutz*. In 1718, this place lost seventy-eight dwelling-houses by a fire.

## The FOUNDATION of M E R S E B U R G.

§. 1. OF this foundation *P. Schenk* has engraved a land-chart under the title of *A geometrical general draught of the foundation of Merseburg*; and, in 1745, published also a new one: both, however, have still their defects.

§. 2. This foundation is environed by the prefecturates of *Leipzig* and *Pegau* in the *Leipzig* circle, as also by those of *Weissenfels* and *Freyberg* in the circle of *Thuringia*; by the prefecturate of the like name in the principality of *Querfurt*; that of *Schraplau* in the county of *Mansfeld*, and by the *Saal* circle of the dutchy of *Magdeburg*. In its greatest length, which is to be computed from *Zwenkau* to beyond *Deutschenthal*, it extends above five miles of 16000 ells each; and in its greatest breadth, which is from *Tornau*, in the prefecturate of *Lutzen*, to beyond *Kolza* in the prefecturate of *Schkenditz*, three and a half of the like miles.

§. 3. Their agriculture here is very good and considerable, so that much corn may be exported out of it, which is of particular advantage to the neighbouring *Saal* circle of the dutchy of *Magdeburg*. Millet also and great quantities of flax are cultivated here. It contains likewise but few holts. The rivers and ponds in it yield great numbers and various sorts of fish. These rivers are the *Saale* and the *Elster*; the latter of which, as well as its branch the *Luppe*, falls into the *Saale*. At *Lauchstadt* is a medicinal and an acid spring; and there is also here a salt-spring.

§. 4. In the whole foundation are reckoned seven towns, one borough, two hundred and twelve (or, according to *Hempel's* tables, two hundred and twenty-five) villages, and seventy-eight noble estates.

§. 5. The Emperor *Otto the Great*, so early as in the year 955, resolved upon founding a bishopric in his town of *Merseburg*, and, in the year 962, he also obtained for that purpose a papal bull, which was confirmed in 967. He was not, however, able to bring this foundation fully to bear till the year 968, when this new bishopric was subjected to the archbishopric of *Magdeburg*. The Emperor probably ceded to the bishop the hereditary jurisdiction

jurisdiction over the town of *Merseburg*; and, in 974, that prelate also obtained the *regalia* within the same: but at what time the citadel, with its prefecturate, fell to the share of the bishops, is unknown; though that could not happen before the thirteenth century. The second bishop, named *Gisler*, who was likewise archbishop of *Magdeburg*, divided the estates of the bishopric and converted it into an abbey: but the Emperor *Henry II.* again restored the bishopric in 1007, appointing *Wigbert* archbishop thereof; at which time also the greatest part of the estates which had been torn from it came again to the bishopric. The Marggraves of *Meissen* have always appropriated to themselves the superiority over it; and, though the Marggrave *Frederick* resigned it in 1288, and Bishop *Sigismund* of *Lindenau* obtained also, in 1541, of the Emperor *Charles V.* an advantageous rescript, that both he and his bishopric, in his State of Prince, should be left to the freedom and evaluation of the Empire; yet the bishops are considered by the Marggraves and Electors as provincial subjects or vassals; and have been obliged to own themselves provincial States of *Saxony*, the bishopric even still to this very day belonging to the first class of the electoral *Saxon* province and therein to the college of the prelates. In the sixteenth century this bishopric professed the Protestant religion. From the year 1561, Princes of the electoral house of *Saxony* have been constantly postulated by the chapter as administrators of the bishopric: but the Elector *John George I.* who, in 1592, was postulated as administrator, and, in 1603, actually entered upon the regency thereof, resigned the administration of it, in 1650, to the chapter, causing his third son, *Christian*, to be postulated by them as administrator; who also, in 1653, obtained in a great measure the regency of the bishopric; and, in 1656, after his father's death, acquired it entirely, as he did likewise, by virtue of his testament of 1652, the *Lower-Lusatia*, together with the feignories of *Dobrilug* and *Finsterwalde*, and the prefecturates of *Delitzsch*, *Bitterfeld* and *Zorbig*. Thus this Prince became the founder of the *Merseburg* collateral line of the electoral house, which line became extinct, in 1738, in the person of Duke *Henry*; upon which King *Augustus III.* assumed the regency of the foundation, and by a perpetual capitulation united it for ever to his electoral house.

§. 6. The arms of the foundation are a cross *sable* in a field *Or*. The Dukes of *Saxe-Merseburg* have also bore the same arms; but at present they remain only in the chancery-seal of the regency of the foundation.

§. 7. This bishopric has indeed been charged with an Imperial matricular-evaluation of ten horse and thirty foot, or two hundred and forty florins; but the Elector of *Saxony* exempts it *sine onere*.

§. 8. The chapter consists of pure Protestant *Lutheran* persons of ancient genuine nobility, and those of sixteen canons *major*, among whom are six prelates, and four *minor* canons. To it belong the villages of *Hobenlobe*.

*Kotzsch*, *Leuna*, *Lindamsdorf*, *Poppitz*, *Prebitz* and *Rosfen*. It has also some subjects at *Geiselmundorf*, *Kotzschblitz* and *Tragarth*. To the provostship here are annexed the villages of *Goblitzsch*, *Kaja*, *Meyben*, *Niederwunsch*, *Oberklobikau*, *Sittel* and *Venenin*, as also one half of *Atzendorf*. It is likewise possessed of subjects at *Groszscorlop*, *Rabna* and *Zweymen*.

§. 9. The foundation has its own regency, together with a peculiar chamber-college and consistory.

§. 10. The prefectures into which it is divided are the following : namely,

I. The prefecture, or kitchen-amt of MERSEBURG, comprizing in it forty-five villages and nineteen noble estates. In this prefecture is,

1. *Merseburg*, in Latin *Martisburgum*, a town seated in a pleasant tract on the river *Saale*. Within the liberties of the chapter stands the episcopal palace, together with the cathedral, in which are to be seen, among other things, the metal monument of the Emperor *Rudolph* of *Swabia*, his right hand, which he lost in 1080, in the battle against the Emperor *Henry IV.* and the burying-vault of the Dukes of *Saxe-Merseburg*; as also the *gymnasium*, or foundation-school, the residence of the superintendant of the foundation, the chancery-house, the chapter-house, the *curiæ* or abodes of the canons, and other buildings. The town itself has a parish-church of its own, and draws its best subsistence from the strong beer which is brewed here and exported to distant places.

Its suburbs, that is to say the *Neumarkt* and the *Altenburg*, stand under the amt-office. Each of these has its own church, and in the latter are also to be found an orphan-house, a water-engine, by means of which the water is conveyed out of the *Saale* into the palace, the town and suburbs; the palace-garden, the *Jagerhof* and the *Baubof*.

The ancient county of *Merseburg* was probably erected by *Charlemagne*. The Counts have resided in this town, but it belonged as little to them as it did to the prefecture, they being possessed only of the ban, and at first of some *regalia* in it. The extent of this county cannot be determined with any degree of certainty. The first Count in *Merseburg*, of whom we have any certain account, was named *Sigfrid*, and was Count of this place in the year 932. The last Count, whom we have any tolerable knowledge of, was also named *Sigfrid*, and died in 1038. What was the succeeding fate of this county remains still a secret to this very day. The two last Counts whom we know with any degree of certainty, namely, *Burchard* and the above-named *Sigfrid*, at the same time administered the palatine county, to which belonged a considerable tract of land about *Alsted*, *Qyerfurt* and *Eiszleben*. We likewise find some Burggraves here who were stiled from *Merseburg*, and whose chief residence was fixed by the Saxon Emperor at the citadel of *Merseburg*, which, together with the *burgward*, belonged to them in property.

This

This town has, in the fourteenth century, and more particularly in 1387, as also in the fifteenth century, suffered by great fires; which calamity likewise befell it in 1662, and in latter times. In 1757, the *Austrian* and circle-troops burnt the *Saal*-bridge at this place.

2. The prefecturate-villages here are divided into those situate in the *Gefilde*, and the *Aue*. Among them are the parochial-villages of *Collenberg* and *Liebenau*, together with a Sovereign's manor, which was formerly a citadel; as also *Niederklobikau*, *Schladebach*, *Spergau* and *Wallendorf*. The noble parochial-villages which at the same time are possessed of noblemens estates, are those of *Frankleben*, *Geusa*, *Kreypau*, *Kriegsted* and *Nauendorf*.

II. The prefecturate of LUTZEN, containing in it seventy-two villages and twenty-four noblemens estates. In this prefecturate is,

1. *Lutzen*, a small town containing a citadel. Near this town, in 1632, happened the famous battle between the *Swedes* and *Imperialists*, in which the former got the better, but at the same time lost their great King *Gustavus Adolphus*. On the spot on which he was found dead nothing more than a bare stone has been erected, which is still to be seen.

2. *Mark-Ranstadt*, a small town, which, in the year 1707, was for the most part burnt down.

3. *Eyszdorf*, a borough.

4. *Keuschberg*, a parochial-village, near which King *Henry I.* defeated the *Hunns* in the year 933.

5. *Groszgobren*, *Groszgorschen*, *Moschwitz*, *Piffen*, *Quefitz*, *Rocken*, *Skeutbar* and *Starsiedel*, all parochial-villages.

6. *Dolitz on the Saale*, *Eythra*, *Kotzschau*, *Pobles* and *Teuditz*, are all noble parochial-villages, having noble estates.

III. The prefecturate of ZWENKAU, which was subjected, in the year 1655, to the officers of *Lutzen*, one single village only belonging to it. In this prefecturate, however, is,

1. *Zwenkau*, a small town and citadel lying on the *Elster*. In the year 1429, the greatest part of this place was reduced to ashes by the *Hussites*.

2. *Zeschwitz*, a parochial-village.

IV. The prefecturate of SCHKEUDITZ, containing forty-eight villages and twenty-four noblemens estates. In it is,

1. *Schkeuditz*, or *Skeuditz*, a small town, seated on the *Elster*, and containing a hunting-house of the Sovereign's, as also an amt-house; but the old citadel which stood here is no longer in being. In this town likewise is a noble estate.

2. *Breitenfeld*, a noble estate and village, belonging to the family of *Brofigk*, and remarkable for the great battle which happened near it, in the year 1631, to the disadvantage of the Imperial general *Tilly*, but which is usually called the battle of *Leipzig*, though fought somewhat above half a German mile from it.

3. *Cursdorf*,

3. *Cursdorf*, *Gundorf*, *Hanichen* and *Horburg*, the last of which has a fair, together with *Roglitz* and *Ruckmarsdorf*, all parochial-villages.

4. *Groszdolzig*, *Little-Liebenau*, *Leutzsch*, *Obertbau*, *Wehren*, *Wefzmar* and *Zoschen*, all noble parochial-villages, containing noblemens estates.

V. The prefecturate of *LAUCHSTADT*, comprizing in it twenty-nine villages and eleven noblemens estates. In this prefecturate is,

1. *Lauchstadt*, a small town under immediate vassalage, and containing a citadel and a manor. At this place is a medicinal and an acid spring. In 1631, *Lauchstadt* was miserably laid waste by the *Imperialists*. In 1651 and 1701, it sustained great damage by fire.

2. *Schaafstadt*, also a small town, containing a nobleman's estate belonging to the family of *Lohse*. In the year 1670, this place sustained great damage by fire.

3. The village of *Dolitz am Berge*, in which is a nobleman's estate and a parish-church; as also that of *Holleben*, containing a parish-church; *Neukirchen*, having a nobleman's estate and a parish-church; *Upper and Lower-Beichlitz*, with a nobleman's estate and a parish-church; *Upper and Lower-Deutschenthal*, with a parish-church; *Passendorf*, containing a nobleman's estate, and *Schlettau*, in which is a parish-church.

### The FOUNDATION or BISHOPRIC of

### N A U M B U R G.

§. 1. OF this bishopric *John George Schreiber* has delineated and engraved a chart which *Homann's* heirs republished in 1732. This chart constitutes the fifty-seventh in the *Atlas of Germany*.

§. 2. It lies partly on the *Saale* and partly on the *Elster*, the former part of it being wholly surrounded by the circle of *Thuringia*, and the latter by the same, as also by the circle of *Leipzig*, the principality of *Altenburg* and Count *Reusz's* feigniory of *Gera*. Exclusive of good tillage it wants not also the culture of wine.

§. 3. In the whole foundation are five towns and one hundred and forty (or according to *Hempel's* tables one hundred and twenty-one) villages.

§. 4. The Emperor *Otto I.* founded this bishopric, in the year 968, at *Zeitz*; and, though in 1029, it is true that the cathedral-church was removed to *Naumburg*, yet all the canons did not quit *Zeitz*, but there still remained there a collegiate-church. *Julius Pflug*, famous for his learning and prudence, who died in the year 1564, was the last bishop hereof, and after him Duke *Alexander* of *Saxony* was postulated to be administrator

strator of the bishopric, who dying the year following, upon that his father, the Elector *Augustus*, assumed the administration of it, which the following Electors have also filled up. In the year 1653 the Elector *John George I.* ceded to his fourth son, Duke *Maurice*, the administration of this bishopric under certain restrictions, which administration after his father's death he also fully obtained, and likewise by virtue of his testament, the seignior of *Tautenburg*, *Frauenpriesnitz*, and *Lower-Trebra*, together with the prefectures of *Voigtsberg*, *Plauen*, *Pausa*, *Triptitz*, *Arnsbaug*, *Weyda*, and *Ziegenruck*; and in like manner also the electoral *Saxon* share in the princely county of *Henneberg*, purchasing likewise of his brother, the Elector *John George II.* the prefecture of *Pegau*, and founding the *Zeitz* collateral line of the electoral house of *Saxony*. To him succeeded in the regency of the foundation, and likewise in the remaining hereditary countries, his son, Duke *Maurice William*, who in 1715 made public profession of the *Roman-catholic* religion; for which reason by virtue of the stipulation entered into with the Protestant chapter, he became incapable of retaining the bishopric, and therefore resigned it soon after into the hands of the King and Elector *Frederick Augustus I.* but retained his hereditary countries till his death, which happened in 1718, (before which he made profession again of the Protestant doctrine) and upon that they were taken into possession by the electoral house. The bishopric of *Naumburg*, as well as those of *Meissen* and *Merseburg*, is united to the electoral house by virtue of a perpetual capitulation.

§. 5. The shield-armorial of this bishopric contains a sword and key, placed crosswise over each other, in a field *gules*. It is charged, indeed, with an Imperial matricular-evaluation of six horse and twenty foot, but is exempted by the Elector of *Saxony sine onere*.

§. 6. The Protestant-chapter of *Naumburg* consists of twelve capitulars, six *præbendati majores*, and four *præbendati minores*; but the collegiate foundation of *Zeitz*, which is also Protestant, has seven canons.

§. 7. The foundation belongs to the first class of the electoral *Saxon* province, and has its own regency, together with a peculiar chamber-college and consistory. The latter of these is filled up by the counsellors of the regency, in whom likewise is vested the choice of the superintendency of the foundation.

§. 8. The towns and prefectures belonging to it are the following; namely,

I. The town and prefecture of *NAUMBURG*. In it is

1. *Naumburg*, the head-town of the bishopric, lying in a fertile and pleasant tract not far from the *Saale*, which in these parts receives into it the *Unstrut*. *Naumburg* consists

Of the town itself, which stands under the jurisdiction of its council, and contains a small citadel together with three churches and a town-school.

Its.

Its yearly fair, which begins on the 29th of *July*, or on *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*, enjoys very considerable privileges. In the years 1336, 1446, 1457, 1463, 1505, 1517, 1532, 1714, and 1716, this place sustained great damage by fire. To the town belongs the village of *Rodichen*.

Of the liberty, which comprizes in it the cathedral-church, the cathedral-school, and divers Burghers houses, which stand all together under the jurisdiction of the chapter. Under the jurisdiction of the provostship is, *Osterfeld*, a small town situated betwixt *Naumburg* and *Zeitz*.

2. The prefecturate of *St. GEORGENKLOSTER*, which has arisen out of the estates of the suppressed *Benedictine* monastery at *St. Georgen*, which stood on a little mountain before the town of *Naumburg*. This monastery was founded in the beginning of the eleventh century, and laid waste in 1532 by a fire, as also in 1547 by the *Spaniards*, and in 1637 by the *Imperialists*. On the death of its last abbot the Elector *John Frederick* caused this cloyster, as well as that of *St. Maurice* to be seized, upon which the other buildings were pulled down. To its prefecturate belong the parochial-villages of *Great-Jena* (formerly called *Deutsch-Jena*) *Little-Jena* formerly called also *Wendisch-Tena*) *Schelsitz*, or *Zschelsitz*, *Niederbolzhausen*, *Zorbau*, *Kretschbau*, *Cosselitz*, and *Abt-Lobnitz*.

3. The prefecturates of *SCHONBURG* and *SAALECK*, which are united with that of *St. GEORGE*. To the former belongs the parochial-village of *Schonburg*, as also the village of *Possenhayn*, in which is a filial-church, &c. To the latter belong the parochial-villages of *Saaleck*, *Lachsted*, *Little-Heringen* and *Puntschrau*.

II. The town and prefecturate of *ZEITZ*. In it is

1. *Zeitz*, in Latin *Ciza*, a town seated on the *Elster*, and containing a citadel, which from its founder Duke *Moritz*, or *Maurice*, is named the *Moritzburg*, contains in it one church, and is the seat of the regency of the foundation, the chamber and the consistory. There is also a superintendency in the town, and exclusive of the foundation-church it has likewise three others, together with a foundation-school. In this town too we find a manufacture of cloth.

Not far from hence stood the *Benedictine* cloyster of *Bosau*.

Under the jurisdiction of the provostship of *Zeitz* stands the village of *Kretschbau*, in which is a parish-church, as also those of *Roden*, *Zeschdorf* and *Greitschen*, all lying in the prefecturate of *Zeitz*; *Doberseh*, *Under-Werschen* and *Godewitz*, situated in that of *Weissenfels*.

2. The prefecturate is divided into four districts, which are,

1. The *Profen* district, containing in it

The parochial-villages of *Draschwitz*, *Langenaue* and *Theisen*, as also the village of *Profen*, &c.

*Zangenberg*, a parochial-village and noble estate belonging to the family of *Uffel*.

2. The

2. The *Langendorf* district, comprizing in it  
The parochial-village of *Aulick*, in which is a nobleman's estate, though the place itself belongs in part to the prefecturate of *Pegau*; as also those of *Langendorf*, *Masnitz*, *Wuitz*, and other villages.

*Etzoldshayn*, a noble estate belonging to the family of *Tumpling*.

3. The *Zipfendorf* district, containing

The parochial villages of *Gleina*, *Lobas*, *Spora*, and *Zipfendorf*.

*Wurgwitz*, a nobleman's estate, to which is annexed the hereditary jurisdiction of *Stocksdorf*, &c.

*Wildenborn*, a nobleman's estate, possessed of a considerable jurisdiction.

4. The *Forst* district, which contains in it

The parochial-villages of *Great* and *Little-Porten* and *Ofzig*.

The noble estates of *Geusznitz* and *Rippicha*, both which have parochial-villages annexed to them; as also those of *Dragsdorf*, *Kubndorf*, and *Silbitz*,

*Crossen*, a small town, nobleman's estate and citadel, at present belonging to the Counts of *Flemming*, and lying on the *Elster*.

3. The jurisdiction of *Breitingen*, which appertains to the family of *Böse*, and comprizes in it

*Breitingen*, a parochial-village and nobleman's estate.

*Regis*, a small town, seated on the *Pleisse*.

The villages of *Blumeroda*, *Hagenest*, and *Ramsdorf*, in which is a parish-church, as also that of *Wildenbayn*.

III. The prefecturate of *HAYNSBURG*, in which are the parochial-villages of *Haynsburg* and *Salfitz*, containing a nobleman's estate, together with that of *Schkauditz*.

## The MARK of

## B R A N D E N B U R G.

§. 1. THE first chart of the *Mark* was delineated by *Elias Camerarius*, and inserted by *Gerhard Mercator* in his *Atlas*. After him *Olaus Jobannes Gotbus* delineated another, as well on four sheets as on one, both which were engraved by *Blaeuw*, *Jansson*, and *Mortier*, and likewise by others, though without mentioning the author's name, and that too sometimes with improvements, and sometimes even for the worse, as by *Sanson*, *Jaillot*, and *Scutter*. The Lord of *Gundling* also has published a chart of the *Mark*.

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§. 2. To

§. 2. To the north it terminates on *Mecklenburg* and *Pomerania*, to the east on *Poland*, to the south on *Silesia*, the *Lusatias*, the electorate of *Saxony*; the principality of *Anhalt*, and the dutchy of *Magdeburg*, and to the west also on the dutchy of *Magdeburg*, and likewise on that of *Luneburg*. Its greatest extent, from west to east, namely, from *Diesdorf* to *Driefen*, amounts to between forty-seven and forty-nine *German* miles; and its greatest extent, from south to north, to twenty-four or thirty, according as you measure it, either through *Zossen* and *Straßburg* or through *Sommerfeld* and *Schievelbein*. In other parts its extent every way is very unequal and generally smaller.

§. 3. The *Mark*, as well as other countries, is not throughout equally fertile. Some tracts in it are very sandy, notwithstanding which these lands, when properly cultivated, yield rye, small barley and oats in abundance, and the corn here is thinner shelled than that which grows in a fatter soil. The inhabitants know also how to employ these sand-bottoms to advantage either in vineyards or gardens, or how to plant it with pine-trees, which thrive well in these parts. The *Old* and the *Ucker-Mark*, together with the *Havelland*, the *Ruppin* circle, and some others, but in particular the *Bruchdörfer* on the *Oder*, have a very fruitful bottom, producing wheat, spelt and great barley in plenty. The *Mark* in general has, under the government of the great King *Frederick William*, and his still greater son and successor *Frederick II.* acquired a quite different form. Agriculture here is universally improved, large tracts of waste land have been cultivated, superfluous woods grubbed up, and in those parts villages erected, as also deep and large morasses rendered dry and fruitful. Agriculture, however, is not the principal thing followed in the *Mark*; for, though on the one hand some corn is exported out of it into the dutchy of *Luneburg* and *Hamburg*, yet, on the other hand, it receives again the like quantity out of *Pomerania* and *Silesia*. Potatoes are very plentiful at *Teltow* in the *Middle-Mark*, and at *Freienstein* in the *Prignitz* are cultivated the small sort of turneps, which are also exported; in the circles of *Zauch* and *Teltow* is much millet, buck-wheat and flax; in the *Ucker-Mark* great quantities of good tobacco; in some tracts the herbs for dying, as crap, woad, and clary. The woods here are of great importance as they furnish the inhabitants not only with fuel for domestic uses but likewise for their glass and iron-houses, charcoal, tar and weed-ashes, large quantities of timber for house and ship-building, which is partly exported to *Hamburg*, *Holland*, *France* and other places; and bring into this country yearly many tons of gold in return. Care also is taken to keep these woods, for the benefit of posterity, in good condition: but its most important subsistence arises from the breeding of cattle, and in particular from the breed of sheep, in as much as by means of their fine wool divers excellent woollen manufactories have been established here. For the improvement also of their breed of sheep, King *Frederick II.* has caused

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rams to be imported from *Spain* and *England*. The culture likewise of silk is carried on here with good success and is continually increasing. The principal minerals in the *Mark* are a good clay and fine porcelain earth, as also all manner of colour-earths, together with alum near *Freienwalde*, saltpetre and amber, which are found in different places; and iron-stone. Not far from *Freienwalde* lies the principal medicinal-spring in it. Of the capital rivers of *Germany* two run through the *Mark*, namely, the *Elbe* and the *Oder*. The *Elbe* forms the eastern limits of the *Old-Mark*, and those of the western the *Prignitz*, between both which countries it passes, after having quitted the duchy of *Magdeburg*. Below *Havelberg*, and likewise over against *Werben*, it receives into it the *Havel*, which rises in the seigniory of *Stargard* near the village of *Klatzeburg*, and below *Spandau* the *Spree*, as it comes from *Lusatia*; *Dosse* which rises between *Meienburg* and *Pribor*, not far from the village of *Massau* in the duchy of *Mecklenburg*, and other small rivers. The *Oder* comes out of *Silesia*, runs through the *Neumark*, receives into it the *Warte* as it comes out of *Poland*, into which, not far from *Zantok*, the *Netze*, which also issues out of *Poland*, pours itself; and into this last the *Drage*, which arises in the *Neumark*. It likewise separates the *Neumark* from the *Middle* and *Ucker-Mark*, and then enters into *Pomerania*, where are also formed many useful canals. That of *Plauen* shortens the water-passage between *Berlin* and *Magdeburg* by about one half, and was carried on, by order of King *Frederick II.* till finished; that is to say, from *June 1, 1743*, to *June 5, 1745*, under the direction of the engineer *Mabistre*. It begins near *Parei* on the *Elbe*, intersects the *Ihle* and the *Stremme*, having three sluices on it which check the fall of the water out of the *Elbe* into the *Havel*, which is twenty-one feet in height, and promote its passage; after which it passes on by *Plauen* into the *Havel*. This canal is 8655 perches, or four *German* miles and a quarter, in length, being beneath generally twenty-two; above, that is to say, at the surface of the water, twenty-six, and in some places between forty and fifty, feet broad, with bridges laid over it at nine different places. The *Spree* and *Oder* are joined by means of a new canal which was ordered to be cut by the Elector *Frederick William*, and completed between the years 1662 and 1668. This canal issues out of the *Spree* into the lake near *Mulrose* in the *Middle-Mark*, and from thence runs partly along the *Schlubbe*, partly through it and into the *Oder*, being three *German* miles in length, five *Rheinland* perches broad and six feet deep. The *Havel* and *Oder* are joined immediately by the canal of *Finow*. This canal begins at *Liebenwalde* in the *Havel*, passes on into the river *Fino*, or *Finow*, and below *Lower-Fino* runs into the *Oder*. King *Frederick II.* caused it to be completed between the years 1743 and 1746, and on it are thirteen sluices. The *Oder*-canal runs out of the *Oder* from the village of *Gustebiese* to the prefecturate of *Neuenbagen*, falling again near *Wutzo*, or about one *German* mile below

*Oderberg* into the *Oder*. This canal was opened in 1753. There are also divers inland lakes here, some of which, in the *Middle-Mark*, have a communication by means of canals and sluices, which are partly newly done and partly only enlarged. The *Elbe* and the *Oder* abound not so much in fish as the *Havel*, the *Spree* and several lesser rivers. Some lakes also have no great plenty of them, but others yield abundance of fish.

§. 4. The countries of which the *Mark* consists have been peopled by inhabitants from various places. The most ancient of these whom we know with any degree of certainty are the *Suevi*, in particular that branch of them called the *Semnones*. The greatest part too of the *Wends* emigrating in the fifth century, they settled here; but these last being gradually subdued by the *Saxons*, most of them again retired. *Albert the Bear* invited new its inhabitants out of *Holland*, *Seeland*, *Flanders*, and other countries situate on the *German-sea*, to come and settle here and in the neighbouring countries; and these were afterwards joined by others out of the adjacent *Upper* and *Lower-Saxony*, nay even out of distant countries. During the thirty years war, and particularly in 1638 and 1639, the *Mark* was greatly thinned of inhabitants by the sword, pestilence and famine. The Elector *Frederick William* invited the *French* Refugees into his country and conferred upon them considerable privileges, which privileges were enlarged by King *Frederick I.* whereby many hundreds of families were prevailed upon to settle in the *Mark*. Also so late as since the year 1688, divers *Lorrainers* and *Walloons* (the greatest part of the latter of whom had originally settled in the palatinate, for which reason they were called *Palatines*) as also *Swiss*, *Bohemians* and *Germans* out of other countries were received into the *Mark*; and thereby the number of inhabitants in it became gradually greatly increased, insomuch that, till the year 1756, they were estimated at about 800,000 men.

In the whole *Mark* are reckoned one hundred and twenty towns, and the number of villages in it appears to be above 2500.

At such times as in the name of the towns, and on public occasions, affairs of general importance are to be discussed, confirmed and subscribed, the head places of the *Mark* usually observe the following order in giving their voices and likewise in their subscriptions: viz. *Brandenburg*, *Berlin*, *Köln*, *Stendal*, *Prenzlau*, *Perleberg*, *Ruppin*, *Frankfurt* and *Kustrin*. In other respects the towns are divided into immediate and mediate; the former of which are those that stand immediately under the Sovereign and his high colleges, the latter such as stand under sovereign or noble prefectures.

Each *Mark* has its own province, which consists of the nobility and the towns, and each province likewise have their director. The general province of the whole *Mark* of *Brandenburg* has its provincial-house in the *Spandau-street* at *Berlin*, in which house it assembles. It has also its director and delegates in hides of land, house-taxes, delegates for the new beer-tax, perpetual

perpetual deputies of the whole body of the nobility and of the towns, their provincial treasurer, secretary, receiver, excise-master and clerk. Whenever the nobility and towns are jointly obliged to raised collections, the nobility, by virtue of the recess of 1643, contribute about 410 rixdollars to the 1000, but the towns pay 590. The hereditary marshals of the *Mark* of *Brandenburg* are the *Ganses*, noble Lords of *Putlitz*; its hereditary chamberlains, the Counts of *Schwerin*; its hereditary cup-bearers, the family of *Hacken*; its hereditary supreme purveyor, the family of *Schulenburg*; its hereditary sewers, formerly the family of *Hoverbeck*, but, in 1740, the Counts of *Munchow* obtained that office; its hereditary treasurers, the family of *Schenk*; and its hereditary rangers, that of *Groben*.

§. 5. The greatest part of the inhabitants of the *Mark* profess themselves of the Protestant *Lutheran* church, the preachers belonging to which are ranged under sixty-nine spiritual inspections, and their heads partly stiled inspectors and partly also provosts. Not only the royal and electoral house, but likewise a considerable part of the inhabitants, profess themselves of this church. The entertained, or refugee *Bobemians*, have their own peculiar mode of worship and are *Roman-catholics*. Every inhabitant here enjoys an unrestrained liberty of conscience.

§. 6. The fine and numerous manufactures and fabricks here, the greatest part of which were introduced by the refugee *French*, and are to be found at *Berlin* and *Potsdam*, make cloths and divers sorts of woollen-stuffs, as, namely, camlets, calamanco's, stamine's, flannels, &c. silk-stuffs and velvets, tapestries, gold and silver-lace, leather, tobacco, sugar, all manner of purified colour-earths, alum, saltpetre, gunpowder, divers sorts of wares in wrought and cast-iron and steel, brass, arms, very large and excellent mirrours, a very fine and true sort of porcelain, which exceeds even the *Misnian* in whiteness, and other things. At *Berlin* are also excellent painters, statuaries and engravers. Admirable things are likewise performed here in the jewelling, goldsmiths and enamelling way; and fine mathematical instruments made. The *Berlin* coaches are famous and in great esteem every where. By means of these several manufactures, fabricks and arts, a saving is made not only of large sums of money, and the same kept in the country, but wares to the amount of many tons of gold are also exported to other parts. By means too of the above-described (§. 3.) navigable rivers and canals, this trade is greatly promoted.

§. 7. The sciences are in high esteem and much practised in the *Mark*, and for the advancement and promotion of them the common *Latin* schools, with the *gymnasia*, the university of *Frankfurt on the Oder*, and the academy of sciences at *Berlin*, are of use.

§. 8. It has been already remarked above (in §. 4.) that in old times the *Suevi*, and in particular the *Semnones*, who were a branch of them, resided  
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in this country; and that after their emigration, which happened in the fifth century, the *Wends* came here in their stead. To these principally belonged the *Wilzi* or *Lutizi*, who were rendered tributary by *Charlemagne*; but they retained nevertheless their King, and, towards the close of the ninth century, again regained their liberty. King *Henry I.* and the Emperor *Otto the Great*, had, in the tenth century, many negotiations with the *Wends*. Under the latter they bound themselves, indeed, not only to pay tribute but also to receive *Christianity*; and for the propagation of it the Emperor founded here the bishoprics of *Brandenburg* and *Havelberg*; but neither their tribute nor their *Christianity* was of any long continuance, for which reason the wars betwixt the *Germans* and the *Wends* were carried on with various success. The present *Old-Mark*, however, which was a part of *Saxony*, had, from the time of *Charlemagne*, its own Counts, of whom *Theodorick* was the first. Concerning this Prince we know for certain that, about the year 974, he enjoyed the title of a Marggrave: but this marggravate, which was erected against the *Wends* who dwelt on the *Baltick*, is, with respect to the eastern marggravate, which was erected in *Meissen*, stiled the *Northern*, and from the capital seat of its Marggraves, the marggravate of *Soltwedel*. In 1056 too it came to the family of the Counts of *Stade*, together with the marggravate of that name. *Luther Udo I.* was the first Marggrave of the house of *Stade*. He was succeeded by his son *Udo I.* and this last successively by his sons *Henry the Long* and *Luther Udo II.* *Henry*, son to the latter, was, during his minority, namely, until the year 1114, under the tutelage of *Rudolph* his father's brother, whose son, *Udo II.* succeeded him also in the marggraval dignity, but was deposed by the Emperor *Lotharius* and the marggravate conferred on *Conrad* of *Plotzkau*, and after his death, in 1135, on *Albert the Bear*, whose father, *Otto*, was of the *Ascanian* line, and his mother, *Eilika*, daughter to Duke *Magnus* of *Saxony*, and the last of the *Billung* race. This Marggrave *Albert the Wendish*, was, by King *Pribizlaus*, who had no children of his own, appointed heir to all his lands between the *Elbe* and the *Oder*, or, in other words, to the present *Middle-Mark*, *Prignitz* and the *Ucker-Mark*; all which this Marggrave *Albert* thus brought first to the *German Empire*, and was the first likewise who from the town of *Brandenburg* stiled himself a Marggrave thereof. By bringing under his subjection the *Wends*, as also by the propagation of *Christianity*, the introduction of divers of the *Netherland* and *German* nobility, the building of a greater number of towns and the encouragement of handicraftsmen, this Prince gave the *Mark* quite a different and more improved form. To him succeeded, in 1170, his son *Otto I.* who annexed the arch-chamberlainship and the electoral dignity to the *Mark* of *Brandenburg*. His grandsons, *John* and *Otto III.* brought the *Ucker-Mark* to their family, of which *Mark* the Dukes of *Pomerania*,  
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in the days of *Albert the Bear* had made themselves masters, together with a considerable part of the *Neumark* and *Lebus*.

These Princes governed at first in common, but in 1262 they shared the countries among them, and each of them founded a separate line, namely, *John* the elder line, and *Otto* III the younger. *Henry*, who died in 1320, was the last Marggrave of *Brandenburg* of the *Ascanian* race. Upon his death the Emperor *Lewis* of *Bavaria* conferred the *Mark*, with the approbation of the States of the Empire on his son *Lewis the Elder*, who was at that time under-age, but this Prince afterwards ceded it to his brothers *Lewis* the *Roman* and *Otto*, who in 1356 were also invested therewith by the Emperor *Charles* IV. *Otto* led an irregular life, and fell at variance with his father-in-Law the Emperor *Charles* IV. to whom in 1373 he was obliged to cede the *Mark* of *Brandenburg* in lieu of a debt of 200,000 dollars, which had never been discharged. The Emperor caused homage to be paid by the *Mark* to his son *Wenzel*, but the latter arriving in 1378 to be King of *Bobemia*, he ceded the *Mark* to his brother *Sigismund*, who in 1388 mortgaged it to *Jobst*, Marggrave of *Moravia*, for the sum of 20,000 *Bobemian* guldens, and this last again to *William*, Marggrave of *Misnia*. The *Neumark* was mortgaged by the Emperor *Sigismund* in the year 1402 to the *Teutonic* order in *Prussia*. After the death of the Marggrave *Jobst* the *Mark* of *Brandenburg* reverted in 1411 to the Emperor *Sigismund*, who in the very same year ceded it again by way of mortgage to *Frederick* V. (or VI.) Burggrave of *Nurnberg*, and in 1415, hereditarily and in property with all its appurtenances, to the electorate and the arch-chamberlain's office. Of this Burggrave and new Elector, as also of his ancestors, we have treated above in the circle of *Franconia* under the articles *Culmbach* and *Onolzbach*, in p. 412, 493. His eldest son, the Marggrave *John*, resigned the electorate to his brother *Frederick*. This Elector, namely *Frederick* II. made a stipulation in 1442 with the Dukes of *Mecklenburg*, by virtue of which on the total extinction of the ducal male-line of *Mecklenburg*, all the said Dukes territories fall to the electoral house of *Brandenburg*; for which reason the *Mecklenburg* subjects also ought to pay homage to our Elector and his heirs. In 1455 *Frederick* purchased the *Neumark* of the *Teutonic* order; and in 1469 ceded the electorate to his brother the Marggrave *Albert*, who for his bravery was stiled both the *German Achilles* and *Ulysses*. The latter was also possessed of the *Franconian* principalities of *Culmbach* and *Onolzbach*, which he bequeathed to his two younger sons, but left the electorate of *Brandenburg* to the eldest son, *John the Great*, who accordingly took possession of it in 1486. To him succeeded in 1499 his son *John Joachim* I. who in 1524 seized as superior the vacant county of *Ruppin*, and died in 1535. Under the son and successor of the last in the electorate, namely *Joachim* II. and his brother, *John of Kustrin*, the Reformation in the *Mark* was undertaken with much prudence. The Elector *John George*,  
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son to the former, succeeded in the government. This Prince again united the province of the *Neumark* with the other provincial estates, and obtained likewise of *Poland* the coinvestiture of *Prussia*. His grandson and succeeding Elector, namely, *John Sigismund*, was married in 1594 to *Anna* eldest daughter to Duke *Albert Frederick* of *Prussia*, and this Princess in right of her mother, *Maria Eleonora*, was next heiress to the countries of *Ju-liers*, *Cleve*, and the *Berg*. The Elector *John Sigismund* died in 1598, and had for his son and successor *Joachim Frederick*, who thoroughly united the bishoprics of *Brandenburg*, *Havelberg*, and *Lebus*, with the electorate. By virtue of the stipulation concluded in 1598, at *Gera*, with his cousin the Marggrave *George Frederick*, he established the right of primogenitureship, together with the indivisibility or non-dismembering of the *Mark* and its acquisitions for ever in his house. This stipulation was confirmed in 1599 at *Magdeburg*, as also in 1603 at *Onolzbach*, and established as a fundamental law of the house of *Brandenburg*. The last of these ratifications gave occasion to the devolution or succession of the *Franconian* principalities of *Culmbach* and *Onolzbach* which happened in the same year, which the Elector gave up to his brothers the Marggraves *Christian* and *Joachim Ernest*, and their posterity, but the *Neumark* remained still to the electorship. The Elector also took upon himself the tutelage of his infirm cousin, Duke *Albert Frederick* of *Prussia*, and to his son *John George* resigned the duchy of *Jagerndorf* in *Silesia*. He died in 1608. His son and successor *John Sigismund*, inherited in 1609 the important countries of the last Duke of *Ju-liers*, *John William*; but the Pfalzgrave of *Neuburg*, by name *Wolfgang William*, likewise took possession of a part thereof. In 1611 this Prince also obtained in *Poland* the investiture of the duchy of *Prussia*. In 1614 he went over, together with his whole house to the *Calvinist* church, and died in 1619. To him succeeded his son *George William*, whose government was very unfortunate; but on the other hand the son of this last, namely, the Elector *Frederick William the Great* again retrieved the desolate state of his countries, entered into a stipulation with the Pfalzgrave of *Neuburg* on account of the *Ju-liers* succession, and by virtue of the peace of *Westphalia* had annexed to himself the greatest part of the farther *Pomerania*, as also the archbishopric of *Magdeburg*, which he erected into a duchy, together with the bishoprics of *Halberstadt*, *Minden*, and *Camin* as principalities. In 1657 too he concluded the *Bomberg* stipulation with the crown of *Poland*, by virtue of which *Prussia* was admitted to be a sovereign duchy. In 1668 he took possession likewise of the castelany of *Drakeim*, and in 1671 of the county of *Regenstein*. His son, the Elector *Frederick III.* purchased in 1696 of the Elector of *Saxony* the hereditary vogtey and all other rights over the town and abbey of *Quedlinburg*, together with the Imperial vogtey and bailiff-prefecture of the town of *Nordhausen*, as also the prefecture of *Petersberg*, not far from *Halle*. In

1699 he took possession of the county of *Hohenstein*. In 1701 he raised his dutchy of *Prussia* to a kingdom, and himself to the regal dignity. As King he is stiled *Frederick I.* In 1702 he obtained of the Emperor the *privilegium de non appellando* for all his royal countries, and upon this erected the high tribunal at *Berlin*. In 1707 he brought to his family the county of *Tecklenburg*, together with the sovereign principality of *Neufchatel* and *Valengin*. This Prince died in 1713. To him succeeded his son *Frederick William*, who in 1713 obtained by the peace of *Utrecht* a part of the dutchy of *Gelders*, and in 1720, by virtue of the peace with *Sweden*, *Stettin* in *Pomerania*, together with the district between the *Oder* and the *Peene*, as also the islands of *Usedom* and *Wollin*. In 1732 he likewise brought the dispute on account of the *Orange* succession to an advantageous conclusion. He drew also many thousands of new inhabitants into his country, and in particular of rich *Prussians*; raised the manufactures and commerce to a flourishing state, improved the policy, distribution of justice, and revenues of his kingdom, endeavoured to promote the knowledge of the *Christian* doctrine for the practice of godliness, maintained a strong and very well disciplined army, and accumulated, notwithstanding, a very considerable treasure. He died in 1740. To him succeeded his son *Frederick II.* who in 1740 began to support the rights of his house to the *Silesian* principalities of *Jagerndorf*, *Lignitz*, *Brieg* and *Wolau*, as also to the seigniories and districts of *Beuthen*, *Liebschutz*, *Tarnowitz* and *Oderberg* by a brave army; and by the preliminaries of the peace of *Breslaw*, and the treaty of peace which ensued thereon at *Berlin* in 1742, as also by the stipulation of peace, reconciliation and friendship entered into at *Dresden* in 1745, obtained all the *Lower*, together with the greatest part of *Upper Silesia* and the county of *Glatz*, with full sovereignty and independency of the crown of *Bohemia*. In 1744 too he took possession of *East-Friesland*, but on the other hand in 1754 disposed of all the seigniories, domains, countries, &c. situate in the province of *Holland*, and arising from the *Orange* succession, to the hereditary Stadtholder of the *United Netherlands*. The qualifications and feats of this King are remarkably great. Under his government the *Mark* of *Brandenburg* has been still better cultivated, and the manufactures, fabrics and commerce in the royal and electoral countries raised to a great perfection; the policy and distribution of justice considerably improved, and the army brought to an astonishing and alarming degree of greatness and excellency.

§. 9. The royal and electoral title runs thus: viz. *Frederick, King in Prussia, Marggrave of Brandenburg, of the Holy Roman Empire Arch-Chamberlain and Elector, Sovereign and Supreme Duke of Silesia, Sovereign Prince of Orange, Neufchatel and Valengin; of the county of Glatz, Gelders, Magdeburg, Cleve, Juliers, the Berg, Stettin, Pomerania, the Cassubi and Wends, Mecklenburg and Crossen Duke; Burggrave of*

Nurnberg; *Prince of Halberstadt*, Minden, Camin, Wenden, Schwerin, Ratzeburg, East-Friesland and Mors; *Count of Hohenzollern*, Ruppín, the Mark, Ravensberg, Hohenstein, Tecklenburg, Schwerin, Lingen, Buren and Leerdaam; *Lord of Ravenstein*, the countries of Rostock, Stargard, Lauenburg, Butow, Arlay, and Breda; &c.

The arms on account of *Prussia* are a crowned eagle *sable*, with trefoil-stalks *Or* on the wings, and the letters *F. R.* on the breast in a field *argent*; on account of the *Mark of Brandenburg* an eagle *gules*, weaponed *Or*, with trefoil-stalks of the same on the wings, in a field *argent*; on account of the arch-chamberlain's office, a scepter placed palewise in a field *azure*; on account of the dutchy of *Geneva*, a chess-table divided into five fields *Or* and four *azure*; on account of *Orange*, a belt *Or* with a blue hunting-horn; on account of *Neufchatel*, a pale *gules* beset with three chevrons *argent* in a field *Or*; on account of *Magdeburg* a shield divided *gules* and *argent*; on account of *Cleve*, eight sceptres *Or*, in a field purple (or according to others) united in a small shield *argent*, in which is seen a round ring; on account of *Juliers*, a lion *sable* in a field *Or*; on account of the *Berg*, a lion *gules* crowned *azure* in a field *argent*; on account of *Stettin*, a griffin *gules* crowned *Or* and weaponed, in a field *azure*; on account of *Pomerania*, a griffin *gules*, weaponed *Or*, in a field *argent*; on account of *Cassuben*, a griffin *sable* turned to the sinister side and weaponed *Or* in a field of the same; on account of *Wenden*, a griffin transversely marked *gules* and *verte*, in a field *argent*; on account of *Mecklenburg*, a buffalo's head *sable*, having horns *argent* and crowned *gules*, with a ring *argent* passed through the nose; on account of *Crossen*, in a field *Or* an eagle *sable*, with wings tail and weapons displayed, and having on his breast a crescent *argent*, over which is to be seen a small cross of the same; on account of *Jagerndorf*, an eagle *sable* with a hunting-horn *argent* placed on the breast, in a field of the same; on account of the burgraviate of *Nurnberg*, a lion *sable* with open jaws prepared for battle, a tongue exerted *gules*, weaponed and crowned, in a field *Or*; on account of *Halberstadt*, a shield divided *argent* and *gules*; on account of *Minden*, two keys *argent* placed in form of a *St. Andrew's cross*, in a field *gules*; on account of *Camin*, an anchor-cross *argent*, in a field *gules*; on account of *Wenden*, a griffin *Or*, in a field *azure*; on account of *Schwerin*, a shield divided, in whose upper-part is a griffin *Or* in a field *azure*, the under-part *verte*, with an inclosure *argent*; on account of *Ratzeburg*, a cross waving and *argent* in a field *gules*; on account of *East-Friesland*, a crowned harpy *Or*, with wings displayed, in a field *sable*, and having four stars *Or* in the four corners of the field; on account of *Mors*, a fesse *sable* in a field *Or*; on account of *Hohenzollern*, a shield quarterly *argent* and *sable*; on account of *Ruppín*, an eagle *argent* in a field *gules*; on account of the *Mark*, a fesse chequered *gules* and *argent*, in a field *Or*; on account of *Ravensberg* three chevrons *gules* and *argent* placed over each other; on account of *Hohenstein*, a shield chequered

chequered *gules* and *argent*; on account of *Tecklenburg*, three hearts *gules* in a field of the same; on account of *Lingen*, an anchor *Or* in a field *azure*; on account of *Schwerin*, an arm ornamented *argent*, projecting out of a cloud, and holding in its hand a ring, in a field *gules*; on account of *Clettenberg*, a hart *sable* in a field *argent*; on account of *Regenstein*, a hart's attire *gules*, in a field *argent*; on account of *Buren*, a fesse *argent* pinnaced alternately on both sides, in a field *gules*; on account of *Leerdam*, two fesses *gules*, alternately pinnaced on each side, in a field *argent*; on account of the marquisate of *Ter Veer*, a fesse *argent* in a field *sable*; on account of *Rosstock*, a buffalo's head *gules* and crowned, set and turned obliquely to the dexter-side, a tongue exerted *gules*, and horns *argent*, in a field *Or*; on account of *Stargard*, a shield divided *gules* and *Or*; and on account of *Breda* three small St. *Andrew's* crosses *argent*. The point *gules* denotes the *regalia*.

§. 10. The Elector of *Brandenburg* is possessed among the Electors in general of the seventh place, and among the temporal ones in particular of the fourth. As arch-chamberlain of the holy *Roman* Empire, he carries the scepter before the Emperor, and serves him in a silver hand-bowl with the water for washing his hands. His hereditary-chamberlain is the Prince of *Hobenzollern*, see above p. 225. His electoral evaluation amounts to sixty horse and two hundred and seventy-seven foot, or 1828 florins. The bishoprics of *Brandenburg*, *Havelberg* and *Lebus* he exempts *sine onere*. To each chamber-term he pays eight hundred and eleven rix-dollars, fifty-eight kruitzers and a half. In the council of the Princes of the Empire the Elector of *Brandenburg* has hitherto enjoyed five voices.

§. 11. Of the *Prussian* order of Knights of the *Black Eagle*, which King *Frederick I.* instituted in memory of the great solemnity held on occasion of placing the royal crown upon his head, an account is to be found under the kingdom of *Prussia*. And in the same place likewise mention has been made of the order of Knights *Pour le merite*, which was instituted by King *Frederick II.* soon after his entrance upon the government. Its symbol is a cross placed on a star of eight points enamelled blue and gold, and in its upper-most corner is to be seen the letter *F* with a royal crown over it, and in the three other corners, the words *Pour le merite* in golden letters. In the four corners of the cross are four golden eagles displayed. The Knights wear this symbol of their order pendant at their breasts on a black ribbon about two fingers in breadth, with two small silver borders running round the neck.

§. 12. At *Berlin* are the following high and principal colleges: viz.  
1. The privy State-council, which assembles once a week. In this council all the members of the actual privy ministers of State and war, as also those who are in the provinces, when they come to *Berlin*, have both seat and voice. In it too are proposed matters of grace, as also other important mat-

ters justiciary and criminal, and the falling or vacant investitures conferred, those of the *Silesian* Princes excepted, who are invested by the King himself from the throne. 2. The cabinet-ministry, which looks to foreign State affairs and consists of the privy ministers of State, war and the cabinet. It is divided into two departments, of which one attends only to *German* State affairs or concerns of the Empire. King *Frederick William* erected this ministry in 1733. 3. The general supreme directory of the finances, war and domains, the plan of which was formed by King *Frederick William*, in 1723, at the hunting-palace of *Schonebeck*, and actually opened in the beginning of the year 1724. Its office is to look to all the finance and domain affairs throughout the whole of the royal and electoral countries, whence also all war and domain chambers therein are of course under it. The King himself is president, and the heads of the six departments belonging thereto, who have certain privy finance-counsellors under them, are actual privy State and war ministers, and act as vice-presidents and directing ministers at the general supreme directory of the finances, war and domains. Under the first department stand *Prussia*, *Lithuania*, *Pomerania* and the *Neumark*; under the second, the electoral *Mark* of *Brandenburg*, *Magdeburg* and affairs relative to the duties on salt; under the third, *Cleve*, *Gelders*, *Mors*, *East-Friesland*, *Neufchatel*, the *Orange* succession and the affairs of the invalids; under the fourth, *Halberstadt*, *Minden*, *Ravensberg*, *Lingen* and *Tecklenburg*; the fifth takes cognizance of matters of commerce, manufactures and fabricks; and the sixth of the magazines, provisions, marching, quartering, saltpetre and service matters. The head of the post-office for the improvement of the roads, and likewise the director of the province of the electoral *Mark*, both of whom are also actual privy State and war ministers, and likewise vice-presidents of the general directory, act in concert with the same, and indeed the former of them with all the departments, but the other with the second. 4. The spiritual department, which takes care of church, university-school-matters and affairs relative to the poor, and has for its head an actual privy State and war minister. 5. The general post-office, which provides for the post-matters and every thing else that has relation thereto throughout the whole of the royal and electoral countries, *Silesia* excepted. 6. The supreme court, or tribunal of appeals, which is the highest justiciary college in all the royal and electoral countries, and to which the appeals from the several regencies or governments lie. 7. The chamber-court, which decides in all process matters throughout the electoral *Mark*, and consists of two senates. The chief president thereof and likewise of the tribunal, is the great chancellor for the time being. 8. The war and domain-chamber of the electoral *Mark*, which looks to the farming out of the royal prefecturates and mills, as also to the finances and domains, and in general to all matters which regard the royal revenues arising from the electoral *Mark* of *Brandenburg*. 9. The supreme war and domain-

main-chamber of accompts, which inspects the accompts of the several cash-officers in the royal and electoral countries, and discharges the accomptants. King *Frederick William* erected this chamber in 1723, and in 1743 the two departments of which it at first consisted were united. 10. The supreme *Lutheran* consistory, which was erected in 1750, and is employed in filling up the places of preachers and schoolmasters, as also in the examination of such as are proposed as candidates for that purpose. This consistory is likewise consulted on the filling up of the theological chairs at the royal universities. 11. The directory of the *Calvinist* church, which was founded in 1713, and takes cognizance of the concerns of the several *Calvinist* churches in the royal countries. 12. The war-consistory. 13. The pupil college of the electoral *Mark*, which being appointed for the tutelage of minors, audits their accompts and provides for the secure lodgment of their capitals. 14. The supreme medicinal college, which obtained this title in 1725. 15. The supreme mine-office, which was erected in 1705. 16. The general provision-office. 17. The general salt-chest and salt-factory. The *French* nation have an upper and under judicatory of their own, as also their own revision-tribunal, supreme consistory and supreme directory, which is stiled the *Conseil François*.

§. 13. With respect to affairs of police, the several towns here stand under the tax-councils, of which there are in general ten throughout the whole *Mark*; and the flat country under its provincial-councils, but these last again under the war and domain-chambers.

§. 14. The sources of the royal revenues arising from the *Mark* are, The royal domain-office, together with the forests, posts, mines, mints, salt-offices, charges, stamp-paper, stamped cards, service, excise, imposts upon beer and grinding, or the bushel-tax, the war and grinding measure, tolls, protection-money paid by the *Jews*, the contribution, or tax on hides, of land and houses, and the new beer money. These several revenues are collected into different chests; as, namely, into those of the exchequer, or domain-chest, the general post-chest, general salt-chest, charge-chest, service-chest, upper tax-chest, and, lastly, likewise into the general domain and general war-chests. The sum total of the yearly revenues arising from the *Mark* are estimated at about two millions and a half of crowns.

§. 15. In the *Mark* are stationed a considerable part of the *Prussian* troops in time of peace, and therein in particular at *Berlin*, as shall be shewn below under the description of that royal city; but for the whole of the *Prussian* troops the subjoined remark is to be consulted.

§. 16. The *Mark* of *Brandenburg* is divided, in general, into the electoral and *New-Marks*. The electoral *Mark* comprizes in it the *Old-Mark*, the *Prignitz*, the *Middle-Mark* and the *Ucker-Mark*. These *Marks*, or provinces, are again divided into circles, and over each is placed a land-council.

*Remark:*

*Remark on the power of the royal Prussian house under King Frederick II.*

The power of the royal *Prussian* and electoral *Brandenburg* house, has risen, under King *Frederick II.* to a height which has attracted the astonishment and attention of all *Europe*. This power is not so much founded on its extent of territory; for, compared with several other *European* States, it is but small; but on its excellent internal constitution, as well as on the great insight of its governor into the connection of the different parts of the body politic, and likewise on his own wise and indefatigable paternal attention to the government of the State.

The whole of the countries and States of this royal and electoral house, as possessed by King *Frederick II.* after the peace of *Dresden* in 1745, amount at most to about 3000 geographical square miles, and contain in them nearly five hundred towns. In the six years last past, that is to say, from the year 1750 to 1756, there are, as I am well informed from an account communicated to me by one of my colleagues, throughout the whole of these countries, one year with another, 1,66,567 persons baptized, and about 1,25,348 deaths. In order to find out the number of inhabitants here, which some estimate at five millions, the last of these sums is to be multiplied by thirty-eight. The whole of the royal yearly revenues are rated at near twenty millions of dollars. The contributions of the several subjects here are fixed once for all, and at no time, not even in the most difficult conjunctures of war, are afterwards either raised or renewed. According to the complete list of the royal *Prussian* army, which was printed in 1753 at *Amsterdam*, with amendments, it consisted at that time of 1,46,257 men, which in time of peace requires the sum of 10,932,960 dollars for their yearly maintenance, exclusive of the charges of mounting and remounting, quartering and levying, which may arise to about one fourth more: so that thus the sum total of the money required for their maintenance one year amounts nearly to fourteen millions of dollars. The discipline of these troops, as well as their expertness at their exercise is not to be equalled; and they are always kept constantly complete as well as in perpetual readiness to march. For their subsistence, the several royal and electoral countries are divided into cantons or smaller circles, out of which cantons, each regiment, nay even each company, has a separate one to itself, and out of these its recruits are to be drawn; for which reason the several regiments are always quartered upon such, or at least not far from, those cantons out of which they draw their recruits. In times of peace, however, the greater part of these recruits are hired for money out of the country; and such as are levied from among the cantons in the country have yearly nine or ten months furlows granted them in order to enable them

them to carry on their business either as burghers or peasants. The above-mentioned army has consisted of 10340 cuirassiers, 11938 dragoons, 10116 hussars and 1,13,856 foot; among which were 4423 superior officers and 10040 inferior ones. A regiment of cuirassiers consists of five squadrons, a regiment of dragoons of ten, and a regiment of hussars of the like number. A squadron again of the two first contains one hundred and sixty-six men, and a squadron of the last one hundred and fourteen complete. A regiment of foot consists usually of two battalions, each of which comprizes in it six companies, that is to say, one of grenadiers and five of musquetiers. Two of the *Prussian* regiments, however, consist of three battalions; namely, the regiment of the guards and that of *Anhalt-Deßau*. A field-battalion contains in it eight hundred and sixty-four, and a garrison-battalion seven hundred and twenty.

## The ELECTORAL

### M A R K.

#### I. The OLD-MARK.

§. 1. **T**HIS *Mark* is divided, towards the east, by the *Elbe*, from the *Prignitz* and the dutchy of *Magdeburg*, being terminated also by the latter to the south and in part likewise to the west, but in other parts by the dutchy of *Luneburg*, with which, in 1691 and 1692, a boundary recess was concluded. It was formerly larger than at present, divers places having belonged thereto which are now partly annexed to the dutchy of *Luneburg*, and partly also to the once archbishopric, but at present to the dutchy, of *Magdeburg*. Its extent now, from east to west, or from *Werben* on the *Elbe* to the cloyster of *Dielsdorf*, amounts to nine *German* miles; and from north to south, that is, from the village of *Stresow* near *Snackenburg* to *Urleben* near *Erxleben*, to eleven.

§. 2. It was anciently a part of *Saxony*, and therein of *Eastphalia*, or *East-Saxony*. In the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth centuries, it was either simply called the *Mark*, or the *North-Mark*; but in a couple of records bearing date in 1196 and 1197, *Ducatus Transalbinus*; and in the provincial recesses of the *Mark*, the country beyond the *Elbe*; and last of all the *Old-Mark*. The last of these names was first given it after the year 1325, at which time Duke *Otto the Liberal*, of *Brunswick*, who had obtained this country by his marriage with his consort *Agnes*, widow to the Margrave *Waldemar*, the last of the *Ascanian* race, to whom it was bequeathed as a jointure, stiled himself Lord of the *Old-Mark*, in order thereby to distinguish

stinguish it from the *Mark* which the Marggraves of the house of *Bavaria* were possessed of. The said Duke *Otto* had, indeed, so early as the year 1323, ceded up his rights in the *Mark* of *Brandenburg* to the Emperor *Lewis IV.* but it appears, that this stipulation only regarded the succession to it after his death; at least Duke *Otto* still, that is to say, after that time, governed the country; and it was, in the year 1343, that the *Old-Mark* was first fully ceded to the house of *Bavaria*; for which cession he was promised the sum of 3450 marks of silver, the last payment of which was not made to the Dukes *Magnus* and *Ernest* till 1348.

§. 3. This country, indeed does not enjoy in all parts a fat and clay land, but up and down has also sandy or stony bottoms: though in general it may be stiled a fertile country; particularly since the time in which under the government of King *Theodorick William* considerable tracts of morassy and waste grounds have been cultivated; as for instance near *Sendal* and *Flechtingen*, together with the *Selischebruch* near *Ostingersleben*, the prefecturate of *Burgstall* and *Neuendorf*, and certain tracts also near *Dalen*, *Injel*, *Schwarzlosen*, *Vehten*, *Deez*, the *Horst*, and *Kriegholz* near *Bomezien*, together with the tract formed by the construction of a dam one hundred and four perches in length, and eighteen broad, as also those of the two nine feet wide ditches near *Great-Garz*, and the farms formed by the help of dykes which have been established at *Iden* by the family of *Kannenberg*. By these means their pasturage, and thus of course their breed of cattle here, is considerably improved. Potatoes were first cultivated in this province of the electoral *Mark*, and from thence disseminated into the other provinces. Near *Luderitz*, *Vehten*, *Uchdorf*, and in particular near *Little-Schwarzlosen* in the prefecturate of *Borgstall* the small turnep grows in plenty. The herb too for dying called saw-wort is gathered and exported from hence in great abundance.

§. 4. The above described improvement of the soil of this *Mark* has also promoted the encrease of its villages and inhabitants. At present there are computed in it fourteen petty towns, together with five hundred and sixty-four villages, ten manors, ten sheep-folds, eight mills, and fifteen single farms. Of noble families who have settled in it here are sixty-six, and the greatest part of the estates here are in the hands of the Lords of *Alvensleben*, *Schulenburg*, *Jagow*, *Putlitz*, *Bismark*, *Luderitz*, *Jeetz*, and *Kannenberg*.

§. 5. The supreme tribunal of the *Old-Mark* lies at *Stendal*, and the provincial captain in it is president of the same. The provincial directory here consists of the provincial director assisted by a certain number of provincial counsellors and the provincial receivers. Under them stand the provincial ridings, according to which the taxes or contributions are laid.

§. 6. What *Enzelt*, *Hendreich*, and others have written concerning the four parts, into which the *Old-Mark* was formerly divided, is without foundation.

foundation. They call them the *Balsamerland*, the *Tangerland*, the *Senland*, and the land of *Zermund*. Counsellor *Lenz* in his *Grafen Saal*, p. 224, *seq.* tells us that the north part of the *Old-Mark*, or the *Balsamerland*, which was situate between the *Elbe*, the *Aland*, the *Biefe*, and a part also of the *Uchte* had its name from the rivulet of *Balsam*, which falls into the *Ucht*, and comprized in it *Arneburg*, *Seehausen*, and *Werben*, being also called the *Wische*; but the south part constituted the *Saxon* share of the *Marsinerland*, the latter of which was bounded to the north by the *Balsamerland*, to the east by the *Elbe*, to the south by the territory of *Magdeburg* and the *Obre*; and by the *Milde*, *Biefe*, and *Uchte*, as far as to *Stendal* to the west, and consequently contained in it *Tangermund*, and *Gardelegen*, together with the prefecturates of *Burßall*, *Calbe*, and the county of *Osterburg*.

§. 7. We shall describe

I. The seven immediate towns in their order. Among these is

1. *Stendal*, formerly called also *Steindal*, the head-town of the *Old-Mark*, lying on the *Uchte* in a level surrounded on all sides by mountains, and which since the year 1712, but more particularly between the years 1720 and 1740 has increased in buildings and inhabitants. This town bears the *directorium* among the several towns of the *Old-Mark*, and is the seat also of the supreme tribunal therein, and likewise of a spiritual inspection. It is divided into four parishes, and thus contains in it four principal churches, among which is the cathedral church of *St. Nicholas*. At this place also lies the general superintendency of the *Old-Mark* and the *Prignitz*. This foundation was first erected by the Marggrave *Henry* in the year 1188, and stood immediately under the papal chair. It consisted of a provost, a dean, and some canons. In 1551 it was made a donation of together with all its revenues to the university of *Frankfurt on the Oder*. The town-school here was placed in what was once a *Franciscan* monastery. The cloyster of *St. Catherine* was formerly supplied with *Benedictine* Nuns, and that of *St. Anne*, with nuns of the order of *St. Francis*. After the introduction of the Reformation these cloysters 'tis true were still preserved, but came over to the Protestant religion, and over each of them was set a *Dominæ*. The refugee *French* have introduced divers manufactures into it. They have here likewise a tribunal of their own. Anciently there were great numbers of clothiers at this place. The Marggrave *Albert the Bear* raised it about the year 1151 from a village to a town. Formerly also it belonged to the *Hanse*. In 1595, 1680, and 1687 it suffered greatly by fire.

The magistracy of this place is possessed in the village of *Hemert* of three noble estates, together with one half of the upper and lower jurisdiction, as also of the right of patronage, and likewise of the village of *Belkens*, together with the upper and lower jurisdiction and the right of patronage over the same.

From this town a circle and provincial riding-house are denominated.

2. *Salzwedel*, in the most ancient records called *Saltwedele*, *Saltwidele*, and *Saltwedel*, and in the thirteenth century also *Soltwedel*, and lastly *Salzwedel*, a town, seated on the *Jeeze*, and lying in a low and morassy tract, whence also, according to Mr. *P. W. Gerken's* conjecture, its name denotes a citadel or town built in a swampy soil. It consists of the old and new town, each of which has its own separate limits, gates, streets, churches, schools, and magistracy. In the old town stands the church of *St. Mary*, at which formerly was a provostship, but at present is the superintendency of the spiritual inspection of *Salzwedel*. The two churches of both the cloysters, which formerly stood here, are still in good condition. The schools of the old and new town were, in 1744, united into one, which is kept in the former. The church belonging to the ancient *Franciscan* cloyster which stood here is likewise still in a good condition. The old fort is the hereditary inheritance of the family of *Roel*. The principal subsistence of the inhabitants consists in the brewing of beer, as also in the making of cloth, and the manufactures of serge, freeze, and stockings, together with those of several handicrafts which have set up here. Linens too of various sorts, patterns and colours for clothing are made at this place; and a brisk trade is carried on therein. In 1535, 1595, 1630, and 1705, this town sustained great damage by fire. - The suburbs called *Bockhorn* lie to the west of it. On the new town the Marggrave *John* and *Otto* conferred, in 1247, town-privileges equal to those of the old town of *Salzwedel*, as also other immunities and rights. It is separated by a branch of the *Jeeze* from the latter, and contains in it one parochial and one hospital-church.

*Salzwedel* was formerly reckoned among the *Hanse*-towns. Whether the ancient Marggraves had their seat in the old town of *Salzwedel* and therein in what is called the *Burg* or fort, or at one *German* mile distance therefrom in the village of *Old Salzwedel*, wherein is still a wall which appears to have belonged to a fort, is uncertain. With respect to other matters we find not in the oldest records and archives of the town any more than in the ancient historians the least traces, that either in or about this place salt was formerly made, or at least that there were salt-springs here. Therefore the name cannot be derived therefrom, notwithstanding that towards the close of the seventeenth century were discovered before the *Luchau* gate, not far from what is called the *Hoierburg*, on the borders of *Luneburg*, in a tract abounding with salt-petre, some traces of salt-springs, and that for trial thereof (but which must needs have succeeded very differently) salt was made here. A circle and provincial riding are both denominated from this place.

3. *Gardelegen*, or *Gardeleben*, a town, seated on the *Milde*, and containing in it two churches, together with four hospitals, two of which also have churches

churches belonging to them, a spiritual inspection, a *Latin* school, and a manufacture of cloth. In the year 1306 this place was wholly burnt down. In 1658, 1667, and 1685 it also suffered great damages by fires, and in 1757 very severe exactions by the *French*. At *Gardelegen* anciently resided certain marggraval Princes, who stiled themselves Counts thereof. From it too a circle and a provincial riding have their names. That called the heath of *Gardelegen* is a considerable wood.

4. *Seebausen*, a town, which is wholly surrounded by the river *Aland*. At this place is a spiritual inspection. The principal subsistence of its inhabitants consists in agriculture, and the breeding of cattle. The greatest fires it has suffered by were those of 1653, 1669, 1676, and 1722. From it a circle and provincial riding have obtained their names.

The adjoining estate of *Kammerhof*, which is commonly called the *Seebausen Kamps*, is an inheritance of the council-house.

5. *Tangermunde*, a town, lying on the river *Tanger*, which below this place pours itself into the *Elbe*. In it is a spiritual inspection, and a *Latin* school. The principal subsistence of its inhabitants is drawn from agriculture and the brewing of beer. The town itself contains two suburbs, which are named the *Neustadt* and the *Hunerdorf* or *Hunredorf*. The fort here is separated from the town and environed by a deep ditch. In it resides the officer of the prefecturate of *Tangermunde*. Near it too the ships going up and down the *Elbe* put in and pay down a pole-tax. In the year 1617 this place was destroyed by fire. In 1676 and 1678 it sustained great damage again by the same dreadful calamity. From it a circle and provincial riding take their name.

6. *Osterburg*, a small town, near which the river *Uchte* falls into the *Biese*. At this place is a spiritual inspection. Its principal subsistence is drawn from agriculture. In 1521, 1565, 1573, and 1631 it sustained great damage by fire. Anciently there were Counts of this place and *Altenbausen*, who were possessed of a considerable territory. Counsellor *Lenz* has treated of them in his *Grafensaal*, and speaks of *Wernern* Lord of *Veltheim*, who flourished in the eleventh century, as the first Count of *Osterburg* and *Altenbausen* known with any degree of certainty. Count *Sigfrid* II. who died in 1236 was the last *Osterburg* Count of the *Veltheim* family.

7. *Werben*, a small town, situated not far from the *Elbe*, which opposite to this place receives into it the *Havel*. Here is also a spiritual inspection and a commandery of the order of St. *John*. The principal subsistence of its inhabitants is drawn from agriculture and the breeding of cattle. A part of the territory belonging to this town lies beyond the *Elbe* in the *Prignitz*. On the *Werder* in that part where the *Havel* runs into the *Elbe*, the *Swedes* built them a sconce in 1631, which was destroyed in the following year.

II. The subsequent royal prefecturates: viz.

4 N 2

1. The

1. The prefecturate of SALZWEDEL. Among the places belonging to it are the following: namely,

The *Perwer*, a village, which looks like a suburb to *Salzwedel*. The inhabitants of this place belong partly to the jurisdiction of the prefecturate, partly also to that of the Lord of *Schulenburg*, and partly to that of the council of the old town of *Salzwedel*, on account of the hospital of *St. George*: Almost at the end of the *Perwer* lies the church and the cloyster of the *Holy Ghost*, the convent belonging to which consisted of regular canons; and at a greater distance from it lies *St. George's* church and hospital, in which twelve poor women are maintained.

*Old-Salzwedel*, a village, one German mile from the town of *Salzwedel*, to the east end of which is to be seen a wall which is supposed to be the remains of the ancient residence of the Margraves of *Salzwedel*.

2. The prefecturate of DISTORF, which has its name from the *Augustine* nunnery of *Distorf*, founded about the year 1161, and was at first called *St. Mary's island*, or *Marienwerder*, and that probably for this reason, namely, because it was surrounded with dykes and ditches. At present it consists of twelve Protestant conventuals, one half of whom are of noble, and the other half of burgher extraction, and their superior stiled *Domina*. *Distorf* has three fairs. To it belong the villages of *Abbendorf*, *Wendisch-Boddenstadt*, *Fabrendorf*, *Peckerise*, *Ellenberg*, *Waddekath*, &c. together with *Viere*, a royal manor.

3. The prefecturate of ARENDSEE, containing in it the lake of that name, which is one small German mile in circuit, but twenty or thirty fathoms and more in depth. To this prefecturate belongs,

*Arendsee*, an open little town, seated on the just described lake, and divided into the old and new. The former stands immediately under the prefecturate-office, but the latter has a magistracy of its own to whom belongs the under tribunal, that of the upper being annexed to the prefecturate. The jurisdiction of the police both in the old and new town is enjoyed by the magistracy alone. The *Benedictine* nunnery for ladies, which formerly stood here, is at present converted into a Protestant noble cloyster, in which reside an abbess and six ladies. From this town a circle and provincial riding take their names.

*Benkendorf* or *Benikendorf*, together with *Great* and *Little Chuden*, and other villages.

4. The prefecturate of TANGERMUNDE, the officer belonging to which resides in the fort near *Tangermunde* and *Rein*, in the Sovereign's house. To this prefecturate have been added the estates and territories which the Sovereign possessed here as board-lands. Of the places belonging to it I shall remark

*Kalbue* or *Kolbuw*, which is otherwise called *Kalebue*, a village, situated near *Tangermunde*, and containing in it ten subjects belonging to the prefecturate.

fecturate. The *Wends*, who resided here so lately as in the time of the Marggraves of the house of *Bavaria*, obtained from the above Marggraves divers privileges and immunities.

*Arneburg*, a small town, lying on the *Elbe*, and which in the tenth century was a noted place and a barrier citadel against the *Wends*. In the year 1005, it was fortified anew by the Emperor *Henry II.* Its agreeable situation on an eminence invited some *Saxon* Emperors frequently to make it their place of residence. Divers of the marggraval line too, as well men and women, have resided here. Formerly also there was a foundation at this place. The principal subsistence of its inhabitants is received from navigation and their traffick in corn, as also in agriculture. The history of the ancient Counts of *Arneburg* has been treated by Counsellor *Lenz* in his *Grafensaal*, who informs us that the county of *Arneburg*, or the *Balsamerland*, was about the year 1067, incorporated by purchase with the marggravate of *Salzwedel*, but soon after obtained a new line of Counts and Burggraves. From the town of *Arneburg* are denominated a circle and provincial riding.

*Buch*, a pretty little town, seated on the *Elbe* and still having rather the appearance of a village. Instead also of its former magistracy, it is governed by a bailiff and four intendants. In some sovereign letters of 1571, 1645, &c. it is stiled a small town, but in other respects is only a borough.

5. The prefecturate of *BADINGEN*, which has its seat in the village of *Badingen* between *Stendal* and *Gardelegen*.

6. The prefecturate of *NEUENDORF*. To it belongs

*Neuendorf*, formerly a *Cistercian* nunnery, founded by the Marggraves *John* and *Otto*. At present it is wholly Protestant, and consists of a *Domina* and six ladies.

*Truſſat*, or *Treuſſat*, once a manor, which, in 1702, was declared a peculiar village, and at first inhabited by some *Calvinist French*; but to them succeeded some *Calvinist Germans*.

*Lezlingen*, a royal hunting-house, out of the ancient manor belonging to which a large village, having a church of its own, has arisen. The *Lezlingen* heath, or wood, here is very considerable.

7. The prefecturate of *BORGSTALL*, which was exchanged, in 1562, by the Lords of *Bismark* for that of *Schonhausen* and the cloyster of *Krevesen* with its annexed villages. In this prefecturate is

*Borgſtall*, a citadel and village containing a parish-church.

The *Tholle* and *Pleetz*, both new villages.

*Danneufelde* and *Staats*, two parochial-villages: and

*Salchau*, a royal manor, near which Prince *Leopold* of *Anhalt-Deſſau* built him a hunting-house.

III. The prefecturate of *DAMBECK*, or *DAMBKE*, which arose out of what was formerly a *Benedictine* nunnery, and, in 1545, was granted by the Elector *Joachim II.* to *Levin* of the *Schulenburg*, as well the elder as younger, and their heirs, for sixty years; but, in 1607, was allotted by the

the Elector *Joachim Frederick* to the princely school founded by him at *Joachimsthal*, which was accordingly first put in the enjoyment of its revenues in the year 1645 and 1646; though the inspection of its administration in æconomical matters was still left to the electoral amt-office, till at length the Elector *Frederick William*, in 1650, entrusted and consigned the revenues of this prefecturate, as well as those of the other estates of the *Joachimsthal gymnasium*, which is now fixed at *Berlin*, to a peculiar immediate school-directory under the Sovereign. This office causes such directory to be administered by an assumed officer in the same manner with the royal prefecturates. The yearly revenues arising from it amount to 6000 rixdollars. To it belongs,

1. *Dambek*, a village, containing a parish-church and lying about one hour's distance from *Salzwedel*.

2. The villages of *Old-Salzwedel*, *Brewitz*, *Brieze*, *Great-Bierstat*, *Cheine*, *Dessau*, *Great-Grischow*, *Gieseritz*, *Gusfeld*, *Hagen*, *Henningen*, *Jebel*, *Jegelieben*, *Königsstat*, *Kubfelde*, *Ladekate*, *Leeze*, *Malsdorf*, *Maxdorf*, *Prezier*, *Rademin*, *Rieze*, *Recklingen*, *Schieben*, *Siedentram*, *Sienow*, *Thuritz*, *Viezke*, *Walsitz* and *Winterfeld*, together with the desolate limits of *Ubesitz* and *Umfelde*; all which, however, do not belong entirely to this prefecturate, but only a part of them, inasmuch as both royal and noble seats and estates lie therein; and the prefecturate is possessed in several only of certain seats, farms and rents.

#### IV. Certain noble places and jurisdictions.

1. The very ancient family of the Lords of the *Schulenburg*, which at present is divided into the old and young Counts, or into the family of *Lieberose* and *Apenburg*, and has a judge over it in common, who, exclusive of feudal and other matters which are reserved for his decision, determines likewise in such cases as have relation at the same time to different houses or their subjects. This family is principally possessed,

1. Of *Betzendorf*, a small town, or borough, consisting of a citadel and two noble seats, together with certain manors and two sheep-folds, as also of the *Fore* and *Hinder-Woblgemut*, with about forty fire-places and some free-houses. The building most worthy of observation in it is the old stein-house and that which formerly constituted the burg or fort in common of the Lords of the *Schulenburg* of this place, some remains of which are still to be seen here in a morass. At this place also, and at *Apenburg*, the *Schulenburg* spiritual inspection over the churches in the boroughs and villages is alternately held; in which inspection the Lords of the *Schulenburg* are possessed of the right of patronage. The Marggrave *Albert* took this place, in 1202, from the family of *Krochern*; *Otto II.* mortgaged it, in 1204, to *Werner* and *Theodorick* of the *Schulenburg*, for the sum of 2000 marks of silver; and his brother *Albert* disposed of it, in 1214, to the family of the *Schulenburg*, as an hereditary fief, in consideration of 7000 marks.

2. Of

2. Of *Apenburg*, a small town or borough, which occurs so early as in the records of the twelfth century, and was conferred, in 1349, by the Marggrave *Lewis the Elder*, on the family of the *Schulenburg*. In it is seen the noble house, together with the old fort and the seat of the *Schulenburg* tribunal, in which the judge in common of the Lords of the *Schulenburg* resides; and eighty fire-places. With respect to the spiritual inspection, which is alternately held here and at *Betzendorf*, see this latter. The provincial-court is held twice a year, once at this place and once at *Betzendorf*.

3. Of *Rittleben*, a noble citadel and estate, situated near *Apenburg*, and which, in 1747, on the decease of *Hans George* of the *Schulenburg*, fell to the *Lieberose* line.

4. Of the provostship near the church of *St. Mary*, in *Old-Saltzwedel*, which was conferred, in 1545, on *Levin the Younger* of the *Schulenburg*, for his life, and afterwards in fief on him and his cousin of the same name, but called *the Elder*; to the posterity of the latter of whom it still remains, having been ceded to them by the former.

5. Of *Walsleben*, *Kobbel*, *Mahlwinkel* and *Osterwobl*.

6. Of the following vogties, which belonged to the very ancient family of the Lords of *Bartenleben*, and, as that family became extinct in the person of *Gebhard Werner* in the year 1742, are now fallen to his only daughter *Anna Catherina Adelheid*, widow to Count *Adolphus Frederick* of the *Schulenburg* at *Betzendorf*, and her sons.

1. The vogtey of *Steinke*, situated in the morassy wood of *Dromling*. This vogtey comprizes in it six places, two of which belong to the prefecturate of *Knefsebeck* in *Luneburg*.

2. The vogtey of *Robrberg* on the *Jeeze*, to which belong ten places.

3. The vogtey of *Metzdorf* on the *Biese*, to which belong twelve places. Among them is

*Bellingen*, a large village, celebrated for the small turneps of the *Mark* and the great quantities of white cole-cabbage raised in it: together with

*Erxleben*, which is not to be confounded with the place immediately following; and other places.

2. The Lords of *Avensleben* are possessed of,

1. The jurisdiction of *Erxleben*, which lies between the territories of *Halberstadt* and *Magdeburg*, being separated almost on all sides from the remaining tracts of the *Old-Mark*. This jurisdiction consists of six parochial-villages; namely, *Erxleben*, *Uhrsleben*, *Eimersleben*, *Ostingersleben*, *Bregenslat* and *Horfingen*. The once large lake near *Ostingersleben* was drained, in 1719, and that also of *Bruch* near *Erxleben* in 1721, and both of them converted partly into arable ground and partly into pasture lands. The forest near *Erxleben* is considerable.

2. *Isenschnibbe*,

2. *Isenschnibbe*, or the *Iron-Schnippe*, is a strong house or castle, seated on the *Milde*, not far from *Gardelegen*, and has been possessed by the family of *Alvensleben* since the year 1343.

3. The jurisdiction of *Kalbe*, comprizing in it

*Kalbe*, a small town, seated in a swampy *werder*, or island, on the *Milde*, and environed by that river. This place, in the feudal letters and other records is stiled a town, but in other respects is only a village of about eighty-five fire-places. In 1324, the family of *Krochern* disposed of it to that of *Alvensleben*. The strong old castle here is now ruinous. At this place is also a spiritual inspection belonging to the noble family of *Alvensleben*.

*Innerhalb werders*, lying towards *Salzwedel* and *Arndsee*, together with twelve entire villages, and part likewise of three others; as also *Ausserhalb werders*, lying near *Gardelegen*, and ten whole villages; among which are *Great-Engersen*, *Berge*, *Schenkenborst*, &c.

*Bismark*, a small town of seventy-five fire-places, and lying about half a German mile's distance from the *Biese*. This place had formerly a fort. The Lords of *Alvensleben* administer the upper and lower tribunals at this place by their collective judges. In 1676, *Bismark* was entirely consumed by fire.

The jurisdiction of *Zichtow*, the tribunal of which, as also the judge belonging thereto, has its residence at the noble seat of *Zichtow*. The villages belonging to this jurisdiction lie before the wood of *Dromling*.

3. The Lords of *Jagow* are possessed of *Great* and *Little-Aulosen*, as also of *Scharpenbuse*, *Stresau*, *Oewelgunne*, *Pollitze*, *Kalberwisch*, *Uchtenbagen*, *Kablenberg*, *Vielbaum*, *Garze*, *Kruden*, *Natewisch* and *Gerbof*, all villages belonging to the inspection of *Seebausen*.

4. The Lords of *Bismark*, ever since the year 1562, at which time they ceded the prefecture of *Borgstall* to the electoral house, are possessed of

*Krevese*, a noble citadel, or palace, on whose site formerly stood a *Benedictine* nunnery, which after the Reformation was suppressed by the Sovereign. To this citadel belong fourteen villages, together with six seats in the *Wischen*.

*Schonhausen* and *Fischbeck*, villages which formerly constituted a prefecture. These villages lie indeed beyond the *Elbe*, in the circle of *Jerichau*, in the dutchy of *Magdeburg*, but descending to the Lords of *Bismark*, were dismembred from it and added to the *Old-Mark*.

5. The Lords of *Schenken* are possessed of *Flechtlingen*, near which is a considerable forest, as also of *Boddensehl*, *Lemsehl* and *Hasselburg*.

6. *Luderitz*, appertaining to the Lords of *Luderitz*.

7. *Jeetze*, which belongs to the Lords of *Jeetze*.

8. The Lords of *Kannenberg* are possessed of *Krumbke*, *Busche*, *Iden*, *Berge*, *Beverlaak* and *Robtenhof*.

9. *Tylsen*,

9. *Tyſſen*, belonging to the Lords of the *Kneſebeck*.

10. *Kladen*, *Bertkow* and *Lindſat*, appertaining to the ſeveral noble families ſtiled therefrom.

11. That tract which formerly conſtituted the eſtates of *Cbwalcowſky*, *Molendorf*, *Pleetz*, *Rengerſlag* and *Bilberg*, is in the poſſeſſion of the Counts of *Wilkenitz*.

## The P R I G N I T Z.

§. 1. **T**HE *Prignitz*, in the electoral confirmations of the immunities of the province and towns, is always called the *Vormark*, and never the *Prignitz*. The etymology and ſignification of the latter of theſe names is not very well known.

§. 2. It terminates on the *Elbe* and *Havel*, the dutchy of *Mecklenburg* and the circles of *Ruppin* and *Havelland* in the *Middle-Mark*, being ten German miles and a half long, and ſeven and a half broad.

§. 3. The arable land here is, according to its goodneſs, divided into four claſſes. The care of King *Frederick William* for the improvement of the ſoil of the *Mark* has likewiſe been extended to this province, and the *Wendfeld*, near *Banekow*; as alſo to the tracts near *Semlin*, *Dalmin*, *Witſtok* and *Roſenwinkel*, which have all been rendered more fruitful by his means. When the *Elbe* overflows its banks in the ſpring and lays the circumjacent arable and paſture-lands under water, ſuch circumſtance, as well here as in the *Old-Mark*, is of advantage to it, the land being thereby manured; but when the inundations happen in ſummer, a little before or after the feaſt of *St. John*, it is of very great prejudice. At *Freienſtein* the ſmall turnep is much cultivated. The heaths of *Eldenburg*, *Zecblin* and *Leuzen*, the laſt of which is otherwiſe called the *Dargard*, are conſiderable woods.

§. 4. The *Prignitz* contains in it eleven towns and two hundred and forty-fix villages. The immediate towns here are, in their reſpective order, thoſe of *Perlberg*, *Pritzwalk*, *Kyritz*, *Havelberg* and *Lenzen*. The town of *Witſtok* is alſo immediate, but having been once episcopal, is not reckoned among the former. The nine ſpiritual inſpections here ſtand under the general ſuperintendant of the *Old-Mark* and *Prignitz*. In this country have ſettled fifty-four families of Counts, Barons and nobility.

§. 5. This province is divided into ſeven circles: namely,

I. Into the circle of *Perlberg*, to which belong eighty villages.  
We shall remark here,

1. *Perlberg*, the head town of the province, and lying on the *Stepenitz*, which divides itself at this place into two branches. Of these, one passes by the town, but the other divides itself again, near the wall-house, into two other branches, both which run through the centre of the town. *Perlberg* contains in it above three hundred and sixty-nine dwelling-houses. At the head-church here resides the inspector of the spiritual inspection of *Perlberg*. Near the hospital of the *Holy Ghost* is a small church with a peculiar preacher and catechist belonging to it. The principal subsistence of its inhabitants is drawn from handicrafts and agriculture. The town bears the *directorium* among those of this province. Formerly it stood for some time under the Counts of *Mecklenburg*. In 1638, it was miserably plundered and laid waste by the *Swedes*. In 1621, 1626 and 1638, it suffered damage by fire.

2. The royal prefecturate of *ELDENBURG*, which formerly belonged to the family of *Quitow*, in whom are still vested the manors of *Stefo* and *Sterbitz*.

3. The *Ganse*, which the noble Lords of *Putlitz* are possessed of. In this tract is

*Wittenberge*, a small town, situated on that called the *Old-Elbe*, which not far from this place receives into it the *Stepenitz* and *Kartau*, and afterwards unites itself again with the real *Elbe*. The Barons of *Putlitz* are possessed of a toll at this place on the latter. The town itself contains about one hundred burghers and inhabitants. In the seventeenth century it suffered by three several fires, the last of which happened in 1686. On two mountains hard by it, which are called the Baron Mountains, or *Freyrburg*, are still to be seen two Barons houses. The Lords of *Putlitz*, so early as the year 1270, stiled themselves from this place.

*Wolfsbagen*, and eighteen other villages.

4. *Kumlosen*, a village, seated on the *Elbe*, and the proprietor of which was likewise possessed of a toll at this place. *Kumlosen* belonged to the now extinct family of *Mollendorf*.

5. *Stavenau*, appertaining to the Lords of *Kleist*.

6. *Kleetzke*, a village, which is the property of the Counts of *Kameke*.

7. *Schilde*, a village, belonging to the Lords of *Gravenitz*.

8. *Karstatt*, a village, appertaining to the Lords of *Karstatt*.

9. *Quitow*, a village, which is the property of the Lords of *Plabten*. This village is the original place of the Lords of *Quitow*.

II. Into

## II. Into the circle of *Prizwalk*, containing in it fifty-six villages.

We shall remark here,

1. *Prizwalk*, an immediate town, seated on the *Domnitz* and containing a spiritual inspection. In the year 1642, one half of this place was burnt down. In 1654, it again suffered considerable damage by the same dreadful calamity.

2. *Zum heiligen Grabe*, a cloyster, containing one abbess and twenty-seven ladies.

3. *Marienfries*, or *Stepenitz*, also a cloyster for six ladies.

4. *Freienstein*, a small town of one hundred and sixteen fire-places, and belonging to the Lords of *Winterfeld*. In the year 1718, this place was wholly destroyed by fire. Near it grows the small turnep in great plenty. Not far from hence also rises the *Stepenitz*.

5. *Meienburg*, a small town, belonging to the Lords of *Robr*, and containing in it about one hundred burghers. In the year 1574, one half of this place was destroyed by fire. Not far from it rises the river *Dosse*.

6. *Putlitz*, a small town, which is the original place of the *Ganse*, who are likewise Lords of *Putlitz*; and under their jurisdiction it still continues. In it is a spiritual inspection. In the years 1684 and 1691, *Putlitz* was almost entirely destroyed by fire.

7. *Grabow*, a village, belonging to the Lords of that name.

8. *Frebne*, *Burghagen*, *Schonbagen*, and other places, all the property of the Lords of *Burghagen*.

## III. Into the circle of *Kyritz*, which contains in it twenty-four villages.

In this circle we shall remark,

1. *Kyritz*, an immediate town, situated on the rivulet of *Jagelitz*, and containing a spiritual inspection. This place is very considerable for its agriculture. In the years 1562, 1622, 1636 and 1674, it suffered great damage by fires. To the magistracy here belong some adjoining lakes; as, namely, the *Bork* lake, which begins at the village of *Bork*, and near *Karnzau* is called the lake of *Karnzau*, or the *Salz*; and the *Great*, or *Stolp* lake. The three which pass under those names are called the *Upper Lakes*, and have a communication with the *Under Lake* by means of a canal. At the latter also lies the village of *Bautikau*.

#### IV. Into the circle of *Havelberg*, which contains in it twenty villages.

In this circle is,

1. The *Havelberg*, an immediate town, seated on the *Havel*, by which it is surrounded and rendered an island. To this island there is no other passage than by three draw-bridges. Near the town-church here resides an inspector of one of the spiritual inspections of *Havelberg*. The long bridge here leads to the cathedral and the mountains situate beyond one of the branches of the *Havel*. The ancient bishopric here was founded in 946, by the Emperor *Otto I.* The last of its bishops was the eldest son of the Elector *John George*, namely, the Marggrave *Joachim Frederick*, who, in 1598, was likewise reigning Elector. After him no particular bishop was ever elected or put in his place, but the chapter still continues in its original institution. On this chapter King *Frederick II.* conferred, in 1755, a peculiar distinction and chapter-cross, which is of gold enamelled with purple, and terminates in eight points. On the right side of it is seen the *Prussian* eagle, and on the four corners the letters *F.R.* but on the other side is a representation of the patroness of the chapter, namely, the Virgin *Mary*, with her son *Jesus*. This cross is worn pendant at a white coloured watered ribbon terminated with purple. To this foundation appertain three manors: viz. to the cathedral, *Wettitz* and *Kummernitz*, with the nine villages of *Toppel*, *Netzau*, *Dollen*, *Gumtau*, *Granzau*, *Goricke*, *Schonbagen*, *Breddin*, *Bendelin*, *Schonermark*, *Studenitz* and *Nitzau*, all which lie in the *Prignitz*. At the cathedral is also a peculiar spiritual inspection. The mountains situate beyond one of the branches of the *Havel*, and of which mention has been made above, are to be considered as suburbs, and contain on them about three hundred houses. These mountains are called the *Wendeberg*, the *Neueberg*, the *Fischkauferberg*, the *Bischofsberg*, the *Lehmkuhle*, the *Ziegelberg*, the *Sperlingsberg* and the *Schonberg*. The *Ziegelberg* belongs to the town; the *Bischofsberg*, with the episcopal prefecture of *Plattenburg*, formerly descended to the Lords of *Saldern*; the rest of these mountains are annexed to the chapter. Great quantities of brandy are distilled in this town, and numbers of stockings knit. Here are also many fishermen, and ships or boats for the *Elbe* are likewise built at this place. The greater part of the wood which is transported to *Hamburg* by means of the *Elbe* is first corded here in that part called the *Elbboden*. In 1627, the whole place was destroyed by fire; and, in 1635, 1647, 1658, 1661 and 1747, it also sustained great damage by the same dreadful calamity.

2. The

2. The *Havelort*, near the *Subre*, the latter of which is a large and considerable meadow belonging to the town of *Werben*, and the former the name of the place situate between the villages of *Nitzau* and *Quitzebel*, where the *Havel* goes into the *Elbe*.

3. *Rublat*, a village, belonging to the Lords of *Grumbkau*, and in the church of which is the hereditary burying-place of the family of *Quitzeow*, to whom it formerly appertained. To this village is also annexed *Belau*.

#### V. Into the circle of *Lenzen*, which comprizes in it thirty-seven villages.

In this circle we shall remark,

1. *Lenzen*, an immediate town, situated in a fine spot not far from the *Elbe*, and standing on two lakes, one of which receives into it the *Lockenitz*, and near *Eldenburg* runs into the *Elde*, which last-mentioned river runs also into the *Elbe*. The new town here is separated from the old by wet ditches, but is environed by the same wall. In this town also is an inspection. In 1558, *Lenzen* was entirely demolished by fire. In 1627, 1630, 1638, 1646, 1652, and in particular in 1703, it sustained likewise great damages by the same dreadful calamity. Over the *Elbe*, in this part, lies a ferry; and at this place also is established a toll on the same river.

2. The royal prefecture of *LENZEN*, which has its seat at the old fort situate near the town, or, rather, in a building which was erected between the years 1725 and 1727, out of the stones of the old fort. To this prefecture belongs *Bakern*, with other villages.

#### VI. Into the circle of *Wistock*, comprizing in it nineteen villages,

We shall take notice of,

1. *Wistock*, an immediate town, lying in a swampy bottom. Through it passes a branch of the *Dosse*, but that river itself runs round the town and below it receives the *Glinze*. At *Wistock* are two churches, together with a spiritual inspection. Formerly it belonged to the bishops of *Havelberg*, who resided in the present ruinous palace here; for which reason it belongs not to the States of the *Mark*, but is immediately subject to the Elector. To this town appertains the village of *Rakstede*, with other places.

2. The royal prefecture of *GOLDBECK*, situated on the river *Dosse*.

3. The royal prefecture of *ZECHLIN*. The name of *Zechlin* is applied both to a village and a borough: The latter of these lies under the amthaus,

house, on the site of which formerly stood an electoral palace. Not far from hence too is a crystal and glass-house.

VII. Into the circle of *Wilsnack*, comprizing in it ten villages.

In this circle we shall take notice of,

1. *Wilsnack*, a small town seated on the *Kartau*, and containing a spiritual inspection. This place, together with the villages of *Legde*, *Great* and *Little Luben*, and the manor of *Oewelgunne* appertains to the Lord of *Saldern*; whose seat here is called the *Wudenhof*. All these several places formerly belonged to the *Plattenburg*. *Wilsnack* became anciently very famous by means of a piece of superstition there, no less than three hosts being worshipped at this place, which hosts, in 1383, remained untouched in the church when it was burnt down, and upon each of them was seen a drop of blood. To these hosts numerous pilgrimages were made from the remotest countries; by which means this place rose from a village to a small town. At length the hosts, which had been so long misapplied to the purposes of superstition, were burnt in 1552 by the *Lutheran* preacher, *Joachim Ellefeldt*. In 1690 this town was almost wholly consumed by fire.

2. The *Plattenburg*, a citadel lying on the *Kartau*, and formerly belonging to the bishops of *Havelberg*, but in 1551 was ceded by the Elector *Joachim II.* to *Matthias* of *Saldern*, whose posterity are still in possession thereof.

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## The M I D D L E - M A R K.

§. 1. THIS country terminates on the *Prignitz*, the dutchy of *Magdeburg*, the *Saxon* electoral circle, the *Lower-Lusatia*, the *Neumark*, the *Uckermark*, and the dutchy of *Mecklenburg*. The Marggrave *Albert the Bear* receiving this country in inheritance of the *Wendish* King *Bribizlaus*, or *Henry*, it was from the town of *Brandenburg* stiled the *Mark* thereof, but afterwards by way of distinction from the *Old-Mark* which is situated beyond the *Elbe*, was named the *New-Mark*, which last appellation also it retained till the fifteenth century, when the name of the *Neumark* was peculiarly applied to that province or country now so called; whereas the country, of which we are here to treat, received the name of the *Middle-Mark*.

§. 2. The most fertile part lies in the *Bruch*-villages on the *Oder*, in the circles of *Havelland* and *Ruppin*. In these circles, as also in those of the *Zauch* and *Niederbarnim* the lands are divided according to their several degrees of fertility into four classes; in that of the *Oberbarnim* into six, and in those of the *Teltow*, *Lebus*, *Breskow* and *Storkow*, into still a greater number. Under the King's *Frederick William*, and *Frederick II.* many marshy and unserviceable tracts in it have been greatly improved; as for instance near *Kopenik*, *Belitz*, *Kapzau*, *Wustermark*, *Hoppenrade*, *Robrbeck*, *Dyratz*, *Lichterfelde*, *Prizerbe*, *Nauen*, *Ratenau*, *Rhinau*, *Neustadt* on the *Dosse*, *Schwante*, *Gransee*, *Rauschendorf*, *Zehlendorf*, *Liebenwalde*, *Kreutzbruch*, *Oranienburg*, *Joachimsthal*, *Ranft*, *Ilau*, *Buckau*, *Ziesar*, *Ludersdorf*, *Lowenbruch*, *Genshagen*, *Vielsack*, *Krampfuhl*, *Stremmen*, *Wusterhausen*, *Werder*, *Protzel*, *Rehfeld*, *Geilsdorf*, *Hirschfeld*, the *Frankfurt* meadows, the *Arensdorff Bruch*, *Giesendorf*, *Charlottenburg*, *Plauen*, *Bagau*, *Markgraffieske*, *Friedersdorf*, *Storkau*, and the *Bruch* near *Kustrin*. Among these the most important improvements have been made in the *Königsforst*, between *Nauen* and *Fehrbellin*, and the manors in the great *Oderbruch*, situated betwixt *Wrietzen* and *Kustrin*. In several parts of this *Mark* they also apply themselves to the cultivation of vines. Near *Teltow* grows the favourite small turnep in great quantities. In the tracts of *Zauch* and *Teltow* likewise much millet and buckwheat is produced near *Neubrandenburg*; clary and woad are cultivated, and we also find here saw-wort. The culture of silk too succeeds well here in many places. In some parts in it are considerable heaths or woods. Near *Freienwalde* is a medicinal spring. On the commons, or open fields, a traveller can hardly ride one single *German* mile without meeting with a brook, river, pond, or lake. Of the last several have a communication with rivers. The most remarkable of these is the *Miggel*, or *Miggelsee* near *Kopenik*, through which runs the *Spree*.

§. 3. In the whole *Middle-Mark* are towns, and about 1000 villages. The settled nobility here are numerous. The Protestant *Lutheran* churches are ranged under their several inspections.

§. 4. The *Middle-Mark* is divided at present into eight circles, which are,  
1. The circle of *Havelland*. This *Havelland* takes its name from the *Havel*, which surrounds it to the east, south, and west, and by means of the canal of *Plau* is joined to the *Elbe*, and by means of that of *Finow* to the *Oder*. These canals have been treated of above under the general introduction to the *Mark*. Through the centre of the *Havelland* runs the canal called the *Hauptgraben*, which is furnished with sluices, and not far from *Spandau* begins in the *Havel*, after which it falls into the *Rhine*, which divides this circle from that of *Ruppin*. This *graben*, or canal, is very commodious for the wood and other trade carried on here. Of the fruitfulness of this

this country mention also has been made more than once. The circle is divided into,

I. The proper *Havelland*, in which is,

1. *Brandenburg*, an immediate town, from whence the whole electorate takes its name, and which upon public and general occasions, ranks the first among the several towns of the *Mark* in giving in its vote and subscribing. It lies on the *Havel*, which not only divides the old and new town from each other, but also separates the fort from them both, and likewise environs the new town to the left of it with a particular trench, on which a sluice has been erected. The *Wends* retaining this country still in their possession, *Brandenburg* in their language was called *Brannibor*, that is, *Wald-burg*. *Charlemagne* made himself master thereof; but towards the close of the ninth century under King *Arnulph* the *Wends* recovered it again. King *Henry I.* deprived them of it a second time by force in the year 928, abolishing their idolatrous worship which they performed to the *Triglaf* on the mountain of *Harlung*, and built thereon a church in honour of the Virgin *Mary*; from which time the mountain has had the name of the *Marienberg*. At present the church is no longer in being, but the mountain is planted with wines. The Emperor *Otto I.* in the year 949, erected a bishopric at this place. Under the Emperor *Otto II.* the *Wends* retook the town; and though towards the close of the tenth century it fell twice again into the hands of the *Germans*, yet it was soon after lost. In 1101 it was reduced anew by the Marggrave *Luther Udo II.* but came again under the power of the *Wends*, whose King *Pribizlaus*, established his residence at this place, which together with the whole country was made a donation of to the Marggrave *Albert the Bear*.

The old town here contains about four hundred inhabitants, and the new town about twice that number. Both these towns ever since the year 1714 have been under the direction of one magistracy. Each of them contains in it two churches. At the head-church of the new town resides the superintendent of the spiritual inspection of this place. The building which formerly served as the bishop's seat, and stood in the old town, was conferred in 1561, by the electoral Prince *John George*, as administrator of the bishopric, on a branch of the family of *Bardeleben*, who disposed of it in 1567 to *Matthias* of *Saldern*, and by the widow of the latter it was allotted in 1569 for a town-school, which is still called the *Salderisch-school*. In the new town is also a *Latin* school. At *Brandenburg* likewise is a small colony of *French Calvinists*, together with a manufacture of cloth, fustian, and canvas. In this town too is carried on a good trade and navigation, and on the *Havel* at this place a toll is established.

The fort here looks like a suburb. In it lies the cathedral church, as also the residences of the greatest part of the members of the chapter, and a riding-school, in which young noblemen are instructed. Under bishop

*Matthias*

*Matthias of Ingau* the Protestant doctrine and worship were introduced into the chapter. After his death Duke *Joachim* of *Munsterberg* was elected bishop in the year 1546, and he dying the electoral Prince *John George* took upon him the administration of the bishopric, which, on his entering upon the electoral dignity in 1571, was last of all assumed by the electoral Prince *Joachim Frederick*. The chapter, however, has been kept up, and consists ever since the year 1568 of seven persons, who are the provost, the dean, the senior, the sub-senior, and three other canons. King *Frederick II.* in 1755 conferred upon it a peculiar distinction and chapter-cross of gold enamelled with violet, and terminating in eight points. The chapter is possessed besides of the great and small *Domkietz* near the town, as also of the villages of *Barnewitz*, *Buckau*, *Butzau*, *Damme*, *Graningen*, *Muxelitz*, *Garlitz*, *Marzahn*, *Tremmen*, *Zachow*, *Schmerzke* and *Saringen*; together with the manors of *Seblensdorf*, *Kiek*, *Feldmark*, *Gapel*, *Mutzan*, *Muggenburg* and *Grahau*.

Near the old town is a lake, the length of which is estimated at two German miles.

2. *Potsdam*, an immediate town seated on an island formed by the *Havel* and some neighbouring lakes, and being about four German miles in circuit. It appears from records that *Potsdam* was in being so early as the eighth century. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries it was but a mean place, and belonged to the family of *Rochau*, who ceded it in 1416 to the electoral house. The Elector *Frederick William* made it his pleasure-seat, and in 1662 built the castle here, which was afterwards enlarged by King *Frederick I.* and adorned with a fine portal. King *Frederick William* began to make some very costly additions to the town; for which purpose he caused several morasses to be filled up and built upon, and a canal of fifty paces wide and 2000 in length to be carried on out of the *Havel* through the center of the town to a branch again of the same river. This canal is planted on both sides with trees, and environed with well built houses. The town itself is divided into the old and new, and the *Friederichsstadt*, to which also belongs the *Bodengrafs*. King *Frederick II.* has raised the castle one story, enlarged it with two wings, and adorned it with magnificent apartments. The old houses in the neighbourhood of the castle are pulled down, and instead of them new, regular, and grand buildings have been raised for the owners at the King's expence. Before the castle is a large place or square adorned with *Roman* columns, in which the soldiers that lie here in garrison are daily exercised. The pleasure-garden adjoining to the castle is beautifully adorned with hedges, water-works, gildings and statues. In the market-place is erected a pyramidal obelisk of four sides, which are composed of variegated *Silesian* marble, and is seventy-five feet in height. On each side stands a marble bust of the Kings from *Frederick I.* to *Frederick II.* The pedestal of it is of white *Italian* marble, and at each

corner is a small statue of the same. The town-church, which stands not far from the castle, is a fine structure. The garrison-church here is large, and has a marble pulpit, under which lies the monument of King *Frederick William*. In the lofty and beautiful tower of this church is placed a very fine and accurate set of chimes. The *French* church here is a neat building, ornamented with a cupola. The church of the *Holy Ghost* has also a lofty tower to it. The council-house is a new building, having a fine cupola. In the large orphan-house, which was founded in 1724, are maintained, brought up and educated above 2000 soldiers children of both sexes. Belonging to it is one *Lutheran* and one *Calvinist* preacher. To this foundation is annexed the neighbouring village of *Bornstadt*, together with the gold and silver manufacture, and the magazine at *Berlin*. The foundery for arms here is important. We find likewise in this town a velvet and silk manufactory, as also other manufactures and fabrics. In it too ordinarily reside the King's guards, both horse and foot, with other battalions, by way of garrison. The stalls for the horses of the former is a spacious, regular, and beautiful building.

Near the town are numbers of vineyards, on the planting of which the Elector *Frederick William* caused the layers to be brought out of the best wine-countries. In the park, which is intersected with vistas in form of a star, stands a royal hunting-house called the *Star*.

Not far also from the town is

*Sans Souci*, a royal pleasure-palace, which presents the eye with a remarkable fine prospect. King *Frederick II.* soon after his accession to the crown caused this palace to be erected on a desolate mountain in a very ingenious, fine, and grand taste both within and without. This mountain is cut into six terraces, to each of which we ascend by twelve steps, and against the walls upon each terrace are planted the best vine-stocks, which are kept under glass-cases. On the upper-part of the mountain, whence we have a most agreeable view of the town and its adjacent territories, stands the palace, which is indeed but small and only one story high, yet on account of its regularity, elegance and ornaments, consisting of the greatest master-pieces in sculpture, painting, and the other arts, is admirable. The statues from the cabinet of antiquities, which was formerly in the possession of the cardinal *Polignac*, are likewise to be seen here. In the center too of this palace is a round hall lined with marble, which by means of its magnificent columns, excellent paintings, and the beauty of its floor, the marble of which is disposed in the form of flowers after the *Florentine* manner, strikes the eye very agreeably. On the top of it is a cupola, which supplies it abundantly with light. One of the apartments in this palace is wainscotted with cedar, ornamented with foliage of gold, and in this apartment is kept a small library. Behind the palace is a covered semicircular

micircular passage, adorned on each side with columns; besides which the palace is surrounded also on three sides of it with fine gardens.

3. *Werder*, a small town seated on an island, or *Werder*, in the midst of the *Havel*, and having but one access to it, and that by means of a bridge.

4. *Spandau*, a town which is indeed not large, but thriving and well inhabited. It stands on the *Havel*, by the several branches of which it is also surrounded, and at the gate of *Streso* here, that river receives into it the *Spree*. In the town is a correction and spinning-house. Before it, in that part where the *Spree* runs into the *Havel* stands a fort, which, as well on account of its works as of the rivers and morasses around it, is a place of very considerable strength. Near it too, since the year 1722, an excellent foundery for arms has been established. The Elector *George William* was obliged in 1631 to cede this fortress to the *Swedes*, who resigned it again in 1634.

5. *Nauen*, a town, which since the fires it has suffered by in 1414, 1513, 1570, 1626, 1696, 1743, has been almost entirely built anew. This place is famous for its agriculture and its breed of cattle.

6. *Rateno*, a town seated on the *Havel*, from which a canal is drawn round the old town quite to that river, and lined with free-stone. This canal is furnished with sluices, through which all vessels are to pass on payment of a certain toll. The town itself contains in it to the number of six hundred fire-places, and is divided into the old and new. The latter of these was founded about the year 1730, and adorned with very grand houses, in which divers noble families reside. In 1675 the Elector *Frederick William* surprized the *Swedish* regiment of colonel *Wangelin* at this place, part of whom were cut to pieces, and the rest with their colonel made prisoners. In 1738 the Land-states, at the expence of upwards of 16000 rix-dollars, erected a grand stone monument in the new town to the honour of this great elector; on which monument he is represented standing, with four prisoners of a gigantic size at his feet. On the four sides of the pedestal are some *German* inscriptions relative to the above-mentioned happy surprizal of the *Swedes* at this place, and their defeat near *Febrbellin* and *Warschau*, as also to the taking of the fortress of *Stralsund* in 1678. In 1576 and 1591 this town was almost wholly destroyed by fire.

7. The prefecturate of ORANIENBURG; to which belongs

*Oranienburg*, formerly called *Botzau*, a small town seated on the *Havel*, with a considerable citadel belonging to it. The Marggrave *John* ceded this place and its prefecturate in 1439 to the family of *Arnim*, which continued in possession of them both for several years, till they purchased their redemption. The Elector *Joachim II.* built here a hunting-house. The Elector *Frederick William* likewise erected a considerable citadel here, which in honour of his consort *Louisa*, Princess of *Orange*, he named *Oranienburg*; and this name the town also has from that time obtained. King *Frederick I.*

caused the citadel to be enlarged and beautified, and King *Frederick II.* made a donation of the town and prefecturate to his brother *Augustus William* Prince of *Prussia*. The above-mentioned Electors *Louisa* founded an orphan-house here, the children in which are well brought up. In 1590 and 1671 this place was destroyed by fire.

*Havelbausen*, a manor.

The mills and villages of *Lenzen*, *Schmachtenbagen*, *Gerbendorf*, *Pausin*, *Barnecko*, and *Eickstadt*.

8. The royal prefecturate of *VEHLEFANZ*.

9. That of *BERGE*.

10. To the royal prefecturate of *ZIEGESAR*, which occurs under the circle of *Zauch*, belongs.

*Prezerbe*, a small town, of about one hundred and twenty fire places, and situated on the *Havel*.

*Ketzin*, a thriving borough, seated in a very fertile spot on the same river.

11. The royal prefecturate of *POTSDAM*, which has its seat in the above described town, and to which belong the manors of *Gelto* and *Pirschbeide*, with several villages.

12. The royal prefecturate of *FAHRLAND*.

13. The royal prefecturate of *SPANDO*, in the above described town of that name.

14. *Plauen*, a small town and citadel, seated on the *Havel*, which at this place spreads itself into a great lake, called the lake of *Plauen*. In this town was a porcelain manufacture. *Plauen*, together with the villages belonging thereto, as also the citadel, and a share in the above-described little town of *Prezerbe*, and a village of *Kutzko* in the territory of *Magdeburg*, was obtained in part by *Curt* of *Arnim*, in the year 1577, in lieu of his share in the *Biesenthal*, and partly also purchased of *Werner*, a noble of *Plotbo*; whose son *Leonard* of *Arnim* disposed of all these considerable estates in the year 1610 to *Christopher* of *Gorne* for the sum of 80000 dollars. The Lords of *Gorne* are still in possession of this little town, and likewise of the places of *Briest* and *Niezahn*.

2. Into the *Glin*, a little country of about sixteen villages. To it belongs,

*Cremmen*, a small town, containing about three hundred fire-places. The King enjoys the jurisdiction at this place in common with the Lords of *Reder*, and those of *Lutke*, *Pful*, and *Haake*, so that the King is possessed of sixteen, and the nobles together of eight shares therein. The town itself is old, and of it mention is made so early as the twelfth century. The Lords of *Bredo* had one of their three original seats at this place. In 1331 the Marggrave *Lewis* fought with ill success here against the Dukes of *Pomerania*; but in 1413 the Elector *Frederick I.* won a battle at this place against the same Dukes, assisted by those of *Quitzo*.

3. Into

3. Into the little country of *Bellin*, a great part of which belonged to the at present extinct family of that name. In this county lies

*Febrbellin*, a small town, seated on the *Rhin*, over which is a passage at this place. This town is properly called *Bellin*, and was the original seat of the family of that name, but from the ferry, which formerly wafted passengers here over the *Rhin*, it has been called *Febrbellin*. In the year 1616 instead of this ferry a bridge was erected here. At this place also is a royal prefecture-office, together with a spiritual inspection. In 1675 the Elector *Frederick William* with 6000 horse only defeated 13,000 *Swedes* at this place, who were under the conduct of General *Wrangel*: Together with nine villages, which are partly royal, and partly noble.

4. Into the little country of *Friesack*, in which is

*Friesack*, a small town, under the jurisdiction of the Lords of *Breda*, who have one of their three original seats at this place. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries *Friesack* was a strong free-booting citadel, possessed by the family of *Quitzeau*.

Together with six villages, which almost all of them belong to the family of *Bredau*.

5. Into the little country of *Rbino*, in which is

*Rbino*, a small town, taking its name from the river *Rbin*, and standing under the jurisdiction of the Lords of *Haagen*:

Together with eleven villages, belonging to the same noble family.

6. Into the prefecture of *KONIGSHORST*, which was formerly a morassy and unpassable wood situated between *Febrbellin* and *Nauen*. This wood was five German miles in length, and between one and one and a half broad. King *Frederick William*, between the years 1719 and 1738, under the inspection of the supreme ranger, the Baron of *Hartefeld*, assisted by the skilful architect, war and domain counsellor *Stolzen*, caused it to be rendered capable of improvement; that is to say, several ditches were made here, eighteen perches in breadth, the water carried off, and trees and shrubs grubbed up, on which occasion great quantities of amber, and at a depth of fourteen feet whole trees of oak were found. To the great expence, which this undertaking produced, the possessors of the several meadows adjoining thereto, were all, without distinction, obliged to contribute somewhat. Upon that this tract of land was converted into a royal prefecture called *Konigsborst*. It consists mostly of low lands, and a little agriculture, which is productive of rye, barley, oats, and buckwheat, but principally yields excellent pasturage and breeds of cattle, and since the year 1752 has also had a stud of the finest outlandish horses. The six manors here of the *Lobe of Sund*, the *Nordbof*, the *Teutschbof*, the *Kubborst*, the *Kienberg*, and the *Hartefeld* are filled with the finest *Holland*, *East-Frieseland*, *Holstein*, *Lithuanian*, and *Pomeranian* cows, and the management of them given to *Dutch* farmers. We meet in this tract with milk, butter,  
and

and cheese of the finest sort; and numbers of oxen and sheep are also fattened here. In 1737 a church was built at this place.

7. In the circle of *Havelland* are, exclusive of the above-mentioned places, many others belonging to nobles, as for instance, *Badingen*, *Great and Little-Babnitz*, *Bamme*, *Beszin*, *Bucho*, *Buschko*, *Carpzo*, *Dalga*, *Dechto*, *Dobritz*, *Duratz*, *Eutz*, *Falkenerde*, *Fargefer*, *Ferbitz*, *Gersdorf*, *Glienicke*, *Gorz*, *Gutenbahren*, *Hirschfeld*, *Ketzner*, *Koschko*, *Lenzke*, *Leutzke*, *Lino*, *Lowenberg*, *Markee*, *Marquard*, *Neubausen*, *Paretz*, *Parey*, *Priort*, *Retzo*, *Ribbeck*, *Riwend*, *Schonaich*, *Schonwalde*, *Segefelf*, *Selblang*, *Semlen*, *Sotzker*, *Wilmersdorf*, *Witzke*, and *Great-Ziethen*.

II. The circle of *Niederbarnim*, which comprizes in it eighty-five villages, and contains,

1. *Berlin*, the capital of the whole royal *Prussian* and electoral *Brandenburg* territories, and likewise one of the largest, finest, and most populous towns in all *Germany*, and even one of the principal in *Europe*, being the residence of the royal and electoral house, as also of the supreme and some other high colleges, and consisting properly of five towns, which agreeably to the contents of the privileges of King *Frederick William* of 1714, are stiled the royal residence-towns, and united under one town-council. They have also their peculiar suburbs; and in *Berlin* too are divers fine palaces, with other beautiful and grand buildings. Its streets likewise are for the most part broad and straight, and some of them very long and grand. There are also several large and beautiful places or squares here, together with pleasant walks, and twenty-five churches, fourteen of which are *Lutheran*, eleven *Calvinist*, and one *Roman-catholic*; an academy of sciences, an academy of arts and painting, a *Collegium Anatomico-chirurgicum*, five *gymnasia*, two public libraries, many excellent and important manufactures and fabrics, and it is a seat likewise for the fine arts. Its circuit is not less than that of *Paris*. In 1755 there were reckoned here 5826 houses, and, including the garrison, with the wives and children belonging thereto, 126,661 persons, among whom were 6541 *French*, 1253 *Bohemians*, 2595 *Jews*, and 26,325 soldiers, having wives and children. Its police is in divers respects excellent. It lies on the *Spree*, which passes through it in two principal branches, and separates *Coln* from *Berlin*, *New Coln* from the *Old Coln*, and the *Friderichswerder* from this last. The excise here amounts annually to be between four and five tons of gold.

With respect to the five residentiary towns of which this capital is composed, these are, first

The proper *Berlin*, which according to dissertation of the supreme consistorial counsellor *Suszmilch*, was first, that is to say, in the twelfth century, under the Marggrave *Albert the Bear*, built by some *Germans*, or by the colonists invited thither from the *Netherlands* and the *Rhine*, and from a dam laid in the *Spree*, which is still in being, for the keeping up  
or

or turning off of the water, which was anciently called *Bar* and *Berlin*, came to be named to *dem Berlin*, or simply *Berlin*, and soon after was pitched upon for the marggraval residence, and endowed likewise with many and very important privileges, among which in particular was that of coining. It was deprived of its constitution which nearly approached to that of a republic by the Elector *Frederick I.* on account of its commotions and rebellions. In this town are thirty-nine streets. In the fine King's street here is seen the council-house, at which the town-council of the five several residentiary-towns assemble, as also the governor's house. The hospital and church of the *Holy Ghost* here are old buildings. In the street which has its name therefrom is the *Joachimsthal* gymnasium of the *Calvinists*, which takes its name from the town of *Joachimsthal*, in which it was founded by the Elector *Joachim Frederick*, and consecrated in 1607, but removed hither in 1685. To it belongs the prefecturate of *Dambeck* in the *Old-Mark*, together with those of *Seebausen*, *Blankenburg*, *Joachimsthal*, and *Neuendorf* in the *Uckermark*, and other estates. In this gymnasium also a *Seminarium theologicum* has been founded. In the *Spandau* street here lies the magnificent garrison-church, which was dedicated in 1722. At the *Lutheran* parish-church of *St. Nicolas* is a provostship. In the great provincial house at certain times the province of the *Mark* of *Brandenburg* assembles yearly, and the provincial treasurer resides constantly therein. In the *Heydereuter* street is the synagogue of the *Jews*. The new market is the largest and most regular in all *Berlin*. In it stands the *Lutheran* parish-church of *St. Mary*. At the corner of the *Rose-street* lies the new *Main-guard*. In the *Cloyster-street* is the *Calvinist* parish-church, which was dedicated in 1703, together with the new *French* church consecrated in 1726, and the *Kornmesser* or *Calvinist* orphan-house. The royal magazine hard-by was anciently the electoral burg or fort. In it is kept a great quantity of rough *Mark* wool, which is divided among poor manufacturers; but on the other hand the stuffs made from it are delivered in there again, after which they are died and disposed of to the merchants. The minister of state, namely, *John Andrew Kraut*, first projected this foundation, and in 1723 the whole arrangement was resigned to the great orphan-house at *Potsdam*. The *Lutheran* gymnasium at *Berlin* lies in what was formerly a *Franciscan* cloyster, the church belonging to which, otherwise called the church in the gray cloyster, also adjoins to it. In the *Stralau-street* stands the large and fine *Frederick's* hospital, in which above eight hundred children receive instruction gratis. This hospital has a church of its own, belonging to which is both a *Lutheran* and a *Calvinist* preacher. The building which formerly served for the commandant's house, and was situate in a bulwark or bastion, is now the seat of an excellent porcelain manufacture, which is the property of its projector the rich merchant *Wegelin*. The porcelain made therein is considerable whiter than the *Misnian*, and also full as good, but equals

equals it not hitherto in its paintings. At the King's gate is kept the court of the cadets, in which the whole numerous body of that order reside, board, and are instructed in all noble exercises, it being an admirable nursery for the army. At the *Stralau* gate within the bulwark, lies the new and considerable royal victualing-office. Between the King's and the *Spandau* gate is also another victualing-house.

The suburbs of this town are frequently, though erroneously, stiled the *Königstadt*, but by others are divided into three *viertels* or quarters. These quarters are 1. The *Königsviertel*, which consists of eighteen streets. In it is the church of St. George with a hospital. 2. The *Spandau viertel*, which is also called the *Sophienstadt*, and contains in it twenty-four streets. In this quarter is a *Lutheran* and *French* church. In the *Friderichstadt* lies the sumptuous garden of Count *Reussen*. In the *Oranienburg-street* lies the garden in which the consort of King *Frederick William* formerly resided, and which was called *Monbijou*. The building belonging to it consists indeed but of one story, yet is very fine and pleasant. Before the *Spandau* gate is the *Charité* allotted by King *Frederick William* for the use of the poor, sick, and infirm, in which also has been erected a school for midwifery. This quarter contains one *Calvinist* and one *Lutheran* preacher. 3. The *Stralau Viertel* consisting of thirteen streets. At the *Kraut's street* herein lies what was formerly *Kraut's*, but afterwards the excellent garden of Count *Haack*. In this quarter are two other remarkable gardens; namely, that of the house of *Belvedere*, and that of the *Kraus* garden. Before the *Stralau* gate stands a sugar refinery. Before the *Oranienburg* gate is the large and grand invalid-house, which King *Frederick II.* caused to be erected and consecrated in 1748. On it is the following inscription: viz. *Læso & invictis Militi*; and in it dwell six hundred soldiers and thirteen officers, who, together with their wives and children amount to about 1000 souls. Each soldier, exclusive of his mounting guard, has every fifth day six ggr. in money, and seven pounds of bread, and exclusive of lodging, is likewise supplied gratis with fuel. At each end of this great building is a small church, one for the *Lutherans* the other for *Roman-catholics*.

A principal arm of the *Spree* running between the proper *Berlin* and *Cöln*, some bridges have therefore been laid over it. Of these the principal is the long bridge which leads from the above-mentioned King's-street to the citadel square, being lined on the outside with a most beautiful free-stone and consisting of five arches. This bridge is one hundred and sixty feet long, and ornamented with an excellent metal statue, representing the great Elector *Frederick William*.

*Cöln on the Spree* was probably, as well as *Berlin*, built in the time of the Marggrave *Albert the Bear* by the *Netherlandists* and *Nether-Renish* colonists, and perhaps also by those that came thither from the quarter of *Cologne*. It was formerly a separate town, and had also its own walls and gates, but

these

these on the enlargement of the town were gradually pulled down. The *Spree* environs it with two of its branches, thereby forming it into an island. It lies indeed properly in the circle of *Teltau*, but is most conveniently described here. In it are twenty-five streets. As we come out of *Berlin* over the *long-bridge*, the first remarkable thing we meet with here, is the citadel-square, and therein the very grand and internally magnificent royal palace, which, reckoning from the ground, is four stories high. This palace is not throughout of one regular and uniform plan, the several Electors, down from *Joachim II.* having made additional buildings thereto. King *Frederick I.* however, is to be considered the principal founder of it, and had not death cut him off in the midst of his plan, this building would have exceeded all other *European* royal palaces whatever in extent and magnificence. The State and other chambers here, in which the royal personages reside, are ornamented with excellent paintings and sumptuous tapestry in the most beautiful manner, and in particular with such a quantity of gold and silver furniture as is not to be met with in any *European* court. For other matters we find also in this palace the royal cabinet of artificial and natural curiosities, together with the palace-dispensary, and the royal library. Not far from it too stands the new and magnificent *Calvinist* cathedral church, which was dedicated in 1750, but is too low. In the vault beneath it are the burying-places for the royal and electoral corps. The *broad-street* here is really of considerable breadth, and ornamented with magnificent and sumptuous buildings, among which are the royal stables. Hard by it lies the new riding-academy. At *St. Peter's* church is a provostship, and not far from it the *Coln*, or *Petrin gymnasium*, which is *Lutheran*. The *Coln* market is decorated with grand houses. The *Friderichsgrast* and the *New Stechbahn* boast likewise fine houses, of which numbers also are to be seen in other parts of this town. The *Mublendam* lies just in the centre between *Berlin* and *Coln*, and near the adjoining grand and very profitable royal mills, which stand under an amt-office of their own, runs the great road from *Berlin* to *Coln*.

*New-Coln* is now become a considerable part of the old town of *Coln*, from which it is separated by the *Spree*, and consists of about four streets, which lie along the rampart and the *Spree*. In that called the *Rampart-street* are some excellent houses, as also the *Salzbof*, where the staple of the salt from *Halle* is kept, which salt is exported from hence to the other royal territories by means of the new canal and the *Oder*. In this part likewise is the house and observatory of the late privy-counsellor *Bernbard Frederick* of *Krossigk*. In the sugar-refinery, which was founded not far from the bridge on the *Spree* by the celebrated *Splitgerber* the merchant, out of one cast of six pans 12,000 lb. weight of sugar are made, and the 100,000 earthen sugar-loaf moulds necessary to each refinery are constructed here by a master and sixteen journeymen. In this sugar-house, and in that also

before the *Stralau-gate*, as much sugar is prepared, as is sufficient to supply the whole *Prussian* countries.

The *Coln* suburbs lie in a fine and pleasant spot and a fruitful plain, consisting of some streets, as also of many gardens and some arable land, which will in time be cultivated. Those suburbs were in 1736 inclosed within the outer wall.

Before the *Kopenick-gate* lie the *Kopenick-suburbs*, which have their own *Lutheran* church. The council's farm here stands very pleasantly, commanding a fine prospect quite round it, particularly along the *Spree*.

The *Friderichswerder* was built by the Elector *Frederick William* on a swampy *werder*, or island, and consists of nineteen streets, among which that called the *Leipzig-street* is principally to be remarked, and does great credit to the town. The *Lutheran* church here with the hospital of *St. Gertrude* were rebuilt anew in 1744. In the *Frederick-street* lies what is called the Prince's house, being a very fine building. The two head teachers of the *gymnasium* in the *Friderichswerder* are alternately *Lutheran* and *Calvinist*. With this *gymnasium* is united the school of *Friderichstadt*. The *German* church here is made use of both by the *Lutherans* and *Calvinists*, the forenoon service on every other *Sunday* being performed therein by the latter, and that in the afternoon by the former. This building is only parted by a wall from the principal *French* church. Not far from the sluice here lies the staple for the excellent mirrors cast near *Neustadt* on the *Dosse*, in which are to be found pieces from ninety to a hundred inches. At present this work and magazine is possessed by the royal privy military counsellor *Krug* of *Nidda*. The new mint is a fine stone building two stories in height. The sluice here is built of freestone on a beautiful and durable model, and promotes the navigation on the *Spree*. The bridge laid over it leads to the *Packhof*, where all goods and wares of the merchants are unladen which come either by land or water. At the same place also the excise and toll is collected by the King's officers, but the cellerage there by the magistrate to whom it belongs. In the great *Jager-street* here lies the royal hunting-house. In the market is a *German* and a *French* church. The royal arsenal is a large, excellent, grand, well furnished, and extremely well disposed building, having scarce its equal. The royal foundery fronts one side of it towards the rampart, and in the bulwark to the right hand of this foundery, towards *Dorotheenstadt*, lies the laboratory. Over against the arsenal is the palace of the Prince of *Prussia*. In the staple *rampart-street* stands also the *French* council-house, at which not only the court-days are held, but the place likewise where the supreme *French* directory, the supreme tribunal, and supreme consistory assemble. In this street too lies the *French* college, which was founded in 1689.

The *Dorotheenstadt*, or *Neustadt*, was founded by the Elector *Frederick William*, and named after his consort. It lies between the *Friderichswerden*

*werder*, the *Friderichstadt*, the *park*, and the *Spree*, being indeed not large but pleasantly situated, and consisting of six streets, which are regularly laid out and ornamented with fine and grand houses. The palace here of Prince *Henry Lewis* is a sumptuous building. The King's stables form a large and grand structure. In the second story of its fore-building was formerly held the academy for arts and painting, which was founded in 1699 by the Elector *Frederick III.* but at present this academy have their meetings in a private house, the fore-part of these stables having been burnt down in 1743, though since rebuilt and allotted to the use of the academy of sciences, which was founded by King *Frederick I.* in the year 1700, as a society for the improvement of the same, but by King *Frederick II.* has been converted into an academy. This academy is divided into four classes. By the members of it is composed the calendar for the royal countries, which brings in yearly to the academy between 10 and 12,000 rix-dollars. It contains also a library and a cabinet of medals. In this fore-part too of the stables are found the observatory and the anatomical theatre, for the greater improvement of which a *Collegium Professorum Medico-chirurgicum* has likewise been founded here. In a part also of the second wing of the stables has been established a fine tapestry manufacture. Opposite to them stands the palace of the Marggrave of *Swedt*, and between that and the *Spree* lies the royal building-yard. The *lime-row* is a great addition to the beauty of the *Dorotbeenstadt*. It is nearly 1200 paces in length, and serves as a walk. The opera-house too here is a magnificent building, founded by King *Frederick II.* in 1743, and by the same monarch extremely well laid out both within and without. On it is the following inscription, *viz. Fredericus rex Apollini & Musis.* The adjoining Roman-catholic church, which is dedicated to St. *Hedewig*, is a fine building constructed after the model of the *Maria rotunda* at *Rome*. In that which was formerly the *park* are very pleasant walks, together with alleys, and a labyrinth. In the church at the *Dorotbeenstadt* the *Lutherans* and *Calvinists* preach alternately, and as soon as their public worship is over the *French* likewise begin theirs.

The *Friderichstadt* was founded by the Elector *Frederick III.* immediately on his accession to the government. It exceeds the four other residentiary-towns in largeness, as consisting of twenty-three streets, which with one another are six perches wide, being likewise straight, and all extremely well built. The *Friderich-street* is one straight line a quarter of a *German* mile in length, and those of the *Leipzig* and marggrave-streets are yet longer. The former of these, which is also called the *Potsdam-street*, has not its equal, being ornamented with grand and magnificent buildings, among which the palace of the Count of *Reuszen* is particularly to be remarked. The number of fine and sumptuous houses and palaces in the *Wilhelmj-street* is very great. In a fine building too in the same street is the

gold and silver manufacture, belonging to the great orphan-house at *Potsdam*. On the *Wilhelm's* market stands the grand palace of the order of *St. John*, in which also the master resides. The *Lime-street* is finely paved, and planted with a double row of limes. In these streets stands the magnificent college to which in 1735 were removed the tribunal, the chamber-court and consistory. The *Jerusalem* church, and the new church (which is likewise called the *Market* and *Frederick's* church) together with that of the *Holy Trinity*, are occupied and used in common by the *Lutherans* and *Calvinists*. The schools founded at the church of the *Trinity* by the supreme consistorial counsellor *John Julius Hecker*, and which consist of a *German*, a *Latin* and a real-school, are all grand and eminent. Those *Bohemians* of the Protestant *Lutheran* religion, who in 1720 emigrated out of their own country, and at first settled themselves at *Great-Hennersdorf* in *Upper-Lusatia*, but after the year 1732 came here, are possessed of a church of their own called *Bethlehem*, and in this church not only the *Bohemian* but *German* also is preached. A part of these *Bohemians* too are come over to the *Calvinist* church, and have procured a preacher of their own. In this part likewise stands a *French* church.

Without the walls by which the *Friderichstadt* is environed, and about a quarter of a *German* mile from the town towards the village of *Schonberg*, on the road to *Potsdam*, lies the *hop*, or *physical-garden*, which belongs to the royal academy of sciences.

The speedy and great encrease which this metropolis has experienced under the government of the Elector *Frederick William* is astonishing. Before the year 1645 in *Berlin* and *Coln* (of both which towns only this capital at that time consisted) were but 1236 houses. In 1662 the *Fridrichswerder* was begun to be built. In 1681 and 1683 orders were issued for building *New-Coln*. In 1674 letters of freedom were granted for the erection of the *Dorotheenstadt*, and in 1691 permission likewise given for building the *Friderichstadt*. The suburbs before the *Kopenick*, the *Spandau*, the *King's*, and the *Stralau* gates were about the same time built by degrees. In 1747 there were reckoned in the five residentiary towns here and their suburbs 5513 houses, and in 1755, as has been already observed above, 5826. Till 1690 there were about 14,000 persons in *Berlin*, but in 1747 its inhabitants were computed at 106,969, and in 1755 at 126,661, including the garrison. This great encrease received its rise with the arrival here of the *Calvinist French*, who have also brought manufactures and trade into great credit. In 1755 there were in this city no less than 443 silk looms one hundred and forty-nine of half-silks, two thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight of woollen-stuffs, four hundred and fifty-three of cotton, two hundred and forty-eight of linen, four hundred and fifty-four of lace-work, thirty-nine for silk and three hundred and ten for the manufacture of woollen stockings. The academy established here for the improvement of  
arts

arts and painting has furnished these several towns with numbers of great artists in all sorts of ingenious devices. The large quantity of the productions of art, manufactures, and fabrics in this city supply it with a very considerable and advantageous trade. In 1757 a straggling party of *Austrians* made an irruption into the suburbs of the *Kopenick*, and extorted from the inhabitants to the amount of 200,000 rixdollars.

In the quarter of *Berlin* are some pleasure-houses, among which is

*Schonhausen*, properly called *Lower-Schonhausen*, a pleasure-house of the consort of King *Frederick II.* This house lies about half a *German* mile from *Berlin*, on the river *Pank*, which supplies the fine pond in the sumptuous garden here with water. In the reign of King *Frederick I.* a new canal was laid out at this place, and furnished with sluices, in order to afford a passage by water to *Berlin* and *Charlottenburg*; but the wind having driven great quantities of sand into it this canal is again fallen to ruin.

*Rosenthal*, a pleasure-house, lying near the foregoing.

*Malcho*, a village, containing a fine house and garden founded by *Paul von Fuchs*, but after his death purchased by King *Frederick I.* who sometimes also resided in it. On the death of the latter the Marggrave *Christian Lewis* became possessed thereof.

*Friderichsfelde*, which lies about half a *German* mile from *Malcho*, a pleasure-house, founded by the minister of state *Joachim Ernest* of *Grumko*. The Marggrave *Albert Frederick* used to reside in this house, after whom it was possessed by his son the Marggrave *Frederick Charles*.

2. *Berno*, a small town in which is a little colony of *Calvinist French*. In the years 1638 and 1639 the *Swedes* distinguished themselves by their ill behaviour at this place. Its beer is peculiarly esteemed.

3. The royal prefecturate of *LAHMEN*.

4. That of *MULLENBECK*.

5. That of *SCHONEBECK*, containing large heaths and fine hunting-grounds; on which account King *Frederick William* used to amuse himself yearly at these parts, particularly in hunting the wild boar.

6. The town and royal prefecturate of *LIEBENWALDE*, which were possessed by the Lords of *Arnim* till the year 1413, when they were redeemed by the then supreme administrator of the electoral *Mark*, and afterwards by the Elector *Frederick I.*

*Liebenwalde* is a small town seated on the *Havel*, and in it the above described canal of *Finow* commences.

7. The following noble places and estates; namely, *Birkholz*, *Blumberg*, *Ballendorf*, *Bornicke*, *Euch*, *Caro*, *Eiche*, *Falkenberg*, *Frederisdorf*, *Gliemke*, *Heesen*, *Lanke*, *Liebenberg*, *Prenden*, *Schonflies*, *Schonhausen*, *Stolpe*, *Taszdorf*, *Vogelsdorf*, *Utzdorf* and *Wartenberg*.

### III. Into the circle of *Oberbarnim*, which comprizes in it ninety-two villages, and contains,

1. *Brietzen*, also called *Wrietzen*, the capital thereof situated not far from the *Oder*, on which a toll is collected at this place. *Brietzen* is also the seat of a spiritual inspection. In 1433 this town was entirely reduced to ashes by the *Hussites*. In 1663 it suffered great damage by fire, and in 1664 was almost destroyed again by the same dreadful calamity.

2. *Strausberg*, a town, taking its name from the little lake of *Straus* near it, the length of which is computed at full a quarter of a *German* mile. In this lake are fish of a very good flavour. The inhabitants are for the most part clothiers, and supply a great part of the army with bays. At this place is also a spiritual inspection. In the year 1402 it was burnt by the *Pomeranians* and *Quitzausens*. In 1521 it likewise suffered by fire.

3. *Neustadt-Eberfwalde*, a town seated on the river and canal of *Fino*, *Fine*, or *Vine*, of which an account has been already given. On it at this place is a lock of freestone for the navigation of boats, and sluice-tolls are also paid here. The town itself consists of two parts, of which that lying towards the hill of *Drachenkopf*, and containing in it the church and town-house, is called *Eberfwalde*; the name of that on the *Fian* is *Neustadt*. In the year 1751 King *Frederick II.* at his own expence, built a particular suburb of eighty houses for the accommodation of such cutlers as should come and settle here. At the *Untertbor* the *Finow* is joined by the *Schwarze*.

A little way off too at *Hegermuble* are copper and tin-works. The copper worked in these is not the product of the *Mark*, but is brought from *Rothenburg* in the circles of *Saal* in the dutchy of *Magdeburg*. Here are also brass-works with two foundaries for black and white tin-plates, and an iron and wire forge, all which several works lie on the *Finow*.

4. The royal prefecturate of *BIESENTHAL*, which formerly belonged to the *Arnim* family, who were in possession of one half thereof before the year 1427, and in that year made an absolute purchase of the other half from *Matthias* of *Uchtenbagen*. But in 1577 the Sovereign conferred some other lands on the above-mentioned family in lieu of the said prefecturate. In it is,

1. *Biesenthal*, a small town having a castle. This town lies on the *Fino*, which at this place first receives that name, and takes its rise out of some marshes in these parts, but more particularly out of four lakes.

2. The villages of *Rudenitz*, *Danewitz*, *Schopfurt* and *Freudenburg*, together with,

5. *Oderberg*, a town lying on the *Oder*, and defended by a fort situated on an island, on which the *Swedes* made two fruitless assaults in 1637 and 1639, but in the first of these assaults succeeded so far as to lay the town in ashes.

6. The town and prefecture of *FREIENWALDE*, containing,

1. *Freienwalde*, a small town seated on the *Oder*, and at which a toll is paid. At this place likewise is a ferry leading to the *Middle-Mark*. *Freienwalde* formerly belonged to the *Uchtenbagen* family. In a pleasant valley at a little distance from the town is a medicinal spring, which has been in great reputation ever since the year 1684, and near it is a lodging-house for gentry and another for the poor. On the *Marien* plain, which lies without the town, betwixt the hills of *Marien* and *Schlofze* are some alum-works which ever since the year 1738 have belonged to the great orphan-house at *Potsdam*, and furnish almost all the King's dominions with that commodity.

Obs. Under *Frederick II.* a winding tract of land on the *Oder* was cut through, and thereby a morass five or six miles in circuit rendered arable, so as to afford subsistence at present for 1200 families.

2. *Sonnenburg*, a farm.

7. The prefecture of *FRIEDLAND*, which was originally a convent belonging to the family of *Rebel*, of whom it was purchased by the Margrave *Albert Frederick*, whose son the Margrave *Frederick Charles Albert* is the present owner of it.

8. The royal prefecture of *OLD-LANDSBERG*, in which is,

1. *Old-Landsberg*, a small town, having a castle. In the year 1709 King *Frederick I.* purchased this place of Count *Schwerin*, and conferred it as a dowery on his third consort. Its former name of *New-Schwerin* is now out of use.

2. *Krummensee*, a farm.

9. The royal prefecture of *RUDERSDORF*.

10. The following villages and noble estates; viz. *Bazello*, *Bedicke*, *Biefdorf*, *Bollersdorf*, *Bretzel*, *Bruno*, *Great and Little-Bucko*, *Dalewitz*, *Danneberg*, *Frankenfeld*, *Garzin*, *Garzo*, *Gielsdorf*, *Gruno*, *Grunthal*, *Harnenkopf*, *Haselberg*, *Hasenholz*, *Hoben-Fino*, *Ilo*, *Kotben*, *Kunersdorf*, *Lickterfelde*, *Ludersdorf*, *Mogelin*, *Ranft*, *Reichenberg*, *Schonfeld*, *Schulzendorf*, *Sommerfeld*, *Steinberg*, *Sydo*, *Tempelfelde*, *Torno*, *Trampo*, *Weeso*, *Weissensee*, *Wilkendorf* and *Woelfeckendorf*.

IV. The circle of *Lebus*, containing ninety-four villages.

In this circle is,

1. *Frankfurt on the Oder*, the seventh of the eight principal cities in the whole *Mark*, being finely situated on the river from which it takes its surname. Exclusive of the cathedral or church of *St. Mary* here, the head of which is also inspector of the ecclesiastical inspection in these parts, in this town likewise is the *Unterkirche*, near which once stood a *Franciscan* monastery, together with the church of *St. Nicolas* where the *Calvinists* have their meetings. The university here was founded by the Elector *Joachim I.* and his brother *Albert*, and in 1506 was consecrated. The professors in this university are partly *Calvinist* and partly *Lutheran*. In the great college here lies the university library and a physic-garden. The university is the proprietor of the villages of *Schleusß* and *Rox* in the *Old Mark*, and likewise of the revenues belonging to the suppressed foundation of the cathedral of the *Stendal*. In the bishop's palace, which is so called because once belonging to the bishops of *Lebus*, the Elector *Frederick William* in 1671 founded an academy for the martial exercises. Exclusive too of the *Lutheran* free-school here, in this town is also another for *Calvinists* called *Frederick's school*, together with two suburbs named the *Guben* and the *Lebus*, in each of which is a church. On the other side of the bridge leading over the *Oder* lies the dam which is built on, but the fort erected there in 1663 has been razed. *Frankfurt* was anciently a *Hanse-town*.

The corporation is possessed of the villages of *Schwet*.

2. *Mulrose*, in ancient records stiled *Melrasen* and *Melraze*, a small town deriving its charter from the Marggrave *Otbo*, which charter was confirmed in 1275, with additions, by his sons the Marggraves *Otbo* and *Albert*. *Mulrose* stands on a lake from whence the canal made between the years 1662 and 1668, and of which an account has been already given, run on both sides, so as to open a communication between the *Oder* and the *Spree*, by the former of which it is joined at the village of *Wriezic* and by the latter in the *Werchen* lake at *Neuenhause*.

3. *Munchelberg*, a town, to which belongs the farms of *Schlagentin*; at this place also is an ecclesiastical inspection.

4. The royal prefecturate of *LEBUS*, formed out of the sequestered bishopric of *Lebus*, which in 965 was founded in *Red Russia* by the Polish Prince *Miezislaw*, but the particular place of its see is not known. That Prince's successor, *Boleslaw*, settled and improved this bishopric, which at first, however, bore not the name of *Lebus*. About the year 1300 it was called the bishopric of *Goritz*, but at length the bishopric of *Lebus* on occasion

occasion of that city's being added to its territories, which name it likewise retained after the building of the cathedral at *Furstenwalde*. *Lebus* was always municipal; insomuch that on the bishop's being registered in the *matricula* in 1521, not only the Elector of *Brandenburg* but likewise the bishop himself remonstrated against it. On the decease of bishop *John VIII.* in 1555 the management of the diocese was committed to the care of the Marggrave *Joachim Frederick* of *Brandenburg*, who, on his accession to the electoral dignity in 1598, secularized the bishopric and at the same time suppressed the chapter. The upper prefecture into which it was converted is four miles in length and three broad; and contains in it four small towns, together with thirty-four villages and sixteen farms, and through the midst of it runs the *Oder*. A part of this prefecture lies in the *Neumark*. It is a fertile spot, but not much improved. In *Kortum's* historical account of the ancient bishoprics of *Lebus* is a small map of the country belonging to this prefecture, but without any ascertainment of its bounds. The largeness of its extent has caused it to be divided into several bailiwicks. In it is

1. *Lebus*, a small town seated on the *Oder*, being 1200 paces in length taken in a direct line, though formerly much larger, and containing about 14000 inhabitants, with three or four churches. This town has been frequently sacked. It lies low among hills, so that it cannot be seen at one view, and therefore makes but a mean appearance. It was originally subject to *Poland*, but afterwards devolved on *Boleslaw*, Duke of *Silesia*, who in 1250 bequeathed both the town and its lordship to the Marggraves *Otho* and *John* of *Brandenburg*. In 1354 the Elector *Lewis*, the *Roman*, left the castle and city of *Lebus* to the bishopric, to which it afterwards also gave title. The bishop's castle here was wholly destroyed by a fire in 1631. Near the town is a royal farm.

2. *Furstenwalde*, a small town situated on the *Spree*, on which river there is a lock at this place. *Furstenwalde* is a bailiwick, and in 1354 was annexed by the Elector *Lewis* the *Roman* to the bishopric. In 1373 bishop *Peter* transferred the see of *Lebus* to this town. In 1432, 1633, 1676 it was consumed by fire, and in 1732 suffered again by the same dreadful calamity.

3. *Seelo*, a small town standing on an eminence.

4. *Sachsendorf*, a village and royal farm, which is also the seat of a bailiwick.

5. *Golzo*, another village and royal farm, which is likewise the seat of a bailiwick-amt.

6. *Friedrichsaue*, a royal farm.

7. The bailiwick of *Bleyen* and *Custrin*.

8. *Wollup*, a royal farm, and the seat of a bailiwick.

9. *Wilhelmsaue*, a royal farm.

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10. *Goritz*,

10. *Goritz*, a small town seated on the other side of the *Oder* within the circle of *Sternberg* in the *New-Mark*. This town lies not far from the above-mentioned river. It was formerly a place of consideration, and for some time also the metropolis of the diocese, after the removal of its see out of *Poland* into the *Mark*; but in 1326 the people of *Frankfort* demolished the cathedral at this place, which was rebuilt anew at *Lebus*. Near *Goritz* is a royal farm.

11. *Frauendorf*, a village, lying not far from the above-mentioned town, and being also a royal farm and the seat of a bailiwick.

5. *Bucko*, a small town, the property of Count *Flemming*, and famous for hops.

6. The bailiwick of *Quilitz*, which was granted to the Marggrave *Albert Frederick*, and is now enjoyed by his son the Marggrave *Frederick Charles Albert*.

7. The commandery of *Lietzen*, belonging to the *Sonnenburg* grand-mastership of the order of *St. John*, and producing about 8000 rixdollars *per annum*. This bailiwick takes its name from

*Lietzen*, a small town, having a village near it of the like appellation.

8. *Falkenbagen*, a little place belonging to the *Bobendorf* family.

9. The bailiwick of *Biegen*. King *Frederick William* and *Frederick II.* successively granted this bailiwick to the *Russian* ministers, Prince *Menzikoff* and *Ernest John* Count *Biron*, who in 1737 was elected Duke of *Courland*, and likewise to Count *Munnich*. To it are annexed *Pilgram*, *Hobenwalde*, *Dubero*, and the farm situated in the little town of *Mulrose*.

10. The following estates and places appertaining to nobles; viz. *Bebendorf*, *Bodelzig*, *Carzig*, *Damdorf*, *Diedersdorf*, *Falkenberg*, *Falkenbagen*, *Friedersdorf*, *Gartsdorf*, *Guso*, *Hermersdorf*, *Hoben-Jesar*, *Kienitz*, *Kleszin*, *Kunersdorf*, *Losso*, *Madelitz*, *Markendorf*, *Munchbofe*, *Obersdorf*, *Platko*, *Petersdorf*, *Petershagen*, *Sieversdorf*, *Steinbofel*, *Trebenitz*, *Treppelin*, *Tucheband*, *Wilmerdorf*, *Worin*, *Wulerko* and *Wulko*.

## V. The circle of *Telto*, containing one hundred and twenty-five villages.

In this circle is,

1. *Coln on the Spree*, which has been already mentioned under the account of *Berlin*.

2. *Telto*, a small town, the neighbourhood of which is noted for a delicious sort of small turneps, as is also the country in general for fine wool.

3. *Charlottenburg*, a fine palace situated on the *Spree*, with a garden belonging to it laid out in a very fine taste. In this palace is kept the invaluable

valuable collection of antiques once belonging to cardinal *Pelignac*. It obtained the name of *Charlottenburg* from *Sophia Charlotta*, second wife to King *Frederick I.* who having built a seat with several houses at the village of *Lutzen*, called it *Lutzenburg*, but the place being enlarged, after her decease, by the King, his majesty in honour of his consort conferred on it her name, and by charter raised it to a town.

4. The town and bailiwick of *Kopenick*.

*Kopenick*, is a little independent town seated on an island in the river *Spree*. King *Frederick I.* to whom as Elector this bailiwick belonged, built him a seat at this place. A small colony of *French* refugees have settled here. In 1579 and 1711 the greatest part of the town was destroyed by fire. A walk has been laid out from this place to *Berlin*, along the banks of the *Spree*.

The *Miggelfee*, commonly called the *Miggel*, is one half of a *German* mile in length and a quarter broad, being also the principal lake in the *Middle-Mark*, though lying towards *Kopenick* it is reckoned within the circle of *Lower-Barnim*. Through the middle of it runs the river *Spree*.

5. The royal prefecture of *TREBBIN*, having its seat at

*Trebbin*, a small town seated on the *Nude*, and which the Elector *Frederick I.* took possession of in the year 1413.

6. The lordship and prefecture of *ZOSSEN*, having its seat at

*Zossen*, a small town containing a castle. In the years 1588, 1641, and 1671, this place was destroyed by fire. At it is an ecclesiastical inspection. The *Flies*, or *Sane*, in its course near this town, receives into it the water of a canal, which has been cut through this marshy country: Not far too from hence lies

*Sperenberg*, a village, near which on a mountain on the *Krummen* lake is a lime-kiln, the lime made in which is not fit for building, but having been first pulverized is used by mirror-makers, and likewise for the cleansing of plate, as also of gold and silver toys and diamonds. The dark blue made here is reckoned the best in its kind.

7. *Mittenwalde*, a small town seated on the *Sane*, which is otherwise erroneously called the *Notte*, or *Note*, and frequently also the *Flies*. That river at this place passes through a sluice.

8. *Schenkenland*, which in 1460 was incorporated with the electoral *Mark*, and since that has belonged to the Barons *Schenken* of *Landsberg*, but in 1718 was purchased by King *Frederick William* for his second son *Augustus William*. In it is,

1. The lordship and bailiwick of *Wusterhausen*, containing

*Wusterhausen*, a small town, having a castle seated on the river *Sane*. At this place also is an ecclesiastical inspection.

2. The lordship and bailiwick of *Teupitz*, to which belongs,

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1. *Teupitz*,

1. *Teupitz*, a small town containing a seat. *Teupitz* stands on a lake of the like name.

2. *Buchholz*, also a small town, having a seat.

9. *Giesendorf*, *Kieckebusch*, *Macbeno*, *Rozisz*, *Schulzendorf*, *Selcho* and *Woltersdorf*, all estates formerly belonging to their respective nobles, but purchased for Prince *Augustus William*, second son to King *Frederick William*.

10. In the circle of *Telto* still are the following places and noble estates: viz. *Great and Little Beer*, *Great and Little Beuthen*, *Blankenfeld*, *Brietzen*, *Dalem*, *Dalewitz*, *Diedersdorf*, *Genshagen*, *Glaso*, *Groben*, *Gunsdorf*, *Hennersdorf*, *Keitzendorf*, *Great and Little Kienig*, *Kietz*, *Lobenbruch*, *Malo*, *Pramsford*, *Rangsdorf*, *Rublsdorf*, *Schlaberndorf*, *Schmarjendorf*, *Schono*, *Stansdorf*, *Stegelitz*, *Wasdorf*, *Wasmansdorf*, *Wilmersdorf*, and *Great and Little-Zietzen*.

## VI. The circle of *Zauch*, containing one hundred and six villages.

In this circle is,

1. *Treuen-Brietzen*, an independent town seated on the *Niepelitz*. In 1296 this place was walled in by the Marggraves *Otho* and *Conrad*, who at the same time conferred on it a charter. It was at first simply called *Brietzen*, but for its fidelity to the Marggrave *Lewis the Roman*, was honoured with the epithet of *Treuen*, or *Faithful*. In the year 1641 this town was laid waste by the *Swedes*.

2. The town and prefecturate of *BELITZ*, containing

*Belitz*, a town seated on the *Niepelitz*, and which flourished by means of the pilgrimages formerly made there, but in 1526 and 1563 was burnt down, and in 1700 suffered again by the same dreadful calamity.

3. The prefecturate of *SAARMUND*, to which belongs

*Saarmund*, a small town situated in a fine country on the river *Saar*, which issues out of the lake near *Jurgendorf* and *Groben*, and below this town, or more properly below the castle or *Burg* as it is called, though at present only a fisherman's hut, joins the *Nude* or *Nutte*, which at *Potsdam* runs into the *Havel*.

4. The prefecturate of *LEHNIN*, which was formed out of the rich *Cistercian* convent of *Lebnin*, founded by the Marggrave *Albert the Bear*, and completed by his son *Otho I.* but was raised to a prefecturate by the Elector *Joachim II.* In it lie interred several Princes and Princesses. The prefecturate comprehends under its jurisdiction twenty-four villages and farms; and some also reckon in it

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*Werder*,

*Werder*, a small town seated on an island in the *Havel*, and of which mention has been made above under the circle of the *Haveland*, it being included therein in a description of that territory which was sent me.

5. The prefecture of *ZIEGESAR*, having its seat at *Ziegasar* or *Ziegeser*, otherwise called *Ziesar*, a small town containing a castle, which was formerly the residence of the bishops of *Brandenburg*, divers of whose instruments bearing date in the 13th century are signed by them and given from hence.

To this prefecture belong the little town of *Prezerbe*, with the large village of *Ketzin*, which has been described already in the circle of the *Haveland*.

6. The territory of *Barwald*, which lies betwixt the *Saxon* prefecture amts of *Juterbock*, *Dahme*, *Schlieben* and *Schweinitz*, and belongs to a gentleman of the name of *Einsedel*. This tract of land is called the *Noble fief of Barwalde*, and contains in it *Hermisdorf* fief and several villages, as namely *Coszin*, *Meinsdorf* and *Wipersdorf*.

7. *Leitzko*, or *Lietzke*, a town standing on a hill, which is environed by the dutchy of *Magdeburg*, and belonging to the Barons of *Munchhausen*. At this place formerly was a convent. The neighbouring country, quite to the circle of *Saxony*, is called the *Fleming*. The Barons *Munchhausen* are likewise proprietors of *Hobbeck* and *Ladenburg*.

8. *Bliendorf*, *Cammer*, *Ferrich*, *Foben*, *Glienicke*, *Gokwitz*, *Golze*, *Gothin*, *Grabo*, *Great-Lubbars*, *Great-Kreutz*, *Jeferich*, *Kemnitz*, *Kiesel*, *Little-Briesen*, *Little-Lubbars*, *Korzin*, *Krabne*, *Memsdorf*, *Mesdunk*, *Pernitz*, *Pleso*, *Recko*, *Rbino*, *Schonfeld*, *Stegelitz*, *Strefo*, *Stucken*, *Trechwitz*, *Warko*, *Weissen*, *Wendischborg*, *Werbis* and *Wildenbruch*.

## VII. The circle or county of *Ruppin*,

Which to the south terminates on the *Haveland*, from which it is separated by the river *Rbin*; westward on the *Prignitz*; northward also on that river and the dutchy of *Mecklenburg*; and to the east on the *Ucker-Mark*; being five *German* miles in length and above three broad. In this circle are eight towns and one hundred and twelve villages. The ancient Lords of this county were descended from the Counts of *Lindo*, who resided in the principality of *Anbalt* about two *German* miles distance from *Zerbst*, and were of the same race with the Counts of *Arnstein*, *Mulingen*, and *Barby*. The first Count of *Lindo* occurs in a record of the year 1158, under the name of *Werner*; but it is only from Count *Ulrich* who lived in 1315 that the genealogical succession can be regularly traced. His sons *Gunther*, *Ulrich*, *Adolphus*, and *Busso* governed unitedly. Count *Ulrich* propagated the family, and his sons *Ulrich*, *Albert*, and *Gunther* likewise ruled jointly. The second of these in 1372 mortgaged the county of *Lindau*.

*dau* to the Princes of *Anbalt*. His sons were named *Ulrich* and *Guntber*. *Albert* son to the latter, on the decease of his father in 1426, succeeded to the government. In 1457 he ceded the county of *Lindau* to the house of *Anbalt*, with power of redemption, and dying in 1460 was succeeded by his sons *John* and *James*; the latter of these died first, and on the decease of the former his son *Joachim* became Sovereign. *Joachim* was succeeded by his son *Wichmann*, who on his father's death in 1520, being a minor, entered on the government, but died in 1524, and in him the family of the Counts of *Lindau* and the Lords of *Ruppin*, as they stiled themselves, became extinct. So mean were the circumstances of this last Lord at his death that he had neither carriage nor horses to fetch him a physician from *Berlin*, for which purpose he wanted to borrow the sum of one hundred guilders from *New Ruppin*. On his death the county of *Ruppin* escheated to *Joachim I.* Elector of *Brandenburg* as Lord paramount, who was likewise for laying his hands on the county of *Lindau*, but together with *Mockern*, that was left as a fief of *Brandenburg* to the house of *Anbalt*.

The towns and bailiwicks of the county or circle of *Ruppin*, among which is,

1. *New-Ruppin*, the capital of the country, seated on a large lake formed by the river *Rbin*, and being the largest most populous place, and likewise the town of the greatest trade in this lordship. In it are above eight hundred burghers, with two *Lutheran* churches, in one of which, namely the convent-church, lie interred divers of the ancient Lords of the country: Here is also a *Calvinist* church and a grammar-school. *New-Ruppin* deals largely in cloth of its own manufacture, and likewise in beer and grain; but the greatest part of the latter comes from *Pomerania* and *Mecklenburg*. It was built in 1194, and has been frequently destroyed by fire.

2. *Old-Ruppin*, an open little town seated on the above-mentioned lake, opposite to *New-Ruppin*, and having a castle which was once the residence of the Counts of *Lindau* and the Lords of *Ruppin*, but is now fallen to decay. This place is the seat of a prefecture-office, and belonged to King *Frederick II.* as hereditary Prince.

3. *Wusterhausen on the Dosse*, next to *New-Ruppin*, the best town in the country. At this place formerly stood a castle belonging to the Lords of *Plotko*.

4. *Gransee*, or *Granscy*, a small town, but one of the most ancient in the whole lordship.

5. *Lindo*, likewise a small town which was probably so called by the Counts, from their original seat in the principality of *Anbalt*. Exclusive of other fires this place suffered greatly by that dreadful calamity in 1746. It is, however, the seat of a royal bailiwick, and contains one *Lutheran* and one *Calvinist* church, and without the town is a foundation for ladies, which

which was formerly a *Præmonstratensian* nunnery; but at present is the recess of a *Domina* and six sisters, who must be of noble descent.

*Neustadt on the Dosse*, a small town which is the seat of a royal bailiwick. This place has successively belonged to the *Winterfelds*, the *Robrs*, and the Counts of *Königsmark*, and afterwards also to the Landgrave of *Hesse-Homburg*, who exchanged it with *Frederick I.* for *Wejerlingen*. The *Calvinists* have a small church here. Whilst the Landgrave of *Hesse-Homburg* was their proprietor they set up a glass-house, and afterwards a manufactory for mirrors here, the latter of which when the place fell under the Sovereign's possession, was very considerably improved by *Hans Henry von Moer*, to whose son King *Frederick William*, in 1721, granted the sole property of the work. After that it came to *John Henry Colomb*, who in 1741 transferred it to Mr. *Krug* of *Nidda*, a commissioner of the war-office. At first the mirrors made here were blown, but *Colomb* introduced casting, and that with such success, that the most beautiful plates have been cast here from ninety to above one hundred inches in length. Three different sorts of glasses are made here, viz. the common, the crystalline, and the crystal; and a most vivid blue and ruby-coloured flax has been invented for the borders. The warehouse at *Berlin* for the reception of these mirrors lies in what is called the *Unterwasser-stræet*, which is in that part named the *Friderichswerder*.

About half a German mile's distance from *Neustadt* lies the *Hobe Ofen*, erected in 1694 by Baron *Dankelmann*, in which silver is separated from the copper brought there out of *Rotenburg* in the dutchy of *Magdeburg*, and where bombs and bullets likewise are cast.

7. *Rhinsberg*, a small town, near which the river *Rhine* has its source. The seat here is one of the three original family houses of the Lords of *Breda*, to whom it formerly belonged. In process of time it became the property of a gentleman of the name of *Beville*, of whom King *Frederick* having purchased it in 1736, he erected it into a town and gave it to the hereditary Prince afterwards *Frederick II.* who converted the seat here into a fine palace. In 1740 this town was destroyed by fire. In 1744 *Frederick II.* conferred it on his brother Prince *Frederick Henry*.

8. *Wildberg*, a small town, formerly containing a strong castle.

9. The following villages and noble estates: viz. *Barsiko*, *Baumgarten*, *Brunn*, *Buscho*, *Buto*, *Campebl*, *Canto*, *Carve*, *Caterbo*, *Dannensfeld*, *Desso*, *Dolgo*, *Dretz*, *Drieplatz*, *Ganzer*, *Garto*, *Garz*, *Germendorf*, *Gnewiko*, *Ketzlin*, *Krenzlin*, *Kudo*, *Langen*, *Loyo*, *Leddin*, *Linde*, *Luchfeld*, *Mezeltin*, *Nackel*, *Planig*, *Protzen*, *Rauschendorf*, *Ribbeck*, *Schönermarck*, *Segeletz*, *Steffin*, *Tramnitz*, *Walsleben*, *Werder*, *Woltersdorf*, *Wustro*, *Wuxez*, and *Zerniko*.

VIII. The circle of *Storko* and *Beesko*,

Which lies betwixt those of *Telto*, *Oberbarnim*, *Lebus* and *Lower Lusatia*. In this circle are one hundred and seven villages, and it is composed of the lordships of *Beesko* and *Storko*, which passed from the *Strelen* family to that of *Biberstein*, by the latter of which, with the consent of *Lewis* King of *Hungary* and *Bobemia* as Lord paramount, it was mortgaged in 1518 to *Thierry* bishop of *Lebus*. On the secularization of that bishopric, King *Ferdinand I.* in 1558 transferred these lordships with right of redemption to *John* Marggrave of *Brandenburg*; and at length in 1575 the Elector *John George* was invested with them in fief by *Maximilian II.* whose successors have from time to time kept up the investiture. These lordships produce a fine wool. In them lies,

1. *Beesko*, a small town, lying on the *Spree*. A duty is paid here to the Elector of *Saxony* on account of *Lower-Lusatia*.

2. *Storko*, a small town which suffered very considerably by a fire in 1712. At this place is an ecclesiastical inspection, and a custom-house for *Lower-Lusatia* belonging to the Elector of *Saxony*.

3. The bailiwick of *Stansdorf*.

4. *Begeln*, *Birkholz*, *Brietsch*, *Cossenblat*, *Cumero*, *Drachendorf*, *Falkenberg*, *Gieselendorf*, *Great-Beucho*, *Great and Little Kietz*, *Hartmansdorf*, *Hermisdorf*, *Kotben*, *Krausznich*, *Kreffelitz*, *Leibsch*, *Liebeno*, *Mebrz*, *Munchhofen*, *Neuendorf*, *Radelo*, *Rago*, *Plesko*, *Ploszien*, *Roszmansdorf*, *Saro*, *Sauwen*, *Schwerin*, *Selcho Taucbe*, *Trepten*, *Vorwerk* and *Wasserburg*.



END of the FIFTH VOLUME.

